

Findings

OSWALD

105-82555

Section SUB A-1

2

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Gunsmith Attached Sight for Man Named Oswald

By JOHN HERBERS
Special to The New York Times

DALLAS, Nov. 28 — A gunsmith from Irving, Tex., said today he mounted a telescopic sight on a gun for a man named Oswald about a month ago.

The gunsmith, Dial D. Ryder, said he could not remember what the gun looked like, nor could he remember the customer.

Mr. Ryder found a receipt showing that he had mounted and adjusted a sight on a gun for a customer named Oswald. There was no date on the receipt, he said, but the work was done about a month ago. The customer paid \$4.50 for drilling and \$1.50 for boresighting the weapon.

Ordered Gun From Chicago

Lee H. Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy, ordered a 6.5-mm Italian carbine from a mail-order house in Chicago last March. It was equipped with a telescopic sight at the time of the assassination.

"Many people have this kind of work done," Mr. Ryder said. He said he believed a close examination of the Oswald weapon would show that he had not done the work.

The police and agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation refused to disclose information about another gun Oswald was supposed to have

used to kill Patrolman J. D. Tippitt when the officer stopped Oswald following the assassination.

That weapon, a .38-caliber pistol, has been turned over to the F.B.I. with other evidence in the case. It was reported that Oswald bought the pistol about two months ago and that the police have traced the point of its purchase.

Meanwhile, it appeared that Oswald's employment in a building along the parade route that President Kennedy would travel was happenstance.

Statements by persons familiar with the circumstances indicated that Oswald had no way of knowing when he took the job at the Texas School Book Depository that it would provide a vantage point for assassinating the President.

Oswald returned to Dallas early in October after a mysterious trip to Mexico and began looking for work, according to persons who saw him daily at that time.

It had been announced here on Sept. 28 that President Kennedy would visit Dallas, but no parade route was disclosed. The parade route was not decided on until the Wednesday before the President's arrival on Friday and was not published until Thursday, the day before his death.

While Oswald was looking for work his Russian-born

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

22 NEW YORK TIMES

Date: 11/29/63
Edition: LATE CITY
Author: JOHN HERBERS
Editor: TURNER CATLEDGE
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

UNDER INVESTIGATION
Character: AFO
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: NYO

56 JAN 24 1964

REC-41
105-82550-A
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 15 1964

and child lived with Mrs. Michael R. Paine, a friend, in Irving, a small town near Dallas.

Wesley Randle, a teen-age neighbor of Mrs. Paine, said he heard that Oswald was looking for a job and told Mrs. Paine that he knew of one at the Texas School Book Depository.

Mrs. Paine called about the job and on Oct. 14 Oswald went in and made application. He was accepted and started work the next day, Oct. 15, as a stock clerk at \$1.25 an hour.

Mrs. Paine said when Oswald got the job he had just received his last unemployment check and his wife was expecting the arrival of their second child.

He telephoned from Dallas, Mrs. Paine said, and announced "hooray, I've got a job."

Mrs. Paine said that the sports shop where Mr. Ryder, the gunsmith, works is about

three miles from her home. She did not recall Oswald's making a trip to the shop.

The attorney for Jack Ruby, the Dallas night-club operator accused of shooting and killing Oswald, accused District Attorney Henry Wade of injecting racial prejudice into the case.

Tom Howard, the attorney complained that the indictment listed the defendant's name as Jack Rubenstein when his legal name is Ruby. The name was changed by legal order several years ago.

"The prosecution is continuing its antagonistic Jewish campaign against the defendant and is appealing to racial prejudice," he said.

Mr. Wade denied the charge. "If he wants to stand trial as Jack Ruby and that is his real name, we will try him under that name," Mr. Wade said.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Casper _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Dallas Hate Ads Raise Red Herring Suspicion

Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

By SETH KANTOR.

DALLAS, Nov. 29.—A handbill was circulated a week ago today on two college campuses here. It showed front and side view pictures of John F. Kennedy. It said:

"Wanted for Treason."

A full-page advertisement was printed the same day in the Dallas Morning News. Set inside an ominous black border, it charged President Kennedy with being "soft" on enemies of America.

Federal Bureau of Investigation agents are checking into the reasons for the appearance of the sinister handbills and newspaper ads on the day Mr. Kennedy was assassinated here.

The dire words in both notices obviously were inspired by extremists of the political far right.

Were They Planted?

Were the handbills planted by Lee Harvey Oswald, the leftist, or by his confederates if he had any, to cast suspicion on the fanatics of the far right on the day of the assassination.

The newspaper advertisement was headlined: "We'll come, Mr. Kennedy, to Dallas." It was signed at the bottom: "Bernard Weissman, the American Fact-Finding Committee, an unaffiliated and non-partisan group of citizens who wish truth, P.O. Box 1792, Dallas."

There is now no Bernard Weissman in Dallas, and no "American Fact-Finding Committee."

A man going by the name of Bernard Weissman moved into a small Dallas apartment house Nov. 6. He told the landlady, Mrs. Dean S. Roberts, that he was a salesman and was here from New York City.

Weissman moved out of the apartment three days ago, advising the landlady that he was going back to New York.

Had Roommate

He had a two-bedroom apartment, and roomed with a man who gave his name as William Burley. They paid \$125 in cash for a month's rent.

The man identifying himself

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

12 NEW YORK WORLD
TELEGRAM AND THE SUN

Date: 11/29/63
Edition: METRO
Author: SETH KANTOR
Editor: RICHARD D. PETERS
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

UNDER INVESTIGATION
Character: AFO
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: NYO

105-82555-A-
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 16 1964

as Weissman paid the Morning News in cash for the advertisement he placed.

He paid several hundred dollars. A spokesman for the newspaper would not disclose the exact amount—reportedly about \$1250—for the full-page space.

After "welcoming" President Kennedy to Dallas, the advertisement adds:

Why has Gus Hall, head of the Communist Party of America, praised almost every one of your policies?

"... Why have you scrapped the Monroe Doctrine, in favor of the 'Spirit of Moscow'?

"... Why have you ordered or permitted your brother, Bobby, the Attorney General, to go soft on communism, fellow travelers and ultra leftists?

CIA and Coups

"... Why is... the Central Intelligence Agency arranging coups and having staunch anti-Communist allies of the United States bloodily exterminated?"

Yet the advertisement—despite its prophetic black border—was not as blunt as the handbills distributed at Southern Methodist University and nearby Arlington State College.

Unsigned, the "Wanted for Treason" handbills charged Kennedy with "betraying the Constitution" and with being "wrong on issues affecting the security of the United States."

The handbills, distributed by college-age persons, said Mr. Kennedy "has been lax in en-

forcing Communist registration laws... has consistently appointed anti-Christians to federal office... has been caught in fantastic lies to the American people."

Called to Phone

Early this week a Dallas civic organization made a routine telephone call to the man known as Weissman. His landlady called him to her phone. He was described as being "edgy" and told the caller he would talk on a different phone.

In a few minutes, he called back the civic organization and said he would "answer your question now."

He told the organization's representative, a woman who informed him she was a welcome-to-our-community caller, that he was planning to live here permanently, had come from California and had his wife with him.

That night, he and the man known as William Burley hastily checked out of their Dallas apartment.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The FBI Looks for Clues In the Books Oswald Read

FBI agents today were checking the cards in hundreds of books in the New Orleans Public Library to determine Lee H. Oswald's reading habits.

The investigation was begun after a librarian reported that the man accused of assassinating President Kennedy had checked out a variety of books about Communist leaders, communism, President Kennedy—and one on the assassination of Huey Long.

At Townsend Harris HS Librarian Jerome Cushman said yesterday that all the books had been returned, adding, "None were overdue."

Mrs. Geraldine Vaucresson, assistant librarian at the library's Napoleon Branch, said she issued Oswald his library card May 21. He read the books before moving from New Orleans to Dallas in September, she said.

Mrs. Vaucresson began looking for books issued to Oswald at the suggestion of a local reporter. She listed W. R. Manchester's "Portrait of a President" among the books he had checked out.

The name, "Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New Orleans, La.," of which Oswald claimed to be a chairman, was found rubberstamped on its flyleaf after he returned it. The book, a biography of President Kennedy, opens with this quotation from Carl Sandburg about Abraham Lincoln's assassination:

"Did any clairvoyant foreteller write a forecast that today this April the Fourteenth one man must hear a deep sea bell and a farewell gong and take a ride skyward swifter than Elijah in the chariot of fire?"

Another book checked out to Oswald was Hermann B. Deutsch's "The Huey Long Murder Case." Deutsch, a Louisiana newspaperman, was in the state capitol building in Baton Rouge on Sept. 8, 1935, when Long was shot to death. He details how the assassination was carried out and the events surrounding it.

Other books Oswald checked out included "Portrait of a Revolutionary: Mao Tze-tung," by P. S. R. Payne; "The Berlin Wall,"

by Deane and David Heller; "Soviet Potential: A Geographic Appraisal," by George B. Gressey; "Russia Under Khrushchev," by Alexander Werth, and "What We Must Know About Communism," by Harry and Bonare Overstreet.

All these books, except for "Soviet Potential: A Geographic Appraisal," take a sharply anti-Communist point of view.

The Overstreet book warns that "a strange new force has entered our world, the strangest and most enigmatic in all history."

Besides these books, Oswald also checked out some Ian Fleming spy mysteries, science fiction books, two works by Aldous Huxley and several other novels. Fleming's books were favorites of the late President.

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3 NEW YORK POST

Date: 11/29/63
Edition: LATE CITY
Author:
Editor: DOROTHY SCHIFF
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

UNDER INVESTIGATION

Character: AFO

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: NYO

58 JAN 10 1964

1051-72555-A-
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 16 1964



Texas Governor Connally, recovering from bullet wounds, is comforted by his wife, Nelle, at Parkland Hospital in Dallas. He was shot during assassination of the President.

Associated Press Wirephoto

DALLAS WOMAN TELLS OF OSWALD'S OBNOXIOUSNESS

'Even the Russians Hated Him...'

DALLAS, Nov. 28 (UPI)

—Lee Harvey Oswald was such an obnoxious character that he was even hated by the Russians, The Dallas Times Herald reports in a copyrighted story by staff writer Bob Fenley.

Here is Mr. Fenley's story:

Even the Russians didn't like him.

He beat his wife. He forbade her to wear lipstick or to smoke. He read Das Kapital, argued and pridefully disdained gifts of clothes for his child.

Lee Harvey Oswald, the man nobody liked, "was the same type of sick person that Eichmann was," says a Russian-born Dallas woman in whom Oswald's wife Marina had confided some of the most intimate secrets of their stormy marriage.

Oswald, accused of the assassination of President Kennedy and slain in a violent scene Sunday at City Hall, struck people wrong long before that bloody week-end in Dallas.

DREW SYMPATHY

It was his wife Marina, thin, naive and speaking only Russian because Oswald refused to converse with her except in that language, who drew the sympathy of the community of Russian-born and descended persons in this area.

"Frankly, you look and you like a person or not. And I don't like him," says the Dallas woman who wishes to remain anonymous.

He and Marina had appeared at a party in September of 1963 and she had bruises on her face.

"She apologized, saying it was dumb of her to run into a door," the woman said.

"But about a week after that she called a friend and said she wanted to leave him for good, that he was mistreating her."

"He would beat her. She smoked—something she had learned in Russia—but when she picked up a cigaret, he would hit her."

FINALLY LEAVE

"It was in October of 1962 that Marina and their child did leave Oswald, staying with one Russian woman three or four days and the following week moving in with the woman who recounts this story."

Her hostess was Russian-born, having fled that country at 17 at the end of the war and married an American soldier. The two women conversed easily in their native tongue.

"I was asking why she would marry such a guy. She was so young she still talked about boy friends she had had."

"She said, 'I felt sorry for him because everybody hated him—even in Russia.'"

He had worked at a sheet metal factory and they had attended dances at a "youth

Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Santol _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Handwritten signature: J. Edgar

Handwritten: 105-82555-43
Handwritten: File 5-E

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____ **43**
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

105-82555-A-
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964

NOV 29 1963

Handwritten: 64 JAN 3 1964

cultural center," but he made no friends.

HE KEPT CALLING

During the time Oswald's wife and child stayed in Dallas, with the second Russian woman, whose own husband was traveling, Oswald kept calling.

"He was working in a print shop in Oak Cliff, and he said he liked his job and wanted her back. But she said she was really decided."

After this week another Russian woman agreed to take Marina in for the dual purpose of receiving help in the house and of polishing up on the Russian language.

But when she moved, Oswald was able to convince her to return (to him).

"He told her he'd never touch her again."

"She returned and we found out from some people who had visited them that there was a Karl Marx book on the table. We knew then he was still going on (with this line of thought) and was sympathetic to communism. We didn't want to have anything to do with him."

"We made up our mind about him: that he was dangerous."

LEARNED MORE

During an earlier period, the Dallas woman learned a great deal about this unlikeable person:

"He spoke quite good Russian but he didn't want to speak English with his wife."

"He was a real negative type of person—the kind you couldn't discuss anything with. One of my friends talked to him about that—that it was criminal not to

teach her English." But this had no effect.

All in all, "he was a nut, a type of Castro nut," concluded the Dallas woman.

This woman has seen

enough of fanaticism. She lived two years in a slave labor camp.

After Oswald's capture, she and her husband immediately volunteered their information to the FBI.



Mrs. Marina Oswald and her daughter, June, pictured at the funeral of her husband, Lee Harvey Oswald, in Dallas, Tex.

—UPI Telephoto

Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Bro. W. 5-51

23 Today in National Affairs

Clues to Motives for Oswald's Crime

By David Lawrence
WASHINGTON.

The search continues in a distraught world for clues to the terrible behavior of Lee Harvey Oswald. The effort to pin the blame on this or that trend in modern life befores the truth. For this case is like tens of thousands of others and never would have attracted world-wide attention if the crime had not taken the life of a President of the United States.

Indeed the medical books are full of histories of illnesses with similar climaxes that have resulted in suicide or homicide after a life of seeming helplessness and frustration. To attribute Oswald's act to the atmosphere created by a "right wing" or "left wing" movement or to a "hate" group or to some foreign ideology or country is to fail to see the forest for the trees. Too often there is a tendency to blame society as a whole for the sins of omission which characterize the lives of individuals as opportunities to help troubled and distressed persons in the community are lost by many of us.

The evidence gathered thus far shows that Oswald had an unhappy life. Family unity was broken before his birth with the death of his father. The young man seemed to lead a purposeless existence. He enlisted in the Marine Corps. He was guilty of misdeeds and twice court-martialed. He was finally given an undesirable discharge in 1959.

All this left a tragic mark on him. He started to read books about communism. He went to Russia, denounced his own country and asked the Soviet government for citizenship, which was refused. He married a Russian girl there and then asked for money so he could get passage back to America. In pity, he was helped by the American Embassy. But after this he seems to have been abandoned. He tried to find a job. He didn't seem to fit into anything. He was short in stature, too, and probably had an inferiority complex about this.

The books Oswald read when he came back to America were critical of communism. But he also read a book on the assassination of Gov. Huey Long in Louisiana. Oswald now was living in New Orleans. He sought prominence. He wanted to be conspicuous. He distributed in public places some pro-Castro literature. He imagined he could start a Fair Play for Cuba Committee by himself. All this was perhaps a manifestation of a feeling of inferiority. Even as a prisoner last Sunday as he was being moved from one jail to the other he wanted his picture taken—to be televised—and said so.

A confused mind certainly must have led Oswald to try to return to Russia. He went to Mexico City a few weeks ago to seek a passport via Cuba. But this was refused. Possibly he wanted to isolate himself in Russia, where his wife's family lived. He returned to Dallas more frustrated than before and perhaps even more desperate about his future. He got an unimportant job in a warehouse. But his mind was the kind that wanted to express itself. He was bitter about his fate. The rifle which he purchased by mail may not have been immediately connected with a plot to kill anyone. His service in the Marine Corps undoubtedly made him yearn for opportunities to practice his marksmanship.

At what moment the de-

*File 5-51
105-82555*

- The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star _____
- New York Herald Tribune 23
- New York Journal-American _____
- New York Mirror _____
- New York Daily News _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____
- Date _____

105-82555-A

NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964

NOV 29 1963

64 JAN 8 1964

cision came to commit murder will never be known. His pent-up resentment against the Navy Department because the Marine Corps gave him an "undesirable" discharge may have made him resentful at Gov. Connally, a former Secretary of the Navy, and against the President, too, as the head of the government that he felt had grievously injured him.

What is the moral which such a record so familiar in psychiatric cases presents to us? Can guilt be transferred to a society as a whole? Of what avail is it to cry out that public controversies with their bitterness gave rise to this crime which shocked the whole world? The absence of impassioned debates on public questions could hardly have changed the long history of this mentally disturbed man.

Oswald, to be sure, read

not only the pro-Communist literature but also the books critical of communism. He was a confused man, and neither American nor foreign political issues produced that confusion in the first place. He was the victim of an unhappy life. He was a man deserted and isolated. It's a familiar story of what brings on mental depression. Friends can be helpful, as the medical books tell us. But in our self-centered lives, where time is so precious, there is a tendency to pass by the broken-down human beings who need every day the warmth of human love and understanding and finally, if all else fails, the benefits of psychiatric treatment and even hospital care.

The stories of the tragic end of disordered minds have been told many times. Similar incidents are happening

all around us every day, even within families as husbands or wives commit murder and sons or daughters resort to the weapons of death.

Maybe since the assassination of President Kennedy has aroused such world-wide sorrow, it will also focus attention on the case of the madman and bring about intensive studies of these crimes. In our otherwise busy and preoccupied society, constructive help to prevent such tragedies might be extended by friends and neighbors as they come to learn more about the potential dangers in these cases. Maybe a wider knowledge of such matters by people generally might have saved President Kennedy's life and also the life of Oswald, whose wife and children now face a dismal future.

© 1963, N.Y. Herald Tribune Inc.

Dallas Ride: Questions in New Facts

By Stuart H. Loory
Of The Herald Tribune Staff

WASHINGTON.

President Kennedy's triumphant motorcade through Fort Worth last Friday morning and his even more exhilarating but ultimately fatal motorcade through Dallas at noontime were events written into his schedule in the last days before his death, the Herald Tribune learned yesterday.

They were events the Secret Service could not have counted on when it sent its advance man to the Dallas-Fort Worth area a week before the trip to make plans for the President's security.

Discovery of these facts mean that Lee Harvey Oswald, the 24-year-old ex-Marine and Marxist who police say killed President Kennedy, could not have known definitely that the President would pass by the Texas School Book Depository, when he accepted a warehouseman's job there on Oct. 15.

PLANS

But, on the other hand, if he had been planning to assassinate the President and assumed the Chief Executive would parade through the city, the building offered an unobstructed view of the traditional parade route through the city. Oswald probably knew of the President's trip when he took the job. It had been announced on Sept. 26.

The decision to stage the motorcades apparently came from the White House, perhaps even from the President himself, although that could not be determined definitely last night.

Raymond B. Buck, presi-

of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, told this newspaper the decision to hold the Fort Worth motorcade was made in the "24 to 36 hours" before the President's arrival in the city the night before his assassination.

Robert B. Cullum, president of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce and director of the Dallas Citizens Council, said the decision to hold the fatal motorcade was made "two or three days" before the President arrived.

Both men were active in making arrangements for the visit, dealing with the White House representatives and Secret Service men making the advance arrangements.

Mr. Cullum said he dealt with a Winston Lawson of the Secret Service in making the arrangements. Reached at the White House last night, Winston G. Lawson of the Secret Service said he could make no comment.

Mr. Cullum said Mr. Lawson, whom he described as an "able and dedicated young man," arrived in Dallas to make the security arrangements one week before the President arrived—that is, several days before the decision to hold the motorcade was made.

Neither Mr. Buck nor Mr. Cullum could say definitely who made the decision to stage the motorcades.

"The motorcade development was just one of a consensus among all concerned," Mr. Buck said. "Prior to Wednesday we thought there would be no motorcade. On Thursday we were advised by

Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach ☒ _____
Evans _____
Gale ☒ _____
Rosen ☒ _____
Sullivan ☒ _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

105-82555-1
file 5-52

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune ☒ _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

105-82555-A-

NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964

NOV 29 1963

64 JAN 8 1964

the ~~White House~~ representatives that there would be. I would say that the President made the decision."

Mr. Cullum said the Dallas parade resulted from a feeling that not enough citizens of the city would get to see the President. The Trade Mart luncheon, which was to be sponsored by the Dallas Citizens Council (no relation to the segregationist White Citizens Councils in the South), the Dallas Assembly and the Southwest Research Institute.

"While the luncheon was for 2,600 people, it was an invitation affair," Mr. Cullum said. "There was a feeling that the people of Dallas—more than could be invited—should have the opportunity to see the President. The President, as we understood it, had a desire to see the people. When this desire on the part of the people and on the part of White House representatives was expressed, we did not feel it was our prerogative to say no."

Mr. Cullum reported that detailed plans for the Presidential trip were not made until two weeks before the visit when Jerry Bruno of the Democratic National Committee, representing P. Kenneth O' Donnell, the late President's appointments secretary and handler of political affairs, came to town.

At that time, various alternatives were discussed. Mr. Cullum reported. Mr. Bruno, who has not been available for comment, even discussed the possibility of holding a mass public meeting with local politicians. Mr. Cullum

said he was not included in those discussions.

His advance trip came after United Nations Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson had been struck and spat upon in the city, but there was no mention made of the President's personal safety in the discussions, Mr. Cullum reported.

Concern for the President's safety was left up to the Secret Service. Mr. Lawson arrived in Dallas a week after Mr. Bruno.

"It was our statement to the Secret Service that any arrangements in so far as they pertained to the security of the President was their affair and not ours," Mr. Cullum said. "We were tremendously impressed with the young man who came here as an advance man. He was here the whole week before the visit."

One irony in the situation was that the Citizens Council leaders, who represent the power structure in the city, favored a direct trip by the President from Love Field to the Trade Mart and back to the airport after the speech. The motorcade actually wound through the city in an irregular U-shape to take it from the airport into the downtown area and then back to the Trade Mart, which lies between the airport and the downtown district.

"But we're not taking any holler-than-thou attitude on the motorcade in hindsight," Mr. Cullum said.

He could not identify the individuals with whom Mr. Lawson and a White House representative on the scene spoke in planning the route.

Assuming a downtown motorcade would be held, he said, it followed a "logical" route designed to give the Chief Executive maximum exposure to the crowds.

The motorcade arrangements came so late in the planning that Texas Gov. John B. Connally Jr., who accompanied the President on the short plane trip from Fort Worth to Dallas, was not aware of it. The Governor was wounded in the three-shot fusillade fired by the assassin.

Rep. James C. Wright Jr., D., Tex., of Fort Worth, who was also on the plane, yesterday said that during the flight the Governor said he was under the impression the motorcade had been "canceled" and that the party go straight to the Trade Mart via a route avoiding the downtown area.

Rep. Wright said he heard indirectly that the President insisted on the motorcade although, he said, he did not hear Mr. Kennedy say this himself.

According to Mr. Buck, the President was obviously enjoying the crowds in Fort Worth. At Carswell Air Force Base when he arrived there Thursday night, he and Mrs. Kennedy immediately walked into the crowds at the field and shook hands with the "hundreds" of citizens who had been waiting.

The party then went by the most direct route through a quiet West Side residential section to the Hotel Texas.

The Secret Service would not comment on any of the findings last night.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Lee Harvey Oswald Once Attended Public School Here As Pupil In The First Grade

Lee Harvey Oswald, 24-year-old accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy, once lived in Covington and first attended public school in this city.

Records show Oswald enrolled at Covington elementary school on Sept. 19, 1946 as a first grade pupil.

The records further indicate he "dropped out" on January 23, 1947, after attending one semester.

His record during that time was very good scholastically, but poor from an attendance standpoint. He had a B-plus average, but was absent eight school days after a late enrollment. He attended 68 days of classes.

Oswald made B-plus in writing, arithmetic and drawing, a B in conduct and a B in reading.

The old record card also shows Oswald was born in New Orleans Oct. 18, 1939. His address here was listed as 311 Vermont street.

Though his father is known to have died before his birth, the school record showed Oswald's mother here with him as Mrs. Marguerite Oswald.

The record was pulled from files of the St. Tammany parish school board after Mrs. Marie Blackwell said she recalled someone by a similar name who had been in the old Covington grammar school. The matter was checked and confirmed by Mrs. Alma McLain, executive secretary to the school board.

First grade school teachers at that time were Miss Hester Burns, Mrs. Myrtle Morgan and the late Mrs. Viola Galligher.

Mrs. Morgan and Miss Burns said they did not remember teaching Oswald.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

THE ST. TAMMANY PARISH
COVINGTON, LA.

Date: 11/29/63

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: Assassination of
President John F.
Kennedy, 11/22/63,
Dallas, Texas

Character:

or

Classification: 62-109060

Submitting Office: New Orleans

NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 9 1964

57 JAN 9 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-8

Ruby-Oswald Probe May Be Switched

Texas Fears More Violence

By Staff, Dallas Newspapers

DALLAS, Nov. 29—Texas Attorney General Waggoner Carr is concerned that a court of inquiry into the assassination of President Kennedy could lead to more unrest and violence, if his special court convenes here.

Mr. Carr has confided to intimates that he may conduct the inquiry in "some other Texas city."

Some Dallas business leaders are desperate for a chance to let the city change the awful subject. Others believe that if Mr. Carr conducts his inquiry elsewhere, it would be like "dealing with us behind our back."

DOUBTS

After a closed-door meeting in Austin with Assistant U. S. Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Mr. Carr privately began expressing doubts about where to hold court on the murder of the President, the shooting of Texas Gov. John B. Connally, the gunning down of police officer J. D. Tippit, and the bizarre killing of Lee Harvey Oswald, the President's alleged assassin.

More threats of murder have come slithering thru phone lines here. Mayor Earle Cabell has been guarded by a pair of armed men since his life was threatened last Sunday.

A prominent Dallas businessman, whose name is being withheld, received three phone calls at his home threatening his life and the life of his invalid wife, "if you so much as open your mouth about (Jack) Ruby."

Ruby is the Dallas night-club owner who got into the Dallas police station last Sunday and silenced Oswald forever with a single gunshot as a national television audience watched.

KNOWS RUBY

The businessman who has

been questioned by the FBI, knows Ruby well enough to testify against him.

After the third phone call threat, the businessman confided:

"Waggoner Carr won't get me in any court of inquiry. If I am subpoenaed I will go. But I won't talk unless Carr puts a gun to my back."

Meanwhile, the operator of a Dallas graphic arts company told of having hired—and fired—Oswald a year ago. Robert Stovall said his firm hired Oswald as a trainee thru the state-operated Texas Employment Commission.

"I think it is a crime that people like Oswald can circulate thru the business community," Mr. Stovall said. "Why were we not told who he was?"

OSWALD FIRED

Mr. Stovall said Oswald was fired for incompetence after five months. He said Oswald was once seen on the job with "a communist newspaper," but it was his poor work, rather than this incident, that led to his discharge. Said Mr. Stovall:

"Later, when Oswald applied for a job elsewhere, the firm which was considering hiring him called me for a reference. I said Oswald had been seen with a communist newspaper. I'm sorry now that I didn't report that fact to the authorities."

Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

NOT RECORDED

41 DEC 18 1963

NOV 29 1963

79 DEC 12 1963

DEC 12 1963

ORIGINAL FILED IN 67-107060-1

THE OSWALD STORY

The Man and the Deed—a Report On His Actions and Life

By JERRY O'LEARY, Jr.

Star Staff Writer

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 29.—A week ago today, early in the morning, Lee Harvey Oswald got quietly out of the bed he shared with his 22-year-old Russian wife. Mrs. Oswald slept on. Nor did he waken his infant daughters, June, 22 months, in her crib, or Rachel, 6 weeks, in her bassinets in the same room.

It was about 7 a.m. when Oswald made himself a cup of coffee in the kitchen of the green rambler at 2515 West Fifth street in the town of Irving, Tex. He moved so quietly that he did not disturb the owner of the house, Ruth Paine, or her two small children.

Dressed in a brownish shirt and nondescript trousers, the 24-year-old Oswald left the house and went into the garage where most of his family's effects were stored. He got a long, narrow parcel, wrapped in paper the night before. Then he set out on foot in the drizzling rain toward the home a few blocks away of B. Wesley Frazier, 19, who owned a battered old Chevrolet and worked where Oswald worked.

As Oswald strode along to meet Frazier as they had arranged, anyone who noticed would have thought him an unremarkable man.

A Taciturn Man

He had brown, wiry hair, beginning to thin on his high, square brow near the part he wore on the left. His skin was somewhat rough, as though once ravaged by acne. His eyebrows were dark and well defined over hooded, slightly slanting eyes. His nose was aquiline over a dominant upper lip. But his most distinguishing feature was his mouth, pursed and tight and slightly twisted to the right.

The two young men got into Frazier's car and started driving the 12 miles east to downtown Dallas. Irving much resembles Springfield, Va., and bears about the same relationship to Dallas as that community does to Washington.

Mr. Frazier knew Oswald as a taciturn man who would talk about his babies but little else. He recalls that he confined the conversation on the 45-minute drive to remarking upon the parcel Oswald was carrying.

Oswald told Mr. Frazier the package contained window shades. If Mr. Frazier thought that a remarkable thing for Oswald to take to work, he did not say so.

The world now knows that the FBI and Dallas police are convinced that the package contained a 6.5 mm. Mannlicher Carcano Italian army carbine equipped with a four-power telescopic sight, bought from a Chicago mail order house for \$12.58.

Mr. Frazier found a parking place in Dallas promptly at 8 a.m.

The two young men walked into the seven-story, orange-brick building at Elm and Houston streets, where both were employed as warehousemen for the Texas School Book Depository.

All Arrived

Their supervisor, R. S. Truly, noted their arrival with satisfaction. Mr. Truly, a middle-aged native of Hubbard, Tex., said he has 19 boys working for him and he generally checks about 8 o'clock to see if all have arrived. This day, they had.

Oswald was one of his newest boys, interviewed on October 15 and hired the next day for \$1.25 an hour to fill book orders from the bulging bins in the storerooms above the first floor.

"I remember talking to him," Mr.

Monahan _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The Washington Post and Times Herald ☒
The Washington Daily News ☒
The Evening Star ☒
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date _____
105-82555-A-
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 6 1964
NOV 29 1963

Truly said. "His landlady (Mrs. Paine) called me because her neighbor has a brother working here. She told me she had a nice young man living at her house who needed a job because his wife had one child and expected another any day."

"He filled out the application. It just gave his name and address and said he had served three years in the Marines and had an honorable discharge."

Mr. Truly said he doesn't check references on the boys in his warehouse because it takes too long and there is a high turnover. He said Oswald impressed him as a steady but average worker.

"He didn't appear like the others," said Mr. Truly. "He didn't talk much except about the stock, but I used to ask him about the baby he was expecting when he came to work here."

Mr. Truly said he is not conscious of seeing Oswald come into the building that morning, therefore he cannot throw any light on the parcel. Looking back, he said he was not aware that he saw Oswald going about his duties that morning.

The employees of the school book depository, like nearly all the rest of the Dallas area's one-million-plus residents, were excited at the prospect of seeing the President and Mrs. Kennedy that day.

Mr. Truly, his warehousemen and the girls in the office on the second floor knew from the newspapers, television and radio that President Kennedy's motorcade was going to come down Main street, turn right for a short block on Houston to Elm before turning toward the R. L. Thornton freeway right in front of the warehouse.

"They talked about it all morning and they were glad the parade was coming by during the lunch hour so they wouldn't have to worry about missing any of it," Mr. Truly said.

Back in Irving

While the people of Dallas began getting themselves into position to welcome the President along the parade route decided upon four days before, the rest of the household woke up at the house in Irving.

Mrs. Paine, 31, an energetic, well-spoken and attractive alumna of Antioch College and the University of Pennsylvania, switched on the television to watch President Kennedy's appearances with his wife

at a breakfast in Fort Worth and the tumultuous welcome he received when his big plane, Air Force One, landed at Dallas' Love Field.

Marina Oswald, a blond, hazel-eyed, pretty pharmacist the ex-Marine had met and married in the Soviet Union, awoke and came into the living room to watch the Kennedys on television.

"Marina thanked me for turning the set on and watching the Kennedys seemed to put her in a fine mood," said Mrs. Paine. Obviously she was and is Marina Oswald's main anchor in this strange land.

"Marina speaks little or no English and I speak Russian, but not as well as Lee did," Mrs. Paine said. "I was hoping to improve my Russian well enough to teach later on."

Mrs. Paine didn't say so but Marina Oswald and the children were living in the house on West Fifth street virtually as charity cases. Lee Oswald never paid any rent nor contributed to his family's

support during the whole time, although there was sort of an understanding that the arrangement was temporary.

"We first met the Oswalds at a party in Dallas last February," said Mrs. Paine. "I'd studied Russian in college and we naturally gravitated together because of this."

Mrs. Paine said the Oswalds moved in early this fall, putting most of their possessions in the garage. There were three of them then; Rachel was born in October.

Lee Oswald was seldom there. When he was, Mrs. Paine said, he liked to talk politics. He claimed to be a Marxist and was proud of his ability to discuss communism, Trotskyism and socialism. He used to bring home a few books and magazines on these matters, including copies of *The Worker*.

When the Oswalds moved into her house in September, they had arrived from New Orleans broke. Mrs. Paine recalled. Lee had stayed behind in New Orleans, to "clear up" a few things there and said he would follow to Texas as soon as he had some cash.

Trip to Mexico

Actually, the FBI has learned, he entered Mexico on September 26 by way of Nuevo Laredo, using a tourist card, and made his way to Mexico City where he visited the consulates of Soviet Russia and Cuba. A

Mexican newspaper, *Excelsior*, has reported Oswald got into shouting matches with officials at both consulates when they told him he would have to wait for visas to visit those countries.

Lee Oswald re-entered the United States on October 3. He appeared in Dallas and telephoned Marina that he was going to get a job and would send for her as soon as he could. Then he went to a brick rooming house at 1026 North Beckley street, owned by Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Johnson, who cater to 16 young bachelors at the going rate of \$8 a week.

Mrs. Earlene Roberts, the housekeeper, said he checked in on October 14 under the name of "O. H. Lee," one of two aliases the FBI and police now know Oswald used. The other pseudonym is "A. Hidell." The Mannlicher rifle was sent to "A. Hidell" at a Dallas post office box last March 20, but the handwriting on the order is that of Lee Oswald.

The youthful roomer came to the house on foot with one satchel and some clothes on hangers, Mrs. Roberts recalled. "I showed him two rooms and he picked this one," she said, pointing to a 6x14 cubicle off the dining room and separated from it by double doors.

The room was painted baby blue with white curtains. It contained a small bed, cramped against the wall, two dressers, a floor lamp, a bare ceiling bulb and two throw rugs.

It was here that police found a holster for a .38 caliber pistol and some Communist literature.

'That Doesn't Matter'

Mrs. Roberts said she knew him only as "Lee" and could never get him to give her the name or address of a relative. She said he told her, "that doesn't matter any more." His fellow roomers thought him peculiar and standoffish, a man they could not get to know.

Bobby Palmer, a construction worker, said once in a while "Lee" would watch television with the others after coming home at 5:30 or 6, but he didn't do it often. Mrs. Roberts said he usually closed his door and made a meal of some milk and cold cuts he kept in the rooming house refrigerator. She described him as fidgety, but quiet and neat.

When he left his room for the last time November 22, between 12:30 and 1 p.m., Oswald left an opened can of food and there was a banana and a

grave stern in the waste basket. There also was a map of Dallas marked with several Xs and with a line drawn from the school book warehouse to the Kennedy parade route below.

It was Lee's habit to use the rooming house telephone in the hall and to speak on it in a foreign tongue, according to Mr. Johnson, a carpenter. "I'm pretty sure it was Russian," he added.

Mrs. Paine said Marina knew her husband's telephone number but not where he lived in Dallas, and this precipitated a family argument last week.

"It happened on Monday, November 18," said Mrs. Paine. "Lee used to come here to Irving on Friday nights and spend the week end. Then he'd ride to Dallas Monday mornings with Frazier.

Call to 'Daddy'

"This Monday, little June got to playing with the telephone dial and we decided to call Daddy. The number was written in my telephone book. I made the call, which was necessary because Marina only speaks Russian, and asked, 'Is Lee Oswald there?'"

"A man said there wasn't anybody there by that name so I just hung up." The next day, Tuesday, Lee called up and bawled Marina out for calling him in Dallas. He told her he was using an assumed name and ordered her to scratch the number out of my book. He was very angry with her but she was upset that he was living under an assumed name. She didn't know why and it worried her.

"The next day, Wednesday, he didn't call at all, and this was unusual because he had been calling daily. Then on Thursday, November 21, he arrived unexpectedly and had dinner with us."

Mrs. Paine said this unexpected appearance might have been wondered at except that she and Marina both took it as a peace gesture—that Lee was making up from the argument.

"I remember that he went out in the garage," Mrs. Payne said, "because he left the light on there when he went to bed at 8 p.m. I don't know what he did out there but I went out later myself to paint some furniture."

Mrs. Paine said she had never seen a rifle or a parcel like that Lee took to work next day. Later, Marina told investigators she had seen her husband's rifle in the garage at some earlier time but not

The Motorcade

As Marina and Ruth watched, 5,000 Dallas citizens gave the Kennedys a joyous and uninhibited welcome at the airport. Mrs. Kennedy got a bouquet of red roses from a reception committee. At 11:50 a.m., the motorcade started into Dallas.

The rain had stopped nearly two hours before and the bubbletop was taken off the President's Lincoln convertible in the warm Texas sun. President and Mrs. Kennedy took the back seats and were joined on the jump seats by Gov. John Connally and his wife, Nellie.

For half an hour the motorcade wound its way through the skyscrapers of downtown Dallas at a 25 to 30 mph clip.

At noon, Mr. Truly and his warehouse crew took their lunch break, most of them going out onto the street where Texans were lined up 12 deep for many blocks to cheer the visitors.

No one in the Texas School Book Depository recalls seeing Lee Oswald at this time. But police have reconstructed his movements. This is what they have found:

When the time was near for the President's car to pass, Lee Oswald quietly made his way up to the 6th floor storage room. He raised a window nearest the spot where the parade route turned from Houston street to go beneath an underpass. Here the President's car would have to slow down to about 15 miles per hour the turn. Oswald made himself a sniper's nest of book cartons, unwrapped his rifle and waited.

Later, police found his palm prints on the boxes and found three empty cartridge casings amid the remnants of a chicken dinner in a bag and soft drink bottle. Mr. Truly believes the lunch was not Oswald's.

At 12:30 p.m. central standard time, right on schedule, the entourage swung onto Houston street and the crowd roared. Mr. Truly craned his neck for a better view.

A Shot Rang Out

As the President's car passed the building toward the Fort Worth freeway, Mr. Kennedy was replying to a pleasantry by Mrs. Connally when a shot rang out. The sniper, working the bolt swiftly and surely, fired twice more. The range was 75 yards but the sniper's aim was true. Mr. Kennedy toppled over, mortally wounded, without ever

knowing what hit him. Gov. Connally also fell wounded and the presidential car sped away toward a hospital.

Mr. Truly looked around and concluded that the shots had come from further down the street. A news photographer looked up and saw a man with a drawn rifle from the 6th floor window of the depository. Police drew their guns and raced madly about as many of the crowd took cover or fell to the ground in fear.

Police say Lee Oswald dashed down one flight of stairs and hid the rifle behind some book crates on the fifth floor landing.

Mr. Truly said a young policeman dashed up to him and shouted, "Where's the stairway?"

"I'll show you," Mr. Truly said, and he led the policeman up to the second floor. Gun in hand, the policeman began checking offices and rooms and ran squarely into Oswald in the employees' lunchroom.

Mr. Truly said the policeman held his gun on Oswald as the youth leaned against a counter and said, "Does this man work here?"

"I told him 'yes'" Mr. Truly said. He added that he did not know who the officer was and has not seen him since.

The policeman raced on up to the roof to search there. Later on, Mr. Truly said, a woman employe told him she saw Oswald saunter through the second floor offices sipping from a soft-drink bottle.

Meanwhile, other police poured into the building and began a systematic search. Somehow, Oswald eluded them all and walked out of the building into the pandemonium on the street.

No more than five minutes elapsed from the time the President fell until Oswald lost himself in the crowd.

Marina Grieved

Marina and Ruth Paine saw and heard enough on television to know that the President had been shot.

"I translated the bulletins for Marina," said Mrs. Paine. "She was filled with grief for the President. She said to me, 'how terrible for Mrs. Kennedy with no father for the children.'"

Meanwhile, back at the scene of the tragedy, police had collected their wits and found a boy who reported seeing a man leave the building.

A radio alarm went out. Police cars at 12:36 p.m. found a white man, five feet 10 and to 165 pounds—remarkably accurate description of Oswald who was 5 feet 9 and 160 pounds.

With the aid of Mr. Truly, police checked all employes of the warehouse and found Oswald was the only one matching the description. "I got the Irving address the files and we completed the description," Mr. Truly called.

Less than ten minutes after the President was shot, Oswald lost himself in the crowd circling around the area. He was a block north of Pacific and then turned east for blocks before doubling back Elm.

Catches Bus

There he tapped on the door of a bus driven by C. J. Watters, 45. The driver mates it was 12:40 p.m.

When the bus got to the intersection of Poydras and Elm streets and was blocked by the massive traffic jam, followed the President's assassination, Oswald left the bus.

He hurried to the Grayhound Bus terminal at the corner Lamar and Commerce, only blocks from the scene of crime, and hailed the car of William Wayne Whaley who won the Navy Cross Iwo Jima. Mr. Whaley noticed nothing unusual in the passenger and took him to a trip journal shows, to the block of North Beckley. Mr. Whaley said Oswald ignored his efforts to open conversation with him. FBI men learned the location Oswald gave them took him five blocks to the rooming house. The fare was 95 cents, Whaley said. Oswald tipped him a nickel.

At the rooming house Johnson also had been making the frantic efforts to vision to keep up with the assassination and recalls Oswald rushed into the hotel between 12:30 and 1 p.m.

"I said, 'my, you sure are hurry,'" Mrs. Johnson said, "but he didn't say a word to me. That wasn't unusual though. He put on a jacket and went out. The last time I saw him was outside waiting."

Tippit's Role

At 1:13 p.m. police found Tippit, a former Dallas police officer, lying on the ground near the

of East Tenth street, about four miles from the warehouse. It was Oswald, now armed with the .38 caliber revolver police believe was hidden in his room. Pvt. Tippit did not live to tell it, but it is believed he recognized the defiant-looking Oswald from the radio description. He pulled over to the curb and called Oswald over to the car as three witnesses looked on.

After an exchange of words, Pvt. Tippit got out of his car and started to walk around to the curb. The witnesses said Oswald pulled out a pistol and shot the policeman to death in the head, the chest and the stomach.

Oswald disappeared around a corner and one of the witnesses called for help on the slain Tippit's radio.

Oswald was seen by some service station personnel in Oakcliff running from where he is said to have shot the policeman. Police later found his jacket and three pistol casings in a vacant lot through which he passed.

It was 1:45 p.m. when Julie Postal, cashier at the Texas Theater, 231 West Jefferson street, saw Oswald dart into the theater without buying a ticket. She said she was so upset about the President that she paid no heed at first.

But five minutes later, when Johnny Brewer, a shoe store manager, told her he had seen somebody fleeing from the

police go into the theater, Mrs. Postal called police.

"War is Hell" was on the screen when the cops charged into the theater at 1:35 p.m. and Pvt. N. R. McDonald spotted Oswald when the house lights came on. "This is it," screamed Oswald, raising his gun and pulling the trigger.

For the first time that day, Oswald failed to get his man. The pistol, origin unknown at this writing, misfired and the police jumped Oswald. He fought and kicked but was dragged outside and into a scout car.

Oswald suffered a cut over the right forehead and a blackened left eye. Two policemen sprained their ankles subduing him.

Police at Irving

While Oswald was on his way to police headquarters, Mrs. Paine said six policemen arrived at Irving and knocked on the door about 2 p.m.

"They told us Lee was in custody on suspicion of shooting a policeman and wanted to search the house," Mrs. Paine said. "I asked them if they had a warrant. They said they didn't but they could get one quick enough so I let them search."

"Marina was ashen with fear. She told them about the rifle Lee had in the garage a couple of weeks ago. They searched but, of course, it was gone."

It was here that the searchers found a chilling photograph, still not released by authorities, but which this reporter has seen. Believed to be a snapshot taken in New Orleans, it shows Oswald, dressed in black, wearing a holstered .38 on his hip, and holding a rifle just like the murder weapon in his right hand. In his other hand are two publications of the extreme left—a copy of the Daily Worker and an issue of The Militant, organ of the Socialist Workers Party.

The evidence piled up fast against Oswald after that until there remained no doubt that he had killed Tippit and overwhelming evidence accumulated that he was the assassin of John F. Kennedy. That night he was charged with both murders and District Attorney Henry Wade vowed to ask for Oswald's execution in the electric chair.

When the FBI crime laboratory reported back that ballistic tests had proved the rifle had fired the bullets that killed the President, that Oswald's handwriting was on the gun purchase order and that paraffin tests on Oswald's hands indicated he had fired a weapon, there could remain no doubt.

Death Again

Oswald remained defiant and arrogant. Denying everything, he was led Sunday morning to the basement of police headquarters to be transferred to the Dallas County jail.

It was like a Roman holiday, there, with the clamorous photographers and radio men forming double files and shouting inanities like, "Why did you do it?" at Oswald as he walked in manacles and on preannounced schedule to the garage. Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry had kept to the schedule because of a promise to the press.

At 11:19 a.m. a squat little stripjoint operator originally from Chicago named Jack Leon Ruby, 52, stepped out of the press ranks, jabbed a pistol in Oswald's ribs and killed him before police could raise a hand.

How Ruby, a glad-bander with a hair-trigger temper, managed to hang around Dallas police headquarters freely may emerge when the manifold investigations start.

Ruby's story is still to be told. The press only got one chance to yell, "Why did you do it, Jack?" to him before security was belatedly imposed in Dallas. He is now indicted for murder and awaiting trial in January.

But what of Oswald—what were his antecedents and how

did he become the arch criminal in the most notorious and senseless murder of modern times?

Oswald was born on October 18, 1939, in New Orleans, La., the son of Robert Oswald, an insurance salesman, and Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, who now lives at 2200 Thomas place in Arlington Heights, a subdivision of Fort Worth, Tex.

Mr. Oswald died of a heart attack three months before the younger of his two sons was born. Left with little money or talent for earning more, Mrs. Oswald said she had to sell their little frame house and, when Lee was 5, they moved to Fort Worth.

Oswald early showed signs of being bright but erratic. His mother, now a practical nurse who lives alone, says he learned to read unaided before he ever saw the inside of a classroom.

Bookish Youth

While his mother worked in a candy factory to support Lee and his brother, Robert L. Oswald, now 29 and living in Denton, Tex., Lee developed into an introverted, bookish student whose teachers said he resented authority and gave him C markings.

He was intelligent but disorganized, swayed against the main stream, shy, conscious of his poor circumstances, often involved in fights with classmates who understood him more than he understood self.

When he was 15, Oswald somehow got hold of a pamphlet about the celebrated couple Julius and Anna Rosenberg who stole America's atomic secrets for Russia and were executed. Oswald developed sympathy and an empathy for the Rosenbergs and this led him to "Das Kapital."

Men with higher IQs than Lee Oswald have found Marx' tome heavy going, the youth's romance with communism never got out of a confused state.

He began to consider himself a Marxist but made no distinction between the communists of Lenin, Trotsky or Stalin.

He was for the "exploiting" masses and against capitalists and he hewed to the line until he died. It seemed make up for his inadequacy and gave him a cause, though he little understood it.

Joined Marines

He became a youth who devoured books but, like many who do so without guidance, was given to malapropisms. His vocabulary sounded impressive to those who were weaker in philology than he.

In the 10th grade at Fort Worth's Arlington Heights High School, Oswald was known to falling because of his poor and restless classroom demeanor. At this stage of his life his mother recalls that he was a "good boy" who brought home the money he made on odd jobs.

Here his contact with formal education ended. One day in 1956, at the age of 17, he dropped school and enlisted in the Marines "just to do something." Mrs. Oswald wept when he went off to boot camp in San Diego, Calif.

If Lee Oswald expected to find the Marines less demanding of attention to a well-laid life, San Diego was a great shock. He found instant obedience and submission were a must. Marine boot camp may have been a training ground for the exploiters.

Disliked It

From there, he was sent to the Marine Air Base at El Toro, Calif., for training as a radar technician. He had earned the "sharpshooter" badge on the rifle range, halfway between marksman and expert, indicating he was a better-than-average shot but not topnotch.

Oswald's acquaintances during this time indicate he disliked the service intensely and had little to do with his companions. In a way of life dependent on teamwork, he continued to be a loner.

He was a Pfc. when he was sent to Japan and first got into trouble. He was court-martialed for failing to register a pistol he owned and was reduced to the rank of private. Another court-martial was convened when Oswald got out of line with a non-commissioned officer.

Oswald still had a year to go in his four-year hitch in 1959 when Mrs. Oswald was injured at work. A falling candy box put her in the hospital and to bed for six months. His mother's money was spent quickly and Oswald, with Red Cross aid, got a hardship discharge ahead of time, ostensibly to help his mother.

The Marines assigned him to the Reserves. Instead of staying home, however, he went to New Orleans with his savings of more than \$1,000, got a job on a freighter and turned up in Russia in October, 1959.

Publicly Defects

In the Metropole Hotel in Moscow, Oswald called in reporters and announced that he was defecting. He said he had signed an affidavit of allegiance to the Soviet Union and had applied for Soviet citizenship on October 16.

He told the Western reporters in the Russian capital that he had come because he was a Marxist and no longer cared to live in the United States where "being a worker means exploitation by the capitalists."

"Capitalism has passed its peak," he told reporters, "unemployment is growing. Depression is on the way. Capitalism will disappear as feudalism disappeared. I'd like to spend the rest of my life here."

He told the reporters he had gotten a good conduct medal from the Marines. The Marines reacted by awarding him an undesirable discharge from the Reserves because of his pledge of allegiance to Russia.

The Russians, too, didn't seem at all sure that this fanatic youth held the answer to their problems. They refused him citizenship but did allow him to stay on for three years as a resident alien.

No Mixer There

Not much is known of his life in Russia. He went to Minsk, got a job in a factory and was married a year and a half later to the pretty pharmacist, Marina Pruskova.

He did not mix well with the other Russians, and disliked the weather. But he found time to join a rifle club where he became an excellent shot.

Somehow he learned of his undesirable discharge by the Marines while he was in Minsk and wrote a letter of protest to John Connally under the impression the Texan still was Secretary of the Navy. This letter warned Mr. Connally, "I shall employ all means to right this gross mistake or injustice."

This correspondence has led to speculation that Gov. Connally was the real target of the sniper's fusillade. However, the wounded Governor of Texas said this week anyone could have shot him almost any time because of his almost constant and unguarded public appearances. It wouldn't have had to be done from a sixth floor window, the Governor said.

Wrote Tower

In the third year of his self-imposed exile, Oswald apparently lost some of his enchantment with Russia. And in 1962 he wrote his mother and Texas Senator John Tower. Oswald said he had no funds, he needed the fare to come home and the Russians were holding up his exit permit.

Senator Tower turned the letter over to the State Department and in purely routine fashion, the American Embassy loaned him the \$435 needed to bring his wife and their newborn child home. In June, 1962, they returned to the United States.

Back in Fort Worth, Oswald introduced his bride and baby to his mother. Mrs. Oswald, now a stout and sorrowing woman of 55, recalls that her son had difficulty getting a job because of his service record, his Russian wife and his chip-on-the-shoulder attitude. First he worked in a sheet metal factory and then in a photo processing plant in Dallas.

Oswald was fired from the Dallas job in April, 1963, not long after Marina told him she was pregnant again. Her husband was about the only person Marina could talk to, since he had become fluent in Russian while she knew only a little English.

Oswald took his family, then, to New Orleans last spring and got another job in a photo-processing plant, here he became involved in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, a pro-Castro left-wing organization operating out of New York on a Cuban bankroll.

Fishy Prospect

The FBI has found letters from a man in this organization among Oswald's effects, one giving advice about how to set up a Fair Play for Cuba chapter in Dallas. The dates of these letters and the identity of the writer have been withheld.

Oswald styled himself secretary of the New Orleans chapter of Fair Play. He apparently tried to infiltrate the Student Revolutionary Directorate, an exile organization of fiery Castro-hating students. They thought him a fishy prospect despite his offers to teach them judo and gave him the brush-off until he was spotted passing out Hands-Off-Cuba pamphlets on Canal street.

The students engaged in a street scuffle with him which resulted in Oswald being fined \$10 for disorderly conduct. This was his only known police record.

On August 21, 1963, Oswald made a muddled appearance on a panel conversation show on New Orleans TV station WDSU as a spokesman for the pro-Castro outfit.

Beyond disclosing that he was a Marxist and denying that his organization was Communist or subversive, Oswald gave a poor and stammering

account of whatever he had to say. His hazy concepts of what he believed are quite obvious from a transcript of the broadcast.

Books Listed

Public Library records in New Orleans show Oswald borrowed books from Huey Long's assassination, communism, word portrait of President Kennedy and spy thrillers.

Librarian Jerome Cushman said that among the books he borrowed were "The Huey Long Murder Case," by Hermann Deutsch; W. J. Manchester's "Portrait of a President," which begins with Carl Sandburg's brooding thoughts about Abraham Lincoln's assassination; and spy stories by Ian Fleming, who was one of President Kennedy's favorite authors.

The works on communism included: "What We Must Know About Communism," by Harry and Bonaro Overstreet; "Russia Under Khrushchev," by Alexander Werth, and "Portrait of a Revolutionary," P. S. R. Payne's book about Chinese Communist leader Mao Tse-tung. None of them is favorable toward communism.

By September, Oswald was broke again and Marina's second child was about to be born. At that point Mrs. Paine was driving back from a vacation in the East and decided to help the Oswalds out.

Mrs. Paine said she drove through New Orleans, picked up Marina and the baby and on September 23 drove them to her home in Irving. Mrs. Paine, who is separated from her husband, Michael, said it was decided life would be easier if there were just two women in the house along with the three children and expected fourth child.

In Mexico

She said the arrangement was that Oswald would remain in New Orleans until he got on his feet and then come to the Dallas-Fort Worth area. Marina had her baby on October 20, apparently not knowing that her husband had gone to Mexico on September 25.

It was on this same day that the news was released for general publication that President

Kennedy was scheduled to visit Dallas.

Whether this fact was what sent Oswald off to Mexico and then to Dallas to get a job is a secret that died with him. The FBI said he could not have known the President's precise route through Dallas would pass the Texas School Book Depository because the Secret Service has said the motorcade's path was changed four days before the assassination.

When Oswald returned to the United States on October 3, he headed straight for Dallas and checked in at the YMCA where, strangely enough, Jack Ruby often worked out in the gym on the weights and the punching bag.

He called Marina and Mrs. Paine on October 4 to announce his return and began coming to Irving, 12 miles away, on week ends while he looked for a job. He got the job with Mrs. Paine's aid on October 16.

Sighted Gun

Toward the end of the month, an Irving gunsmith named Dial H. Ryder recalls, Oswald brought a foreign-made rifle to his shop at Irving boulevard. Mr. Ryder said Oswald paid him \$6 to mount and adjust a telescopic sight to the rifle and to bore-sight it. Bore-sighting is done to make a rifle accurate and involves clamping the weapon in a vise, aiming it at an object and adjusting the sights to agree.

On October 21, Oswald showed up at Irving a day earlier than his usual Friday arrival. Mrs. Paine and Marina thought nothing of it at the time. They thought he had come to patch up the quarrel with Marina about the phone call to his Dallas rooming house. "Apparently, he intended for us not to know," said Mrs. Paine.

Marina Pruskova Oswald last saw her husband at Dallas police headquarters the night President Kennedy and Pvt. Tippit were killed. What they

said to one another was not recorded.

Next day, Saturday, she went to stay in Fort Worth with her husband's mother and Mrs. Paine said she has not seen Marina since.

When Oswald was killed by a bullet from Jack Ruby's gun Sunday for reasons that still are far from clear, Marina was in the home of Irving Police Chief C. J. Wlrasnik where the Secret Service had taken her.

Buried Quietly

Her mother-in-law burst into the room and screamed, "Now it's all over with" and the two women who had loved Lee Oswald collapsed in tears.

"I want to see him," Marina cried in broken English. The Secret Service took her to Parkland Hospital where they had taken the mortally wounded President two days before.

Lee Oswald lay dead of a massive wound just below the heart in the trauma room next to the one in which John Fitzgerald Kennedy died.

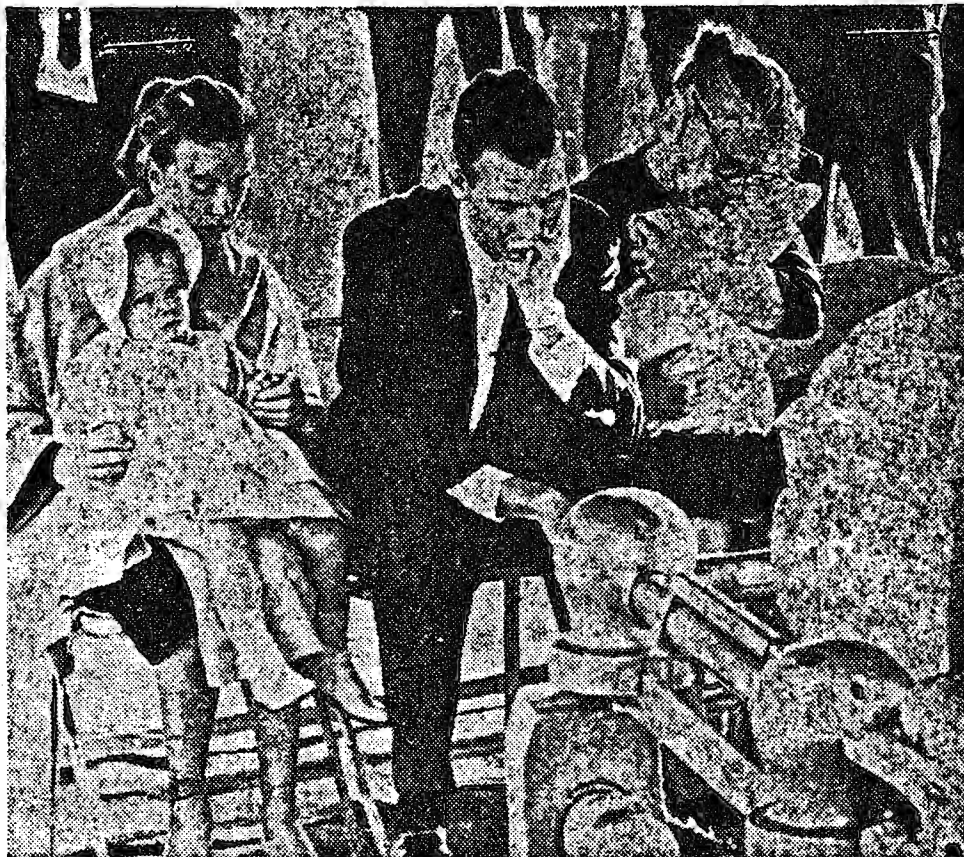
Oswald was buried the next day in relative secrecy after a brief prayer by a minister. There was one floral display on his wooden casket.

His mother, his brother and his wife, probably the only people on earth who grieved for him, were there. Newsmen were his pallbearers.

Marina Oswald and the children still are in protective custody of the Secret Service somehow near here. Mrs. Paine said she doesn't know what Oswald's widow will do, but that Marina does not want to go back to Russia.

"She doesn't know where to go or what to do," said Ruth Paine.

Her husband never knew either.



Oswald's funeral service in Fort Worth was attended only by his wife, Marina (left), holding a daughter, June Lee, 22 months; Robert Oswald, a brother, and his mother, Marguerite Oswald, holding another daughter, Rachel, 5 weeks old.—AP Wirephoto.



LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach ☒ _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan ☒ _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

file 5/10/63
105-82555
over
10/11/63

UPI-94
(OSWALD)

FORT WORTH--ACCUSED ASSASSIN LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS WRITING A BOOK ABOUT HIS TRAVELS AS A DEFECTOR IN RUSSIA AND TRIED TO HINT HE WAS WORKING AS A U.S. SECRET AGENT. IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY. HE CRITICIZED EVERYTHING HE FOUND IN THE SOVIET UNION.

MISS PAULINE V. BATES, A PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER, COPIED PART OF THE MANUSCRIPT FROM NOTES OSWALD BROUGHT HER. SHE TOLD ABOUT THE BOOK IN AN INTERVIEW WITH THE FORT WORTH PRESS.

SHE DOES NOT KNOW WHETHER THE BOOK WAS EVER COMPLETED OR WHAT OSWALD PLANNED TO CALL IT. SHE WORKED ON IT THREE DAYS. AFTER EVERY COPYING SESSION, HE TOOK HIS NOTES, EVERY COPY THAT MISS BATES MADE AND EVEN HER CARBON PAPER.

MISS BATES SAID THAT THE LAST DAY OSWALD CAME IN HE WAS NERVOUS OR SCARED.

"HE WAS FIDGETY, JUMPING UP AND DOWN, LOOKING OVER MY SHOULDER, WONDERING AT WHAT POINT I WAS IN THE MANUSCRIPT," SHE SAID. (SHE WAS COPYING HIS NOTES ABOUT THE RUSSIAN CITY OF KIEV.)

MISS BATES GOT TO THE 10TH PARAGRAPH AND HE SUDDENLY STOPPED HER. "TEN DOLLARS IS ALL I'VE GOT," HE SAID.

HE WAS IN RUSSIA FROM OCTOBER, 1959 TO JUNE 1962 WHEN THE U.S. GOVERNMENT LOANED HIM \$435 TO COME HOME.

MISS BATES WAS FASCINATED BY THE STORY SHE HAD BEEN TYPING AND SHE SAID SHE TOLD OSWALD: "I'LL FINISH IT FOR YOU, LEE, AND YOU CAN PAY ME WHEN YOU GET THE MONEY."

"NO," HE SAID, THROWING DOWN A \$10 BILL AND TAKING THE MANUSCRIPT FROM HER.

HE NEVER SAID THAT HE WAS A SECRET AGENT BUT TRIED TO GIVE THAT IMPRESSION, SHE SAID. MISS BATES WONDERED AT THE TIME, IF HE WERE A SECRET AGENT, WHY HE CAME TO A PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER, WHY HE HAD ONLY \$10 AND WHY HE COULD NOT GET A JOB.

AS MISS BATES REMEMBERS IT, THIS WAS WHAT OSWALD THOUGHT OF RUSSIA:

"CONDITIONS WERE TERRIBLE IN HIS EYES. SEVERAL FAMILIES LIVING IN ONE ROOM. EVERYBODY WORKING. WOMEN AS WELL AS MEN. CHILDREN PLACED IN NURSERIES UNTIL THEY ARE OLD ENOUGH TO GO TO STATE SCHOOLS. THE CONTINUAL, PERPETUAL PRESSURE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY. THE SPYING AND THE FEAR OF BUGS (ELECTRONIC LISTENING DEVICES).

"PEOPLE SPOKE OPENLY ONLY IN PARKS. HE WROTE ABOUT THE MAY DAY PARADES, CAREFULLY ARRANGED. YOU BETTER TURN OUT UNLESS YOU ARE REALLY SICK. OSWALD SAID HE WORKED IN A MINSK FACTORY 12 AND 14 HOURS A DAY ON A QUOTA BASIS.

MISS BATES SAID ONE OF THE WAYS SHE THOUGHT HE WAS IMPLYING HE WAS A SECRET AGENT WAS IN SUCH COMMENTS AS:

"WHEN THE STATE DEPARTMENT GRANTED MY VISA, THEY STIPULATED THEY COULD NOT STAND BEHIND ME IN ANY WAY."

11/29--DP108P
(READ ABOVE UPI-94)

105-12525-A
 NOT RECORDED
 141 DEC 19 1963

53 DEC 9 1963 WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ASC Grid Star Knew Lee Oswald

By BILL NIXON

FLAGSTAFF—Arizona State College football star Owen Dejanovich served a three-year hitch in the Marine Corps with the man accused of assassinating president John F. Kennedy.

The 24-year-old ex-Marine remembers Lee Harvey Oswald as a man who "never had any friends and never cared about anyone else."

Dejanovich's final 10 months with the Marine Corps were served at Santa Ana, Calif., where Oswald was stationed.

"I previously knew him in Biloxi, Miss., when we attended a radar specialists' school," Dejanovich said. He said Oswald "never had any friends, and none of the guys including me, ever cared to bother with him."

Dejanovich said Oswald studied the Russian language while stationed at the Santa Ana Marine Base.

"We used to encourage him to say something in Russian,

but it was strictly for laughs," Dejanovich said. "I guess you never know who you are talking to."

The description of Oswald by other former acquaintances coincides with that by Dejanovich.

Dejanovich, a native of Thornton, Ill., a Chicago suburb, and a junior college All American tackle before he came to Flagstaff, said that a month after he was discharged from the Marine Corps he read in the Hammond, Ind., Times that Oswald had defected to the Soviet Union.

"I recognized his picture," Dejanovich said, "and I didn't hear of him again until last Friday."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 34

ARIZONA REPUBLIC

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

Date: 11/28/63
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
Character:
or
Classification: 44-213
Submitting Office: PHOENIX
☒ Being Investigated

EX-115

NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 8 1964

72 JAN 10 1964

Paris Paper Says Oswald Had Help

The Washington Post Foreign Service

PARIS, Nov. 27—The French newspaper Paris-Presse reported today that an amateur photographer's 8-mm. color film taken just 10 minutes before the assassination of President Kennedy showed two silhouettes at the sixth-floor window where the assassin's bullets are believed to have been fired.

The dispatch, from the newspaper's correspondent in Dallas, J. P. Renard, said that the FBI has viewed the hitherto undisclosed film strip—reportedly taken by an American sailor—and is now convinced that Lee Oswald had an accomplice. The dispatch also said that a study of the debris of the food left in the room shows that the accomplice had apparently been in the room the day before.

[A thorough check of authoritative sources in Washington convinced newsmen that the FBI possesses no such film, and that the Paris-Presse story is untrue. The FBI itself declined to comment at all on its investigation of the assassination.]

Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach ☒
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

WAB
E20

105-82555-
file 5-B-1

The Washington Post and Times Herald A 2 3
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

REC-46

EX - 117

NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 7 1964

NOV 28 1963

68 JAN 9 1964

FBI View—Oswald

Was on His Own

Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

*By Dom Bonafede and
Stuart H. Loory
Of The Herald Tribune Staff

WASHINGTON.

At this stage of its investigation, the FBI is convinced that when Lee Harvey Oswald crouched in the grimy sixth-floor textbook warehouse last Friday, drew a bead and gunned President Kennedy down, he was acting on his own.

He was not part of an ideological conspiracy. He did not have accomplices.

Informed government sources revealed these facts yesterday despite the silence maintained by J. Edgar Hoover's FBI. The bureau is saying nothing until it completes the report demanded earlier this week by President Johnson.

"One guy fired a gun," a source familiar with evidence so far developed said.

All this will be presented in the huge report the bureau is draking up from its on-the-scene investigation which will be coupled with detailed reports from across the country, reconstructing Oswald's life history.

The report will knock down rumors circulating yesterday in this country and abroad that Oswald was one of two men seen in the window before the shooting. The FBI, it was learned, has not received any photographs confirming the existence of two assassins, as one foreign newspaper alleged yesterday.

Key questions the report will be expected to answer involve the motive the 24-year-old ex-Marine with Marxist passion had for assassinating the President and the motivation behind Jack Ruby's subsequent slaying of the assassin in Dallas police headquarters.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Ruth Paine, of Irving, Tex., told the Herald Tribune in a telephone conversation she has informed Federal investigators she believes the suspected assassin hid the murder weapon in her garage.

Mrs. Paine reported that Oswald's Russian-born wife and two infant daughters have been living in her Dallas suburb home since Sept. 24. The Oswalds lived apart, she commented, "because it was a matter of finances."

She explained she took in the family "because I am a woman and she was expecting helped teach me Russian."

She said she was aware that Oswald was a Marxist.

"He came to that belief by reading books," she said. "I never talked politics with him because he was so dogmatic, perhaps rigid would be a better word. But he never indicated a violent nature, and I never heard him say anything against President Kennedy."

Oswald, she said, stored his belongings in her garage while he lived at a boarding house.

"But I didn't know he had a gun here. I'm a Quaker and would not have let him keep it in my home."

Shortly before the Nov. 22 assassination of President Kennedy, Oswald visited the home and took some of his things from the garage, she said.

President Kennedy was slain by a 6.5 mm. Italian Mannlicher-Carcano carbine. Investigators have found that he purchased such a rifle last march from a Chicago mail order house.

Mrs. Paine said Oswald showed tender attachment for his two daughters, "but he was not terribly affectionate toward his wife; they argued sometimes like any young couple."

Mrs. Oswald, she said, was uninterested in politics.

"She cared only for her home, music and her babies. Oswald, I thought, was politically illogical."

Congressional spokesmen maintained yesterday that a Senate inquiry would help clear up some of the mystery surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy and the subsequent slaying of Oswald by Ruby. "No time will be lost," declared Senate Republican leader Everett Dirksen.

However, officials of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which is scheduled to undertake the investigation, said that the earliest the committee will be able to meet is Wednesday.

Committee chairman Sen. James O. Eastland, D., was home in Mississippi yesterday. And other members of the committee were expected to go home for the Thanksgiving week end.

A report that FBI files on the Oswald case were turned over to the Senate Internal Security subcommittee was denied by the subcommittee's paid staff members.

This means that the Senate investigation, enthusiastically indorsed by a Congress-de-

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

105-82555-A-
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 27 1964
NOV 28 1963

64 JAN 1964

terminated to get all the facts in the Kennedy slaying, will be put off for a week or more.

In an evident move to tighten security around President Johnson, the Secret Service has adopted several new measures. Observers have noted that while President Johnson is being driven from his private home to the White House, six police motorcycles escort his limousine, the car never stops for traffic signals, a White House physician rides two cars behind the President and only Secret Service agents are permitted inside the car that immediately follows the Presidential limousine.

Contributing to the Secret Service's concern was a report released yesterday that anonymous threats were made at the time of President Kennedy's funeral against French President Charles de Gaulle and Dallas Mayor Earle Cabell.

Mayor Cabell reported in Dallas, "Two people were to be assassinated in Washing-

ton—a foreign dignitary and myself."

It was later disclosed that the "foreign dignitary" was President de Gaulle.

There was also speculation that President Kennedy was killed by outlawed dum-dum bullets. Dum-dum bullets are made by filing the nose of conventional bullets. When they strike a target they sometimes flatten out or turn sideways, thus causing a larger and more destructive wound.

White House officials yesterday said that a post-mortem examination of President Kennedy's wounds proved that he was struck by two bullets.

When reporters asked Malcolm Kilduff, assistant White House press secretary, why President Kennedy's coffin remained closed at all times, he replied, "I think the reason for that should be obvious."

Speculation that Oswald could not have operated the bolt-action rifle fast enough to fire three shots in the time available was discounted by experts again yesterday.

"Anybody who says he couldn't do it just doesn't know anything about guns," one expert marksman said.

The carbine contained a clip that fed bullets into the chamber at the same time spent shells were ejected. The action worked this way:

After the riflemen pulled the trigger, he pulled back the bolt, cocking the firing mechanism and ejecting the shell. Pushing the bolt forward, he set another bullet in place. Then he pulled the trigger for shot number two and repeated the back-forward bolt action for shot number three. The whole process could be accomplished easily by anyone familiar with weapons.

Oswald, as a Marine, enlisted man who qualified as a sharpshooter with a semi-automatic M-1 rifle during boot training in the winter of 1956-'57, would have known enough about guns to handle the action. A sharpshooter's rating is the second of three riflemen's ratings given in the military. The ratings run marksman, sharpshooter and expert. In 1959, his proficiency dropped, and he qualified only as a marksman.

RA
7

Belmont ☒
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach ☒
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Assassination Reconstructed

DALLAS, Nov. 28 (UPI)—Movie cameras whirled at a sixth-story window of a warehouse-like building and a Lincoln convertible drove slowly below yesterday as police and FBI agents reconstructed the assassination of President Kennedy.

Men crouched in the window believed to have been the hiding place of the assassin photographed the scene with 16-mm cameras. Then they ran thru the action again and a photographer in the car photographed the window.

Meanwhile, Jack Ruby, 51, charged with murder with malice in the slaying of President Kennedy's alleged assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, made two phone calls yesterday from county jail. He inquired how business was going at his two clubs and what his friends thought of him now.

Federal, state and local officers were checking for a stronger motive than "spur-of-the-moment" revenge for Oswald's nationally televised shooting, and to determine if there was a link between Oswald and Ruby.

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News ☒
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964

NOV 28 1963

64 JAN 8 1964

Red Group Letterheads Found in Oswald Room

By Ronnie Dugges
Special to The Washington Post

DALLAS, Nov. 27—Officers found letters in Lee Harvey Oswald's room written to him on letterheads of the Communist Party of America, the Party newspaper, the Worker, and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, a prosecutor who accompanied the police said here today.

"There was an American-made address book that contained quite a few writings in Russian and some other languages and English," and the other languages included "possibly some Spanish," Justice

of the Peace David Johnston, who also went along on the search of the room, said.

A map of what appeared to be Red Square in Moscow had been drawn by hand on the flyleaf of the address book, Johnston said.

The map of Dallas showing the path of the bullet that killed the President was also found in that search, Johnston said.

Markings Unexplained

"There are some other markings on the map that will have to be evaluated as to why they are there and the way they are there," said the Justice of the Peace. "He could have been a complete loner, but again there could have been something more to it."

The search occurred at about 3 or 3:30 on the afternoon of the President's assassination, Johnston said. Detectives F. M. Turner, B. L. Senkel, H. M. Moore and Walter Potts, in addition to Johnston, Lt. E. L. Cunningham of the Forgery Bureau and Bill Alexander, first trial assistant in the District Attorney's office, were the officials in the group, Johnston said.

"I went with a Justice of the Peace, David Johnston, and Officers Moore, Senkel, Potts and Turner out to that address on North Beckley, and there we tore up—we did a de luxe searching job of his room," Alexander said.

3 Letters from New York

"He had a couple of Communist books." One of them, a paperback about an inch thick, was entitled "Communist Manifesto," said the Dallas prosecutor. There was a Russian dictionary, and there were some other books "of no significance," Alexander said.

He continued:

"There were certain letters

in there—three letters were outstanding to me because of the letterhead. One was from the Communist Party of America. One was from the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. The man that signed as an official of the Communist Party of America also had signed as an official of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

"Then there was a letter with the Worker letterhead." All three letters came from New York, he recalled. He did not definitely remember the names of the signers.

The "big letter," Alexander said—three pages, typed and single-spaced — was the one from the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. It told Oswald "how to organize a committee, raise funds, get a P.O. box, how to conduct activities to avoid 'nosy neighbors,' how to organize the committee," Alexander said.

The contents of the other two letters were not significant, Alexander said, except in that "they indicated a personal relationship. The writers showed an awareness of the activities of this man and indicated a previous contact."

Data in Hands of FBI

At Oswald's other Dallas residence, Alexander said, officials found "voluminous correspondence that he had saved over a couple of years, all of which is in the hands of the FBI."

Local authorities have not found evidence linking Oswald with local Communists, if there are any, it is indicated here.

The map found was an ordinary Humble Esso map of the city of Dallas, Johnston said. In addition to the markings at the point where President Kennedy was shot, "we found other markings off Irving Blvd. and others in around

Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964

NOV 28 1963

64 JAN 3 1964

~~Greenbrier and Zangs~~ Johnston said. Oswald's room on Beckley is just off Zangs blvd.

Johnston speculated that the other points marked might have been places for contacts, or "proposed points he might go to." He said he did not know.

It was not these markings to which Johnston referred obliquely; it was "some other markings." But, he said, there is "nothing I would say at the present time" about them.

Material Photographed

The Justice of the Peace said the group of officials gathered together everything in the room in a canvas travel bag and a bedspread and took it into custody. The FBI was given access to it in the office of Capt. Will Fritz of the Dallas Police Department, Johnston said.

Examining the address book, Johnston said, "one of the (FBI) agents copied it from cover to cover, in long-hand." Alexander said the FBI photographed all the material and was given all of it, probably yesterday.

Cunningham said the name John B. Connally was written in the address book. Oswald had written a letter to Gov. Connally, who was wounded in the attack that killed the President, while Connally was Secretary of the Navy. The letter asked for a revision in Oswald's discharge from the Marine Corps.

Police Chief Jesse Curry was going to give the evidence he had to District Attorney Henry Wade, but Curry said Wade told him to give it to the FBI instead, and he did. Wade, questioned here today, said he had not received any instructions or requests from Washington not to release any of the evidence he had to the press.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

PHONE LISTING

Scrawl Led Officers to Oswald Site

A telephone number led officers to the Oak Cliff room which Lee Harvey Oswald rented under a false name before the assassination of President Kennedy here.

Sheriff Bill Decker's deputies related Wednesday how officers found the clue while searching the Irving home in which Oswald's Russian-born wife and two children lived.

When Oswald failed to answer a roll call in the Texas School Book Depository Building after a rifleman shot President Kennedy from its sixth floor, officers issued a pickup for Oswald. Records in the building showed Oswald lived in Irving.

Deputies Harry Weatherford, Buddy Walters and J. L. Oxford drove there with two Dallas homicide detectives.

While searching the home, they noticed a phone number which someone had scrawled. Other officers quickly checked the number and it led them to an Oak Cliff home.

They found that a man who had identified himself as "O. H. Lee" had rented a room there. Inside the room they found Communist literature.

The officers swiftly confirmed what they had suspected—"O. H. Lee" was actually Lee Harvey Oswald, a former Marine who had gone to Russia and then returned to the United States.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

20 The Dallas Morning News
Dallas, Texas

Date: 11/29/63

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: Jack B. Krueger
ASSASSINATION OF PRES.
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
11/22/63; AFO

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

Dallas

105-82555-A

NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 7 1964

64 JAN 8 1964

Many Agencies Aiding on Full Oswald Report

By MIRIAM OTTENBERG
Star Staff Writer

Reports from many Federal agencies are funneling into the Justice Department as it prepares to assemble the full story behind the assassination of President Kennedy and the murder of his accused assassin.

To the Federal Bureau of Investigation has fallen the prime role in the inquiry ordered by President Johnson.

But the Justice Department is also collecting answers from the Secret Service, Immigration and Naturalization Service, State Department, Defense Department and Central Intelligence Agency.

President Johnson directed the other Federal agencies to co-operate in an investigation designed to answer the innumerable questions posed by the assassination and the subsequent murder as well as to lay to rest the baseless rumors heard since the Dallas tragedy.

All Leads Checked

In the final days of the investigation, the FBI is laboring to separate the chaff of rumor from the wheat of fact. Every lead—including the ones cropping up in news stories—is being run to earth.

Hopes of getting the final report assembled and into the President's hands this week dimmed as more questions were raised and had to be checked out.

The report is aimed at demonstrating to a reasonable man beyond a reasonable doubt what actually happened at Dallas—and why. In essence, the entire American public will be the jury, rather than the 12 who would have sat in the jury box if Lee Harvey Oswald had lived to be tried as the slayer of President Kennedy.

As Government officials now view it, the problem in the investigation is not who pulled the trigger. They are now satisfied that the evidence conclusively points to Oswald.

Conspiracy Doubted

The problem, rather, is in establishing that the assassination was the work of a fanatic acting alone. So far in the investigation, no evidence has been developed to indicate a conspiracy, particularly a conspiracy of international scope.

At this time, there is also no evidence of any connection between Oswald and Jack Ruby, the night-club operator charged with his murder. Government spokesmen, however, are keeping a tight lid on their findings, and making no public comment until every clue has been explored, from home movie film to overheard snatches of conversation. Any of them could change the whole complexion of the investigation, but as it stands now, the very irrationality of the act and Oswald's equally irrational behavior after the shooting seemed to isolate him from any group.

The reports being channeled to the Justice Department from other agencies are helping to establish the chronology and background so vital to an understanding of the events of last Friday.

Report on Security

The Secret Service report is expected to deal with the advance security planning for the President's visit to Dallas as well as what every agent on the scene saw and did.

The State Department phase covers Oswald's visit to Russia, his move to renounce his American citizenship, his subsequent return to this country with his Russian wife and his application this year for a passport to travel in Russia.

The Defense Department report relates to Oswald's undistinguished career as a Marine and his demand on then Secretary of the Navy Connally to change the status of his discharge.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service is providing information on Oswald's exits and re-entries, including his trip to Mexico September 26, the same day that news stories began appearing about President Kennedy's projected visit to Texas.

Undercover Sources

The Central Intelligence Agency is presumably tapping its undercover sources outside the United States in search of any tangible link between Oswald and alien forces, as well as insight into Oswald's life in Russia.

The CIA is also expected to provide whatever information can be uncovered about Oswald in Cuba. Oswald was most vocal about Cuba when he was living in New Orleans and represented himself as a secretary of a Fair Play for Cuba committee.

Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Brinkley
105-82555
File 5-87

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date _____

105-82555

NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 7 1964

NOV 28 1963

4 JAN 8 1964 93

White House Pickets Carry Castro Effigy

By the Associated Press
An effigy of Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, hanging from a gallows, was carried past the White House yesterday by pickets demanding "Invade Cuba Now!" in response to the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

Two groups of pickets, numbering six each, paraded slowly up and down the Pennsylvania avenue sidewalk in front of the White House.

One group called itself the Emergency Committee to Stop Castro. The others, wearing brown shirts and pants and swastika armbands, were from the American Nazi Party of George Lincoln Rockwell.

Placards carried by both groups were similar, sometimes identical.

"Clean out the Red Cuban killers," read one carried by the members of the Emergency Committee. "Clean out the Red Cuban rats," said the Nazis.

Both groups were capitalizing on the fact that Lee Harvey Oswald, the man accused of Mr. Kennedy's murder who was in turn murdered, was an admirer of Mr. Castro and Communist Cuba.

It was the pickets from the Emergency Committee who carried the wooden gallows from which an effigy of Mr. Castro dangled, in Army fatigue cap and coveralls.

Sherman _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach ☒ _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan *Wofford* _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Baumgardner
Wofford
Wofford

Tee Enty
Wofford

file 5/100
105-89555

105-12355-4
NOT RECORDED
141 DEC 16 1963

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star *117* _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

Wofford

77
80 DEC 6 1963
207

NOV 28 1963

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

CLUES TO OSWALD TRACED IN BOOKS

He Borrowed Library Texts
on Kennedy, Communists
and Huey Long Slaying

By FRED POWLEDGE

Special to The New York Times

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 27—

Lee H. Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy, borrowed, last summer a library book on the President, another on a political assassination and several critical of Communism.

The book on the political assassination was an account of the death of Huey Long, the Louisiana politician.

Oswald also checked out a number of science-fiction books and Ian Fleming spy mysteries and two books by Aldous Huxley.

The list offered a glimpse into the mind of the man accused by the Dallas police of having killed Mr. Kennedy in that city last Friday.

Oswald, who was shot dead on Sunday by a Dallas citizen while being taken from one jail to another, was a quiet man given to reading, acquaintances have recalled. He talked little to the people with whom he came in contact.

Rubber-Stamped Notation

When the book on Mr. Kennedy was examined today, it bore this rubber-stamped phrase on the flyleaf: "Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New Orleans, La."

In early August, Oswald announced he was the local organizer of the committee, which supports the Castro regime.

However, the committee has said he never represented it.

The book on President Kennedy was "Portrait of a President," by W. R. Manchester. Oswald's library card number, N8640, was entered on the book's card with the date June 15, 1963.

Oswald took out "The Huey Long Murder Case," by Hermann B. Deutsch, also on June 15.

The other books taken out by Oswald at the Napoleon branch of the New Orleans Public Library were these:

"The Berlin Wall," by Deane and David Heller, checked out June 15.

"Portrait of a Revolutionary: Mao Tse-tung," by P. S. R. Payne, checked out June 5. (Instead of Oswald's library card number, this book's card contained the notation "L. H. Oswald," in pencil.)

"Soviet" Potential: ~~Geo~~

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 NEW YORK TIMES

File
5/22

Date: 11/28/63

Edition: LATE CITY

Author: FRED POWLEDGE

Editor: TURNER POWLEDGE

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
UNDER INVESTIGATION

Character: AFO

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: NYO

58 JAN 16 1964

105-8255-A
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 16 1964

graphic Appraisal," by George B. Gressey, checked out July 1.

"What We Must Know About Communism," by Harry and Bonaro Overstreet, checked out July 1.

"Russia Under Khrushchev," by Alexander Werth, checked out July 24.

None of the books supports Communism or Marxism. Oswald described himself as a Marxist. He had visited the Soviet Union and married a Russian.

"Soviet Potential: A Geographic Appraisal" is a non-political text on the geographical resources of Russia. The other books on Communism are critical of the Soviet and Red Chinese doctrines.

Mr. Payne's biography of Mao is written from a popular and critical non-Communist viewpoint. The Overstreets' work on Communism is one of the most popular and best-selling texts designed to acquaint the general public with the dangers of Communism.

The work on the Berlin Wall is an exposé of the horrors and hardships inflicted by the East German Communists. Mr. Werth's book covers the Khrushchev era from the viewpoint of a Western observer who is critical but sympathetic to the post-Stalin changes in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Deutsch is a well-known Louisiana newspaperman. He was in the State Capitol on the night of Senator Long's assassination in 1935 and made an exhaustive investigation of the killing—the most spectacular political murder in the post World War I epoch in the United States until that of Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. Manchester's biography of Mr. Kennedy opens with Carl Sandburg's brooding words about Abraham Lincoln's assassination:

"Did any clairvoyant foreteller write a forecast that today this April the Fourteenth one man must hear a deep sea bell and a farwell gong and take a ride skyward swifter than Elijah in the chariot of fire?"

Mr. Payne introduces his biography of Mao with the declaration that the Chinese leader "represented a new kind of man; one of those who single-handedly construct whole civilizations."

"He spoke then [12 years ago] of bringing Communism to China in perhaps two generations," the author wrote. "With bewildering speed he accomplished his purpose in 10 years. Today the long shadow of China falls over the entire world."

The Overstreets' introduction begins:

"A strange new force has entered our world, the strangest and most enigmatic in all history. Equipped with a formula and a strategy and starting in

one of the most backward countries of Europe, it has in a brief 40 years taken control of one-third of the world's people and one-fourth of the world's territory."

The Fleming books checked out by Oswald include "From Russia, With Love," "Moonraker," "Thunderball" and "Goldfinger." The Huxley books were "Brave New World" and "Ape and Essence."

Oswald also took out "Birds Over the River Kwai," by Pierre Boulle, and "Ben Hur," by Lew Wallace.

Kennedy Was James Bond Fan

Ironically, Ian Fleming was one of President Kennedy's favorite authors. Mr. Kennedy was extremely fond "From Russia, With Love," a James Bond thriller dealing with the activities of Smersh, a fictional Russian assassination agency.

The branch librarian, Mrs. Ruth Lucas, said the branch, which is six blocks from an apartment Oswald rented last summer, contained only a few books on Cuba, a prime interest of the accused assassin. None of the books on Cuba examined today bore his card number.

The librarian, who examined the books at a reporter's request, pulled cards from a number of books on government and international politics before finding the volumes Oswald had borrowed.

Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation visited the library tonight and began a systematic check, removing the cards from pockets in hundreds of books.

An employee at the Napoleon library branch recalled today her meeting with Oswald last summer.

Mrs. Geraldine Vaucresson, assistant librarian, said she had issued the young man his library card around May 21. This was about ten days after he found an apartment at 4907 Magazine Street and started to work as a maintenance man at a local coffee warehouse.

"He came in to apply for a card," said Mrs. Vaucresson. "He had his wife and a little girl with him. His wife was pregnant at the time. He spoke to her in Russian."

The Oswalds' next-door neighbor, Mrs. Jesse Garner, said today that when the family moved here in May, its belongings were transported in a station wagon from Texas driven by a woman.

The same station wagon and the same woman returned in late September when the family left, she said. Mrs. Garner said Oswald left without paying rent on the \$65-a-month apartment.

Suit Called Oswald's Mother Cruel

FORT WORTH, Nov. 27 (UPI)—Lee Harvey Oswald's mother, Marguerite, drove her second husband away with "cruel and harsh" treatment, court records have disclosed. Former Navy Secretary Fred Korth was the husband's attorney.

Edwin A. Ekdahl, an industrial engineer, married Mrs. Oswald at Rockwell, Tex., May 5, 1945. Oswald's father had died before Lee Harvey was born in 1939.

The Ekdahls moved to Fort Worth and separated in January, 1948. On March 12, 1948, Ekdahl filed suit for divorce, alleging cruelty and harsh treatment, through Korth. Korth resigned under fire last month as Secretary of the Navy—the job he took over when John Connally quit to run for Governor of Texas.

Ekdahl accused his wife of throwing things at him on two occasions and stealing a diary he had kept since 1944. She countered with a charge of infidelity.

A jury ruled for Ekdahl, who gave her a \$1500 settlement. Court records do not show what happened to the diary.

Belmont ☒
Mohr ☐
Casper ☐
Callahan ☐
Conrad ☐
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☐
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☐
Tavel ☐
Trotter ☐
Tele Room ☐
Holmes ☐
Gandy ☐

Morgan
105-22555
file 5-EN

The Washington Post and Times Herald **A-3**
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

REC-46

QB

105-82555-A-

NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 7 1964

NOV 28 1963

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Dallas Gives FBI Evidence On Oswald

Texas Schedules Court of Inquiry To Bare All Facts

Dallas, Nov. 27—(UPI)—Every piece of evidence collected by the Dallas police against accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald today went into the secret files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The Federal Government said Texas could have it back any time it needed it.

The rifle that killed President Kennedy had already been sent to the FBI laboratory in Washington for examination. District Attorney Henry Wade said the FBI told him that bullets taken from Mr. Kennedy's body matched the rifle.

On Johnson's Order

Although police are convinced beyond doubt that the slain Oswald was the assassin, the FBI is still conducting an investigation on direct orders of President Johnson.

Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry announced yesterday that he was turning over the evidence to the FBI at the request of Wade.

"We had intended to turn over all evidence to Mr. Wade," Curry said, "and would have as soon as we had it listed for our records. But Wade requested that we turn it over to the FBI."

Besides the FBI investigation, one is planned by the state of Texas. Attorney General Waggoner Carr said he would open a court of inquiry in Dallas within a month. He said last night that Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy's right-hand man pledged full federal cooperation.

Bare Everything

The aide, Herbert Miller, chief of the Justice Department's Criminal Division in Washington, said the court would bare everything.

Carr said "It will make all the facts public" to help quell "rumors, suspicions and doubts . . . (and show) nothing has been covered up or tainted."

The court of inquiry, without power to reach any legal verdict, will be the closest thing in Texas to a trial of Oswald.

Exchange Information

Carr said his staff will exchange information with the FBI, and vice versa.

He said the court of inquiry would not be a duplication of the federal effort in the case because of the court of inquiry's power to subpoena witnesses and elicit testimony under oath.

The known evidence:

—FBI photographs of letters to Oswald on Communist Party of America stationery, written from New York, telling him how to set up a "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" and how to "Keep Nosy Neighbors Away," according to Assistant District Attorney Bill Alexander.

—Oswald's palm print on the butt of the murder rifle.

—Oswald's palm print on a box in the room from which the assassin shot Mr. Kennedy.

Paraffin Tests

—Paraffin tests revealing Oswald had recently fired a gun.

—Witnesses placing Oswald in the building from which Mr. Kennedy was shot before the shooting and immediately afterward.

—Oswald's employment in the building.

—Witnesses who saw him shoot Policeman J. D. Tippit less than an hour after the assassination.

—Photos showing Oswald with the rifle believed to have killed Mr. Kennedy and the pistol that killed Tippit.

—Oswald's wife's admission that he owned such a rifle. It was missing. Oswald admitted he owned the pistol.

—Oswald was an expert marksman.

The Rifle Order

—The rifle, ordered from Klein's sporting goods store. The name on the order blank was "A. Hydel" but the handwriting was Oswald's.

—When tracked down in a movie after Tippit's death, Oswald tried to shoot another policeman but his gun jammed.

—A neighbor drove Oswald to work the day of the assassination and Oswald was carrying an oblong package he said contained window shades. Police said it was the rifle.

—Oswald wrote a threatening letter to Gov. John Connally, wounded with Mr. Kennedy, saying he would "employ any means" to get even for a wrong he believed done to him as marine. Connally was Mr. Kennedy's first secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Canner	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3 The Evening Bulletin
Phila., Pa.

Date: 11/27/63
Edition: Night Extra
Author:
Editor: WILLIAM B. DICKINSON
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: PHILA.

105-72555-A
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 20 1964

53 JAN 20 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FBI Reported Hunting Oswald Two Weeks Ago

BY STAN REDDING
AND BO BYERS

Chronicle Reporters

Dallas—An agent of the Dallas office of the FBI tried to talk to Lee Harvey Oswald two weeks before President John F. Kennedy was slain here, an informed source said today.

The FBI here and in Washington declined comment.

An FBI agent, identified only by his last name, Hosty, the source said, appeared at the home of Mrs. Michael Paine, where Oswald and his family were living, and asked to talk to Oswald.

When told Oswald was not there, the source said, Hosty left his name and phone number and asked that Oswald contact him.

Got Car Number

Mrs. Paine, who lives in Irving, an incorporated suburb of Dallas, took down Hosty's car license number, the source said.

Among Oswald's possessions in his room, the source related, was a piece of paper bearing Hosty's name, phone number and license number.

This was found after the accused assassin himself was shot to death Sunday by Jack Ruby, a striptease club owner here.

Neither Mrs. Paine nor Hosty was available for comment on this development.

In Washington, Robert Wick of the FBI told The Chronicle:

"We have no comment to make on any phase of the investigation whatsoever. We're hopeful it will be completed soon, perhaps by the end of the week. We're looking into both the President's assassination and the Ruby killing of Oswald. The report will be made to the President (Johnson) and the full facts will be made available soon."

A court of inquiry will be called in Texas, probably next week. The FBI and Justice Department will lay before it all the facts they have gathered.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, headed by Sen. James Eastland of Mississippi, reportedly in cooperation with the Justice Department, already has launched an investigation.

The Justice Department already has begun funneling in-

formation from FBI agents to the committee.

Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, top GOP member of the committee, told newsmen he expected public hearings next month before Congress starts a Christmas recess.

"No time will be lost," Dirksen said.

He told the Senate Tuesday night that a full-scale investigation by the judiciary committee had been approved by Senate leaders of both parties.

The court of inquiry could allay all rumors, suspicions and doubts about the tragedy, said Texas Atty. Gen. Waggoner Carr, who is trying to set up the court.

"We hope such a public hearing will emphasize and demonstrate to the world and the people of Texas that nothing has been covered up or tainted and no effort has been made on behalf of public officials to conspire or mislead or cover up," Carr said.

Mr. Tolson _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 3.

Houston Chronicle
Houston, Texas

Date: 11/27/63
Edition: Night final
Author: STAN REDDING &
BO BYERS
Editor: W.P. STEVEN
Title: ASSASSINATION OF
Pres. KENNEDY

Character: _____
or 62-2115
Classification: _____
Submitting Office: Houston

105-82555-A-
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964

EX-117

SOVIER
SECTION

67 JAN 11 1964

Texas Police Had Oswald Dossier

By JOHN D. HARRIS

Hearst Headline Service Special to N. Y. Journal-American

DALLAS, Nov. 27.—An extensive file on Lee Harvey Oswald was in possession of the Texas Department of Public Safety prior to President Kennedy's assassination, it was learned today.

Major Guy Smith, the department's senior officer in the Dallas area, said:

"If we had known Oswald was in Texas before the President's visit, we would probably have notified the Dallas Police Department.

"Our Intelligence Department tries to know such things.

"In fact, any person with Oswald's background, if we had known he was here, would have evoked our interest."

The file was a record of Oswald's arrest for disturbing the peace in New Orleans after a fracas stemming from his distribution of left-wing literature in that city, Major Smith said.

It also contained data on Oswald's defection to the Soviet Union and his return to the United States, he said.

Major Smith claimed, however, that there was "nothing in the record to merit a watch being placed on him.

"This type of record is obtained as normal reciprocal procedure from Federal authorities," he added.

The FBI has refused to confirm or deny a persistent report that its agents interviewed Oswald some days before the presidential visit here. The report was first made by Dallas Police Chief Jesse E. Curry, and then withdrawn.

Mohr ☒
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Handwritten: m. d. h. e.
T. w. e.

Handwritten: file 5. E. 1

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American 4 _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

NOT RECORDED
141 DEC 18 1963

NOV 27 1963

600

Dallas Police Evade Oswald Map Queries

DALLAS, Nov. 26 (UPI) — Homicide Capt. Will Fritz looked up from a map he was studying on his desk today and blandly refused to confirm whether the map was a key piece of evidence in the case against accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald.

The Dallas Morning News reported that police found, in Oswald's room, a city map that showed the path of the bullets that killed President Kennedy and wounded Gov. John B. Connally of Texas. The map also was marked to show the President's motorcade route, the News said.

The newspaper said the map would be "Exhibit A" in the State's case against Oswald. District Attorney Henry Wade said he understood that the

police had the map, but he had not seen it. Lt. Ted Wells of the Police Department said the map was in Wade's possession. Wade denied it.

A newsman walked into Capt. Fritz's office. The Captain was looking at a map, well handled and creased, that appeared to be one of the maps of Dallas available in any drug store, book shop or service station.

Quickly he folded it carefully and put it in a yellow envelope. The map appeared to have been heavily penciled. Pencil writing was on the front of the envelope.

"I can't discuss evidence," Fritz said. "All will be released by the District Attorney."

Chief Jesse Curry has said that he knows nothing of the map. He said all evidence has been turned over to Wade.

One of Curry's assistants, Capt. Glen King, said "I have heard there was a map. But I have not seen it. I heard there was one, but it was not from an authoritative source. But I am not saying there isn't one."

"If there is a map, it is evidence. And I think Chief Curry has been very clear about evidence."

Curry said that Wade would have to answer all questions about evidence.

"I haven't seen the map," Curry said. "In the light of a court inquiry, I don't think we should say what we've got at this time."

Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

[Handwritten: "file 5-EN 105-82555"]

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

105-82555-A - NOV 27 1963
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964

64 JAN 8 1964 *93*

Dozens of Questions Remain Unanswered

By James E. Clayton
Staff Reporter

Amid dozens of unanswered questions, some of them with haunting overtones, two investigations into the assassination of President Kennedy were under way yesterday with a third on the horizon.

The Justice Department and FBI, acting at the personal order of President Johnson, continued to throw their full resources into uncovering the facts about the assassination and about the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald, the suspected assassin.

High officials of the Department said they hoped to be able to make a complete report to the President late this week. They noted, however, that some of the facts concerning Jack Ruby, who shot Oswald in the Dallas police station, may not be made public until after his trial. Prior disclosure might prejudice the proceedings.

More than 50 FBI agents are in Dallas, working under top officials from Washington. Other governmental agencies are also involved. Dallas officials reported late yesterday that all evidence in their possession has been turned over to the FBI.

State to Conduct Inquiry

At the same time, Texas Attorney General Waggoner Carr began conferences in Austin on the Court of Inquiry he has announced. Such courts, held before justices of the peace under Texas law, have been free-wheeling, open-minded inquiries in the past. Officials here have been assured that will not be the case this time.

On Capitol Hill, Sen. Everett Dirksen (R-Ill.) announced that a full Senate investigation will be undertaken "at once" by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Dirksen also told the Senate that the inquiry will include the subsequent slaying of Harvey Lee Oswald, and all possible motives in the case.

Mr. Kennedy's slaying also brought forth a number of bills that would make it a Federal crime to assault or assassinate the President, Vice President or many other Federal officials.

Dirksen, a member of the Senate Judiciary group, made the announcement after conferring with the committee's chairman, Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) and other leaders.

The Justice Department reportedly was consulted before the committee decided to launch the investigation, the Associated Press reported.

Dirksen said that the investigation had been given clearance by top Senate leaders of both parties.

The three major questions any investigation must attempt to answer are:

1. Were the shootings of the President and of Oswald the acts of individuals or were others involved?
2. What were the motivations of the murderers?
3. Was there a slip in security precautions, either in the arrangements made to protect the President or those made to protect Oswald?

Underlying those basic questions are the others with their haunting overtones.

Such Precision Unlikely

For example, newspapers in Italy and Austria yesterday quoted rifle experts as saying it was unlikely one man could have fired three shots in five seconds with great precision from the rifle allegedly used to shoot President Kennedy. It is a European-made rifle.

Olympic Rifle champion Hubert Hammerer was quoted by Reuters as saying that any sharpshooter could have targeted the first shot. The process of using the rifle's bolt action between shots would have made the other shots difficult.

Leonard Davis, an official of the National Rifle Association here, told the Associated Press that "a true expert" could fire three shots in five seconds with accuracy but Oswald's Marine Corps record hardly bore out a classification as a "true expert."

Event Took 5 Seconds

Sheriff Bill Decker of Dallas said he thought a skilled rifleman could reload the rifle in two seconds. With resighting, he said, three shots could be fired in less than 20 seconds. Reports from those who have seen the amateur movie photographs of the assassination say the entire event consumed around five seconds. Dallas officials said

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

NOT RECORDED
141 DEC 16 1963

NOV 27 1963

the bullets came from the rifle that has been seized.

On the basis of this kind of speculation, European newspapers are wondering if the assassin was alone. Their general theme yesterday was that there are too many mysterious facets.

Beyond this kind of rumor and concern are other matters that the investigations must try to answer.

Dallas officials first said they found a map in Oswald's room of the Presidential route. Yesterday, they denied such a map exists. Does it?

United Press International said yesterday that officials found letters in Oswald's room written to him on stationery of the Communist Party of America. Did he have connections with that party?

There are also reports that Oswald got his job in the building from which the fatal shots were fired after the President's visit to Dallas was announced. Was he then planning the assassination?

Questions Roll In

After that, the questions roll in.

Did he buy quantities of ammunition and practice with the gun?

Did the Dallas police do their part in protecting the President?

What did Oswald actually do during his trip to Mexico in late September and early October? Who did he talk to? Why did he send in an application for membership in the American Civil Liberties Union, which often provides legal counsel for unpopular defendants, on November 4?

Did Oswald's marriage to a Russian woman have any bearing on his anti-Kennedy attitude? Or is she an innocent bystander?

Was there any connection between Oswald and Ruby? How exactly did Ruby get into the garage of the Dallas police station? Why did none of Oswald's guards appear to be watching the crowd? Carelessness?

What are Ruby's ties with the Chicago underworld?

Mystery May Grow

Until the answers are in to these and other questions, the ~~aura of mystery about the~~

~~assassination of John F. Kennedy~~ is likely to grow. Some Governmental officials indicated yesterday that if the report of the Justice Department and FBI does not provide satisfactory answers, some other method of investigation may be undertaken.

Much of the feeling in Washington was summed up by one senator who said, "Some people debated for almost a century whether John Wilkes Booth killed Lincoln. Now is the time to get the whole story (of this assassination)." —

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

White House OK's FBI Control of Data

The White House approved the decision that the FBI take charge of all evidence which officers assembled in their investigation of the murder of President Kennedy, law enforcement sources said here Tuesday night.

This increased speculation that J. Edgar Hoover, the FBI's veteran director, will make the evidence public.

Telephone calls to an aide of President Lyndon B. Johnson, who was riding in the motorcade when a sniper fired the fatal shots, kept the White House advised as the FBI took charge of the evidence.

Dist. Atty. Henry Wade said he didn't know whether Hoover would make the evidence public. "But I wouldn't be surprised," the prosecutor added.

Wade said the public should "get evidence in detail" about the assassination of President Kennedy near the courthouse here.

"Most of it has come out," he said, "but it should be assembled in one spot and made public. Reporters and television cameras should let the world know about it in detail—the map, the ballistics test which shows the fatal shot was fired from the rifle found in the building, Oswald's fingerprint on the gun — everything."

Police Chief Jesse Curry announced at noon that his office would turn over its evidence to the FBI. This would place it beyond the reach of Atty. Gen. Waggoner Carr, who had announced plans to convene a court of inquiry. Wade said, however, the FBI had agreed to make it available for a court of inquiry or other judicial proceedings.

Presumably, the FBI would screen the evidence before making it available to the courts and remove any which might affect national security.

Although Wade wanted evidence about the assassination made public, he was cool toward Carr's plans for a court of inquiry. The district attorney said he would cooperate if Carr went through with the plans, but felt a congressional committee would provide "a better forum."

Assistant Dist. Atty. William F. Alexander said Tuesday that letters found in Oswald's room show he was "an active worker in the Communist cause." Investigators lack evidence, however, which would show that any Russian or Cuban agents were behind the assassination.

A spokesman for a U.S. Senate committee, which investigated the "Fair Play for Cuba" organization, said Oswald's name did not appear in 11 volumes of testimony. Neither did the name of Jack Rubenstein, also known as Jack Ruby, who shot Oswald to death.

The spokesman said a Senate committee had received a report about a Jack Rubenstein, but he was not the Dallas night club owner. The spokesman said this Jack Rubenstein was a Communist party defector who became a labor organizer.

Discussing the assassination of President Kennedy, the spokesman commented:

"The Russians knew Oswald was a malcontent and the Russians use malcontents for their own purposes. It would be interesting to know where Oswald got his money to make his trips to Mexico and other places and where he proposed to get the money when he sought passport in Cuba and European countries."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

4 "The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 11/27/63
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Jack B. Krueger
Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRES. JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
Character: AFO
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas
☐ Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964

64 JAN 8 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FBI Probes Oswald Finances

By JIM G. LUCAS

Scripps-Howard Newspapers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Who, if anyone, bankrolled Lee Harvey Oswald, the presumed assassin of President Kennedy.

Federal investigators are trying to find out.

Oswald had worked but two weeks for the Texas School Book Depository. His salary was \$50 a week, before deductions. His take home pay was nearer \$45.

Before that, he was unemployed.

employed.

Yet Oswald was able to feed and clothe his family in Irving, Tex., and rent an \$8-a-week room in Dallas. He spent weekends with his family. (Mrs. Oswald and their two children lived with Mr. and Mrs. Michael Paine. Mrs. Paine charged no rent, in return for which Mrs. Oswald was teaching her Russian.)

Oswald also was able to spend the week of Sept. 26 to Oct. 3 in Mexico City, where he applied unsuccessfully at

the Czechoslovakian and Russian consulates for transit visas to Cuba enroute to the Soviet Union, where he had once lived.

Oswald went to Mexico in a private car, whose ownership is unknown. His trip aroused no suspicion. However, tourists usually are required to give proof they can support themselves in Mexico.

Oswald also apparently traveled between Dallas and New Orleans regularly.

Authorities noted that Os-

wald and his family did not seem to lack for food and clothing, despite his long unemployment and subsequent modest salary. They were well dressed, and not undernourished.

Federal investigators have located no bank accounts under Oswald's name or any of his aliases. If he was receiving support, apparently it was in cash.

Mexican authorities are co-operating with the FBI in the investigation.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3 NEW YORK WORLD TELEGRAM AND THE SUN

Date: 11/27/63
Edition: 7th SPORTS
Author: JIM G. LUCAS
Editor: RICHARD D. PETERS
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

UNDER INVESTIGATION

Character: AFO

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: NYO

58 JAN 16 1964

NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 16 1964

SLAIN SUSPECT 'REAL LOSER'

Wrote Book on Oswald, Orleans Resident Reveals

By DON HUDSON

Lee Harvey Oswald—the ex-New Orleanian who was charged with the assassination of President Kennedy, then was killed himself—so impressed a Marine buddy in 1959 that the buddy wrote a novel about him two years ago.

"I called it 'The Idle Warriors.' In it the major character went to Russia," said Kerry Thornley, 25, a Whittier, Calif., native, now living at 1824 Dauphine.

(In October, 1959—only a few months after Thornley had known him—Oswald turned up in Russia and attempted to renounce his American citizenship.)

Thornley said he served with Oswald in Marine Air Control Squadron No. 9 at El Toro Marine Base, Santa Ana, Calif., in the early months of 1959.

OSWALD, WHO had been court martialed twice while in Japan in 1958, was "kind of the outfit janitor, because he had lost his security clearance for being in the brig," said Thornley.

"He had a reputation in the outfit of being the real loser.

"I thought he was a very intelligent person. This is why I especially remember him.

"He didn't have any close friends, but he was very witty and satirical in a conversa-

tion. He was at his best in a crowd."

Thornley said his book has not been published, but that "in the light of recent events" an agent is now seeking to sell the last few chapters as the basis for a television script.

LIFE IN THE Marines had a profound effect on Oswald's outlook and personality, Thornley believes.

"I think Oswald became a Communist before he became a Marine, but I believe the Marines only made things worse with him.

"My main conclusion in the book was that you can't train men to be killers, then give them a half-hour lecture, send them to Japan and expect them to be good little boys.

"Stuff like this in the ma-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page #1, section one
STATES-ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 11/27/63
Edition: RED FLASH
Author: Don Hudson
Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, 11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Classification:

Submitting Office: New Orleans

58 JAN 16 1964

105-82555-A-
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 16 1964

gines sets up a kind of schizophrenic reaction.

"With a person like Oswald, who was probably a little psychotic to begin with, this only makes things worse."

THORNLEY SAID a mutual interest in books and bull sessions," drew him to Oswald.

"He was very well read and I read a lot. We'd get together in the afternoon, he and I and six or seven others. We discussed politics and religion and such.

"He said he thought communism was the best religion.

"But there was always this satirical, half-mocking attitude he took. You couldn't tell whether he was really serious or not.

"HE HAD a wonderful sense of humor. I don't think this was ever brought out in what I've been reading about him.

"He often joked about communism. I remember one time a master sergeant got up on the tail-gate of a truck for a lecture of some type. Oswald remarked, in a Russian accent: 'Ah, another collectivist farm lecture.'"

Oswald's favorite book at the time was George Orwell's "1984," a bitter satire on 20th century trends toward totalitarianism, Thornley said.

"I read it at his recommendation.

"HE WAS always drawing parallels between the Marine Corps and '1984,' something I thought funny, seeing as the book is pretty much a slap against communism."

Was Oswald the assassin type?

"Well, he was very resentful of the military; he was very much the man who would 'play' the part of an assassin.

"But, I'm still not sure he committed the assassination. He never showed any tendency toward violence. He was more of a talker than anything else.

"I saw the picture of his getting shot . . . a man I knew, who was sort of a pathetic individual . . . seeing him get a slug in the belly. This got me.

"He was a sort of poor soul."

Why She Didn't Dally in Dallas

By WILLIAM FEDERICI and NEAL PATTERSON

Jada from New Orleans, a red-headed stripper who was going great in Jack Ruby's Carousel Club until shortly before the boss blasted the midriff of Presidential assassin Lee Oswald, flew into New York yesterday—a refugee from Dallas.

It isn't that Jada (real name Jeanette Conforti, once in the Copa chorus line) believes that Ruby is about to be let out suddenly from the Dallas hoosegow.

Mighty Uncomfortable

It's just the thought of what MIGHT happen if he did get out, in view of some things she's said about him since last Sunday, that makes Jada mighty uncomfortable. That, and the tenseness of Dallas.

"Do I know Jack Ruby? You bet!" she told THE NEWS yesterday.

"I went there two months ago on a two-week contract to star in his club, only I found he had a fine print clause giving him the option to keep on renewing every two weeks, and I couldn't get away, though I have a club of my own I wanted to get back to in New Orleans.

"So I got to know Ruby real well—too well."

A Hot-Tempered Guy

The 27-year-old strip queen pictured her erstwhile boss as hot-tempered and a showoff, "comical but vicious," always anxious to curry favor with police and to impress visiting big shots.

"He thrived on arguments and was always anxious to make a big showing," she declared. "He'd shower you with champagne on the first meeting—and then get mad and deliver an unexpected kick.

"Once," Jada said, "he opened my dressing room and pushed a drunk in. Then he followed in, and beat the man mercilessly—and strutted out like a peacock to brag of what he'd done to a man who was 'annoying' his star.

"If he fought somebody he was always sure he had the advantage.

age: the party would be drunk, much smaller than he, or a girl.

"He always boasted that he had nothing to worry about, claiming he had bigshot friends on the police force or in the district attorney's office.

"He was always inviting cops in to drink, eat and see the show. No doubt it was this familiarity that got him into that police building where he shot Oswald."

Jada hadn't been around Ruby to speak of for nine days before he murdered Oswald. He became angry with her one night because she rebuffed his advances, she says, and had turned off the lights and ordered him offstage.

Judge Told Him Off

"He threatened to burn my clothing and maim me," she declared. "I was afraid of him and next day I got the sheriff's office to put him under a peace bond."

He owed her \$700 in salary at the time, she says, and her union, the American Guild of Variety Artists, took Ruby into court. A judge ordered him—after a tempestuous scene—to pay up. That

was two nights before the Kennedy assassination.

"Losing to me," said Jada, "hurt his prestige, which always needed building up because he wasn't smart enough to own those two clubs for himself. Other people put up the money. He was interested in only one thing—building up Jack Ruby."

Although Jada wasn't near Ruby at any time after the Kennedy murder, she learned from friends, she said, that he was badly shaken by the assassination.

"He even managed to be at the hospital before Mr. Kennedy died," the girl said. "That fits in with his idea that he should be around big events and prominent people.

"Great Bitterness"

"He expressed great bitterness at Oswald, I was told. He said the good image of Dallas was destroyed. He went back to the club and told his employees that he hoped somebody would redeem the prestige of Dallas."

By Sunday morning, the stocky ex-Chicagoan had decided that he would act—and he did, doubly blackening the name of his adopted city.

Mohr _____
Gysel _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-38861-4

105-22555-A
NOT RECORDED
141 DEC 19 1963

NOT RECORDED
141 DEC 19 1963

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News 2 _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

NOV 27 1963



(NEWS photo by Hal Mathewson)
Jeanette (Jada) Conforti calls Jack Ruby a "showoff" and "viscious."

Wife and Mother See Oswald Buried Secretly in Fort Worth

Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

By Bryce Miller

DALLAS, Nov. 25 (UPI) — Lee Harvey Oswald, accused of assassinating President Kennedy, was buried in a pine coffin today, three hours after the President was laid to rest at Arlington National Cemetery.

Oswald's mother and his Russian wife lifted the casket lid at the graveside and kissed the body before it was lowered into the ground.

Reporters served as pallbearers. The only other witnesses were policemen and Secret Service agents. The public was barred from the cemetery.

Police admitted they were concerned about the possibility that someone might try to desecrate the remains. They had maintained a heavy guard since the body was removed from the morgue at Parkland Memorial Hospital.

Oswald was buried at Rose Hill Cemetery in nearby Fort Worth.

Paster Conducts Service

The Rev. Louis Saunders, executive secretary of the Fort Worth Council of Churches, said a prayer at graveside. He said he conducted what services there were, although he had not conducted a burial service in more than eight years, "because we do not want it said a man can be buried in Fort Worth without a minister."

More than 50 uniformed police stood guard, 50 yards apart, around the entire cemetery. Only newsmen with proper credentials were allowed inside.

Oswald was buried in a corner of the cemetery. In the distance, the cemetery flag could be seen flying at half-staff for Mr. Kennedy.

Oswald's body was taken in darkness from Parkland hospital in Dallas on orders from the Secret Service to Miller's Funeral Home in Fort Worth. It reached Rose Hill before the grave was ready and the coffin waited in a small chapel for two hours.

Oswald's mother, Marguerite Oswald, 58, his Russian wife, Marina, their two children and Oswald's brother Robert were driven to the cemetery by Secret Service agents just minutes before the coffin was lowered into the grave.

Ruby in Security Cell

Jack Ruby, Dallas night club operator who had shown more interest in pretty showgirls than politics, shot Oswald to death before a national television audience Sunday as police brought him out of city jail to transfer him to a maximum security county jail cell.

Ruby's attorney, Tom Howard, said he would plead temporary insanity for the one-time Chicago street brawler who came to be a big

The Washington Post and Times Herald A-6
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

105-82555-A-1963

NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 7 1964

54 JAN 8 1964

dealer in the legal sex business in Dallas.

"I think he was temporarily out of his mind," Howard said.

"If he was in the same state of mind at the time of the shooting as when I saw him, I think he is emotionally disturbed."

Later, the attorney said that Ruby had told him that he shot Oswald on impulse to avenge the sorrowing Kennedy family for what he thought was a Communist assassination plot.

Howard said Ruby told him he had no previous connection with Oswald and never laid eyes on him before his arrest for the assassination last Friday.

Howard said Ruby told him he drove several times around the spot where the President was ambushed and shortly afterward slid into a crowd of newsmen, leaped out and shot Oswald "on the spur of the moment."

Ruby was willing to take a lie detector test, he said, provided it is confined only to the shooting and the events leading up to it.

Still in an excited state and on the verge of tears, according to Howard, Rudy declared himself a political neutral, neither Republican nor Democrat. His family said he simply loved all U.S. Presidents.

District Attorney Henry Wade said he would try to send Ruby to the electric chair.

"I will seek the death penalty for Ruby even if he pleads guilty, because shoot-

ing a handcuffed man deserves the death penalty," Wade said.

Ruby, 52, was hustled through the business district from the city jail to the county jail a mile away just before noon today.

He successfully made the trip that cost Oswald his life.

Kept Out of Sight

He was rushed into the white unmarked car by two detectives. An armored car had been waiting for Oswald. The detectives forced Ruby to keep his head down in the seat out of sight. The transfer was made without prior notice to the public.

It was the trip Oswald had started yesterday. Then, Ruby leaped out of a crowd of newsmen, surprised police bodyguards and with a curse fired one shot at point blank range.

Oswald crumpled with a sigh. He was rushed to Parkland Hospital, where President Kennedy had been taken two days before, and died without saying a word.

Ruby's lawyer, said the night club owner who came from Chicago 10 years ago and tried to become a big-time dealer in legal sex was emotionally disturbed by Mr. Kennedy's death.

"He was proud to be an American," Howard said.

"It's hard, but we may be able to find an impartial jury."

(Howard, a veteran Dallas criminal lawyer, said that he would petition the court for a pre-trial hearing for his client

and would ask Ball at that time, the New York Daily News Service reported.

(It is possible, Howard pointed out, for a person charged with murder to obtain bail in Texas. Howard indicated that the hearings would likely be held after Thanksgiving.)

No one denied that Ruby shot Oswald. The murder was watched by millions on live national television.

Sheriff Bill Decker spirited Ruby to an upstairs jail cell on the seventh floor of the county building as soon as he arrived. The normal procedure of checking in a prisoner was not followed.

Decker said he wanted to get Ruby "off the streets" without further delay.

The jail overlooks the site where Mr. Kennedy was shot Friday seconds after his motorcade left the heart of Dallas and headed toward the Dallas Trade Mart where he was to speak. The assassin had an easy, downhill, 100-yard shot from the sixth floor of the depository building adjacent to the jail.

The cell Ruby was lodged in, however, does not give him a view of the assassination scene where hundreds of Dallas residents have laid wreaths of flowers and planted candles to burn through the night.

Decker termed "unfair" any criticism of Dallas police.

"They did everything in their power to protect the President and the other prisoner (Oswald)," Decker said.

The case against Oswald was closed as far as Wade and Dallas police were concerned. They said they had more than enough evidence against him to send him to the electric

chair for Mr. Kennedy's assassination.

Secret Service agents and the FBI, however, still were investigating.

Possible Link Sought

Wade said his office would continue to investigate any possibility of a link between Ruby and Oswald "if there is any."

Dallas Policeman P. T. Dean said Ruby told him he shot Oswald out of concern for Mrs. Kennedy. Dean said Ruby did not want Mrs. Kennedy "to go through the ordeal of returning to Dallas and testifying at Oswald's trial, so decided to 'obviate' the legal process by executing him himself."

Wade said that he could find no motive for Mr. Kennedy's assassination. Oswald maintained he did not fire the shots which killed Mr. Kennedy and wounded Texas Gov. John Connally. The Governor is recovering fully.

Witnesses, however, saw Oswald shoot and kill Dallas policeman J. D. Tippit a short time later when Tippit tried to stop him for questioning.

Tippit was buried today three hours after President Kennedy's funeral.

The prime piece of evidence against Oswald was believed to be a map found in his rented room which showed the route of Mr. Kennedy's motorcade. It was a "blueprint" for assassination and showed the path of the

bullets that killed Mr. Kennedy.

Wade said that he had not seen it, but "understood" that police had recovered from Oswald's room a map showing the route of the Kennedy motorcade and tracing the line of fire. Police Chief Jesse Curry has said he was convinced Oswald was the assassin.

In other related developments:

- The Associated Press reported that Dallas City Manager Elgin Crull expressed confidence today in Police Chief Curry.

Curry told reporters in answer to questions that he has no intention of resigning. "I have done the best I can," he said.

Crull told newsmen that if Curry were to resign the resignation would not be accepted.

"It makes you feel good when your officials have confidence in you," said Curry when told of Crull's statement.

- Ruby has been linked to the West Side Chicago mob that tried to take over the Dallas rackets in the postwar years, the Chicago Daily News Service reported. He was also identified as a Government informer against some of the gang, two of whom were later

murdered and the bodies stuffed into car trunks.

A Chicago attorney who represented Ruby before the old Kefauver Crime Committee has been questioned by the FBI, which entered the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald on direct orders from President Johnson.

Luis Kutner, Chicago attorney who at one time was a consultant with the Kefauver Committee, said he has been questioned by the FBI agents about his relationship with Ruby.

Met with Halley

Kutner said that in 1950 he arranged a meeting for Ruby with Rudolph Halley, chief counsel of the Kefauver committee.

At the meeting, which took place here, Kutner said Halley disclosed evidence gathered by Dallas Det. Lt. George Butler. This was that Ruby was part of the Chicago mob, possibly the go-between, that planned on taking over all rackets in Dallas.

Kutner also linked Ruby to Dave Yarras, Lennie Patrick, William Block, West Side gamblers questioned in the murder of racing czar James Ragen, and with Zookie the Bookie Zuckerman.

"He was really part of the West Side Mob," said Kutner of Ruby. "He liked to hang around those fellows."

Ruby also worked as a union organizer for Paul (Red) Dorfman, Chicago union boss and close buddy of James R. Hoffa, Teamsters president.

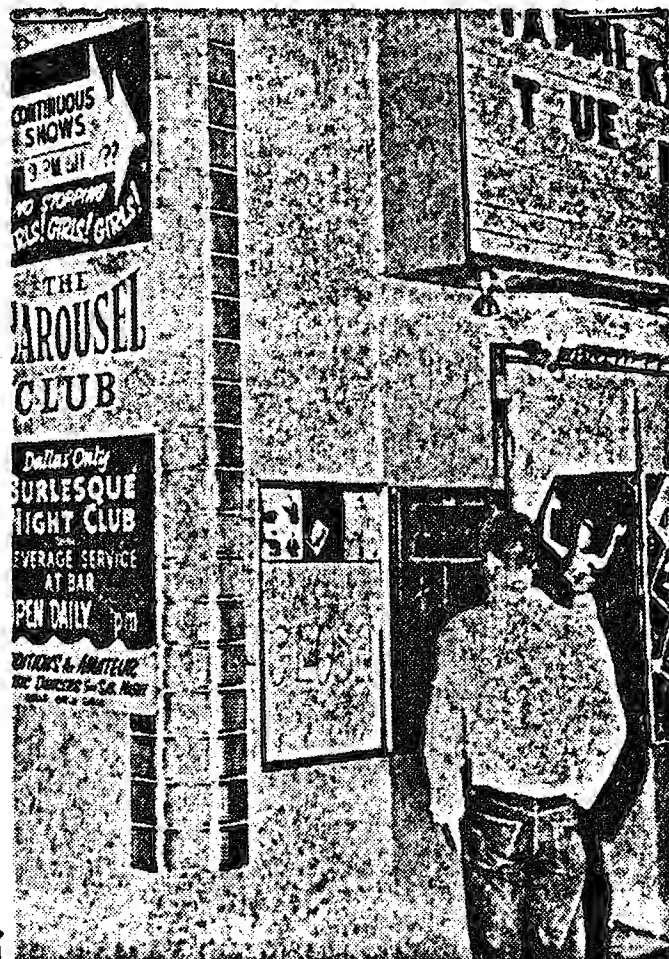
- The Associated Press reported that an armored car was obtained to move Oswald from the police station to county jail because of an anonymous threat on his life. The anonymous message—"Oswald will never get to the county jail alive"—was relayed by the FBI in Washington, D.C., to Dallas law officers early Sunday.

"That's why we brought in the armored car," a police officer said.

He said that Dallas law offi-

cers also received anonymous telephone threats on Oswald's life from New York and California and several telegrams from all over the Nation threatening his life. The FBI did not say if the call they received was from a man or a woman.

- United Press International reported that rumors from as far away as Frankfurt, Germany, swept the Dallas city jail today that Ruby had died from poison. One report from Chicago had him stabbed—another said he was hanged.



United Press International

This is the Carousel Club in Dallas, with a "closed" sign which was put up by its owner, Jack Ruby, after the death of President Kennedy last Friday. Ruby faces a murder charge in the slaying Sunday of Lee Harvey Oswald, charged as the assassin of the President.



United Press International

The wife and mother of Lee Oswald are shown as they left Parkland Hospital in

Dallas Sunday with the Oswalds' two children after the alleged assassin's death.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Oswald, G-2 Had Contact?

Fiorini Says Three Times

By JIM BUCHANAN
(Sun-Sentinel Writer)

MIAMI—Cuban underground sources here claim they have reason to believe that Lee Harvey Oswald was in touch with Castro G-2 agents at least three times during the past year.

Frank Fiorini, commander of the Anti-Communist International Brigade, speaking for several anti-Castro fighting groups said the underground was checking out leads which indicated that Oswald, the man who allegedly assassinated President John F. Kennedy, had telephone conversations with the Cuban Government Department of G-2, in Havana's Miramar sector last November during the Cuban missile crisis.

Fiorini said, too, that Oswald had contacted Miami-based supporters of Fidel Castro and in the capacity of secretary-general of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee received funds with which to print pro-Communist literature.

Oswald's other two connections with the G-2 were in Mexico this past summer and in New Orleans just five weeks ago, Fiorini said.

Oswald was in Miami during the Cuban crisis last November and instigated a riot with anti-Castro supporters in Bayfront Park by handing out pro-Castro literature.

Oswald tried in vain to infiltrate the activist groups at that time. According to the

Cuban Student Directorate (LIRE), his purpose was to gain access to the rolls of names of men inside Cuba who are carrying on an active guerrilla war.

"We are in the process of checking out the leads," Fiorini said. "We already have a few names and places. Our men are on the scene interviewing people who may have witnessed the meetings in New Mexico and New Orleans.

"We already have established that he was in contact with the G-2 while here in Miami. We are checking the telephone company to see if we can't get the telephone billing record from here to Havana."

Fiorini pointed out that the assassination of the President looked of more than just an emotional action on the part of Oswald who was known to have a temper while in Miami.

"We at least have reason to believe that he was working with someone or some group," Fiorini said. "The fact that he worked with the Castro people in the past should be sufficient evidence to call for a more thorough investigation of the matter."

Fiorini, who was once commander of the Cuban Air Force, said the underground would make a report to the proper authorities concerning evidence they had gathered on Oswald's involvement in Havana.

REC-18

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

SUN-SENTINEL

MIAMI-ANO BEACH, FLA.

Page #6 Sec. B.

Date: 11-26-1963
Edition: Home
Author:
Editor:
Title: Item of Interest
Security Matter-
Cuba.
Character:
or
Classification: 100-
Submitting Office: Miami.

NOT RECORDED
141 DEC 19 1963

53 DEC 11 1963 21

Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

UPI-180

(EVIDENCE)

DALLAS--CITY POLICE TODAY TURNED OVER ALL THEIR EVIDENCE AGAINST
 THE SLAIN ACCUSED ASSASSIN LEE HARVEY OSWALD TO THE FEDERAL BUREAU
 OF INVESTIGATION.
 11/26--C507PES

105-82555

105-82537-7
 NOT RECORDED
 141 DEC 5 1963

58 DEC 5 1963

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

UPI-124

ADD EVIDENCE, DALLAS (UPI-180)
POLICE REFUSED TO SAY WHAT IT INCLUDED. DISTRICT ATTORNEY HENRY WADE AND THE POLICE DEPARTMENT HAVE DISCLOSED SOME OF THE PHYSICAL EVIDENCE.

THE PRO-MARXIST, PRO-CASTRO OSWALD HAD MAINTAINED HIS INNOCENCE UNTIL HIS DEATH SUNDAY AT THE HANDS OF DALLAS STRIPTease NIGHTCLUB OWNER JACK RUBY. POLICE ORIGINALLY WERE TO HAVE YIELDED THE EVIDENCE TO WADE.

THE KNOWN PHYSICAL EVIDENCE INCLUDED A MAIL-ORDER ITALIAN 6.5 CARCANO BOLT-ACTION RIFLE WITH TELESCOPIC SIGHT BELIEVED TO BE THE DEATH WEAPON AND THREE EMPTY SHELLS.

COUNTY OFFICERS SAID THEY DID NOT KNOW WHAT HAPPENED TO THE TWO BULLETS WHICH STRUCK PRESIDENT KENNEDY IN THE THROAT AND HEAD. THE BULLET THAT WOUNDED GOV. JOHN B. CONNALLY WAS SHATTERED INTO FRAGMENTS.

CITY POLICE SAID THEY COULD NOT DISCUSS THE BULLETS.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON ORDERED THE FBI TO MAKE AN EXHAUSTIVE REPORT ON THE ASSASSINATION. THE INVESTIGATION ALSO WILL COVER THE SLAYING OF OSWALD.

CHIEF CURRY HELD LENGTHY CONFERENCE WITH HIS AIDES BEFORE TURNING OVER THE EVIDENCE TO THE FEDERAL AGENCY.

THE STATE OF TEXAS YESTERDAY ANNOUNCED ITS OWN FACTFINDING COURT OF INQUIRY INTO THE ASSASSINATION AND THE SHOOTING OF OSWALD.

THE U.S. SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE WAS CONSIDERING A PARALLEL INVESTIGATION.

11/26--N528PES

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

(2)

Oswald Was Confused Marxist, Political Data in Home Indicate

By Laurence Stern
Staff Reporter
Lee Harvey Oswald was, from all available evidence, a confused traveler along the contradictory currents of Marxist doctrine.

The suspected assassin of President Kennedy styled himself a Marxist, but denied in an interview last summer that he was a Communist.

He spent three years in the Soviet Union, but returned in evident disappointment at his life there.

In his home, after the assassination of the President, police found literature from two perennially feuding American Marxist parties—the Socialist Workers Party, formed by disciples of exiled Russian revolutionary leader Leon Trotsky, and the Communist Party of the United States.

Parties Disclaim Him

Whatever Oswald was — Trotskyite, Communist, or simply a resentful man from a rejected and marginal segment of American society — there is no evidence that he played an important role in the leftist organizations with which he dabbled.

"He wasn't anything in the Socialist Workers Party," said one knowledgeable investigator. "He was no intellectual. He just had ideas—and he was very antisocial."

Oswald claimed, for example, to be secretary of the New Orleans chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, a group tinged with

both respectable American liberals and elements of the radical left.

But officials of the organization disclaimed any knowledge of Oswald.

Anti-Stalin Paper Found

Found in Oswald's home was a copy of the Militant, weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party.

The Party has its headquarters in downtown New York, a few blocks from Union Square—a famous mutual heckling ground of the American left. It is the largest in a highly fragmented group of Trotskyist parties—some not much larger than a family.

Formed in the late 1920s after the exile of Trotsky from the Soviet Union, the SWP was violently critical of the late Soviet Premier Josef Stalin. It regarded itself as the true voice of international socialism. But the SWP was regarded by the American Communist Party as a seedbed of Marxist heresy.

Unsolved Mystery

How Oswald, a down-and-out Texas boy, was attracted to one of the most exotic offshoots of the American radical left is one of the many mysteries left unresolved Sunday when he was fatally shot in Dallas.

An Italian newspaper correspondent told the Associated Press yesterday that he recalled meeting Oswald in Moscow and heard him boast: "I am the youngest Marxist in all the United States."

The newsmen, Verg Roberti,

also quoted Oswald as saying that "I realize capitalism is fading. I realized it a few years ago. Now I am determined to stay here for good."

And in New Orleans last summer, when Oswald was asked by an interviewer to distinguish between Marxism and communism, he replied: "Well the difference is primarily the difference between a country like Ghana, Guinea, Yugoslavia, China or Russia. The difference is a great difference . . ."

Yesterday a Mexico City newspaper reported that Oswald was in Mexico in late September seeking a visa for a trip to the Soviet Union via Havana, according to United Press International.

When he was told by the Cuban consulate it would take 10 or 12 days and that the approval of United States authorities was needed, the newspaper Excelsior reported, Oswald left in a huff and slammed the door as he went out.

Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 15 1964

NOV 26 1963

72 JAN 15 1964

U.S. Inquiry Is Ordered By Johnson

Justice Department,
FBI Told to Check
Into Assassination

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Staff Reporter

President Johnson last night ordered "a prompt and thorough investigation of all the circumstances surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy and the murder of his alleged assassin."

He directed the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to han-

Oswald was a confused Marxist, political literature found in home indicates. Page A6.

Chicago firm which sold murder weapon is old, reputable firm. Page C13.

Sen. Dodd to push harder for controls on gun purchases. Page C13.

Text of statement and news conference by Henry Wade, District Attorney of Dallas County. Page C13.

die the investigation, a White House statement said.

The President also said, the statement added, "that he has directed all Federal agencies

to cooperate and the people of the Nation may be sure that all the facts will be made public."

This investigation already is under way at Dallas, officials said, with the hope of putting a report on the President's desk very soon, Friday at the earliest.

Texas Inquiry

The White House announcement came a few hours after the Attorney General of Texas, Waggoner Carr, told newsmen at a hurried press conference here that he will conduct what is known in his state as a Court of Inquiry. He said there would be "cooperation" with the Federal Government, including the FBI, and that the findings would be sent to the Justice Department. He refused to say when the inquiry would begin.

At the Capitol the possibility of a third investigation came when Rep. Hale Boggs of Louisiana, the assistant House majority leader, suggested that "there should be a Congressional investigation. It should be a blue ribbon inquiry, far above any suggestion of partisanship."

Congress also is expected to pass a law making an assassination attempt or the President or other high Administration officials a Federal offense, which it is not as of now. Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) said he was drafting such a law and Rep. William H. Ayres (R-Ohio) said the same thing.

Despite the two investigations and the possibility of a third, and thus the opportunity for conflicting reports, the new Johnson Administration so far has rejected the idea discussed among some of its officials of a high level Federal court of inquiry.

Such an inquiry, unlike

Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

105-82,555-A NOV 26 1963
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964

4 JAN 8 1964

these now in prospect, could cover not only the two killings but their domestic repercussions and their growing international complications.

The Justice Department, whose chief is the slain President's brother, will forward to President Johnson, its report on both assassinations well in advance of the Texas report.

Justice Department spokesman Edwin O. Guthman said last night that "very strong evidence points to" Lee Harvey Oswald as the killer of the President. It is understood that FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover and his top aides are convinced Oswald was the killer, that it was the act of a single man with no relationship to either the American Communist Party, Marxist groups here which call themselves Trotskyists or any part of the international Communist movement.

Won't Cover Ruby

Guthman said the report, largely the work of the FBI, will be ready "very shortly." It will not, however, cover the case of Jack Ruby, the man millions saw on television kill Oswald in a Dallas jail. This is because Ruby must now stand trial for Oswald's murder.

The Texas Attorney General read newsmen a brief statement saying all Texans were shocked, that it was "my feeling that all the facts surrounding these matters be made public" and that the Court of Inquiry would be "a thorough, complete and impartial investigation."

The inquiry also will cover the near assassination of Texas Gov. John Connally who was riding with the President when he was gunned down in Dallas last Friday afternoon.

Carr was defensive about Texas in the face of reporters' questions. He denied the state had a sense of guilt. He also said "no" when asked whether the Court of Inquiry reflected dissatisfaction with either Dallas police officials who have been widely criticized, or the FBI.

Open Proceeding

Carr, who at first refused to answer any questions, cut off reporters, saying he had to catch a plane back to Texas. He was here as one of the Governor's official representatives at the Kennedy funeral. He said he had not discussed the Court of Inquiry with President Johnson.

His statement said that state and local officials would cooperate with "the top staff of my office, including the Attorney General (himself) and one or more, outstanding jurists and lawyers." He said there would be a "full and complete report" of the findings to the Justice Department.

A Court of Inquiry under Texas law has subpoena power and is an open proceeding. Television cameras are permitted. The last major Court involved the Billie Sol Estes case. That inquiry produced both a great deal of evidence as well as a mass of publicity for the then Attorney General who was running for Governor, unsuccessfully as it turned out.

The question of a full and impartial disclosure of all the facts in this extraordinary chapter in American history has become more important with each passing day. All sorts of rumors are heard around the Nation, some of them in print and on the air. Doubts Expressed

On top of the domestic problem for the new President of assuring all Americans of the truth in the bizarre turn of affairs which sealed Oswald's lips, there is a growing international complication which could have serious world-wide repercussions.

Yesterday newspapers and radio-television commentators abroad were raising all kinds of questions about the Oswald slaying, and on both sides of the Iron Curtain.

Highly respectable journals in France, Belgium, Germany and elsewhere expressed doubts at the explanations forthcoming thus far. In Paris, for example, Le Monde said the accounts raised suspicion of the "elimination of a man who knew too much."

The Communist press and radio fell on Oswald's newly revealed interest in the Trotskyist brand of Communist, an old and bitter enemy of the Soviet type.

Soviets See Plot

Pravda, the Communist Party journal in the Soviet Union, carried a dispatch from New York linking Oswald to "American Trotskyites" because the literature found in his room, the correspondent wrote, were the "publications of the American Trotskyites."

On this the Communist propaganda machine yesterday was building the theme that the murder of President Kennedy was an ultra-rightist plot to wreck Soviet-American relations and that the killing of Oswald was part of "attempts to foment anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban hysteria" in the United States.

Administration officials were fully aware of the danger in this sort of development. President Kennedy had been under attack by right wingers at home for his policy toward the Soviet Union, including signing of the nuclear test ban treaty. President Johnson has indicated he intends to follow the Kennedy policy in foreign affairs.

In cases where a domestic event touches high government policy or top officials, most Western nations set up a special inquiry of some sort to obtain and publish the facts and kill the rumors. That was recently done by the Denning Report on the Christine Keeler case involving Britain's war minister.

Pearl Harbor Probe

The last comparable case here was the Pearl Harbor investigation. Nine days after the disaster of Dec. 7, 1941, President announced that he was establishing a Pearl Harbor Investigating Commission, headed by Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts and including four high-ranking Army and Navy officers.

The Commission held hearings for a month and made a full report. That case touched the top military figures in the Nation and even raised the question of the President's role.

As to the domestic rumors many have concerned the role of the FBI in Dallas prior to the assassination of the President.

Last Saturday, for example, Dallas police were quoted as saying that the FBI had interrogated Oswald in Dallas two weeks earlier but had not let them know he was in the city. But the police later withdrew this accusation.

It is said here at the Justice Department that the FBI had not seen Oswald and did not know he was in Dallas. It also has been reported from Dallas that Oswald's name was not on a list of dangerous persons furnished the Secret Service before the Presidential visit.

D.A. 'Sure' Case Was Airtight ¹⁷

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 25 (AP).—"This is it—I've sent men to the electric chair on less evidence than we have against Lee Harvey Oswald."

Dist. Atty. Henry Wade made the claim as he revealed the evidence which convinced Dallas officers they had an airtight case against the accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy.

"There is no doubt in my mind that Oswald was the killer," Mr. Wade said.

Nine hours before Mr. Wade spoke to reporters last night, Oswald, 24, was fatally shot by Jack Ruby, owner of a Dallas lounge, in the police headquarters basement.

MAP FOUND

Not long after Mr. Wade finished describing what he said was all the evidence against Oswald, the Dallas Morning News said in a copyrighted story that officers had found a map in Oswald's room which marked the path of the bullets which killed Mr. Kennedy and wounded Gov. John Connally of Texas Friday afternoon. Mr. Wade had made no mention of this.

The newspaper said the map outlined Mr. Kennedy's motorcade route, and a line was drawn from the Texas School Book depository building to Elm st., where the President and Gov. Connally were shot.

Police officers available said they knew nothing of any map. In Washington, the Secret Service and FBI had no comment.

MAJOR FACTS

Mr. Wade said two facts stood high in the mass of evidence linking the slim, brown-haired Oswald to the slaying.

First, a palm print on the underside of the rifle which fired the bullets that killed Mr. Kennedy was identified as Oswald's.

Secondly, Oswald had definitely been placed inside the building at the time the shots were fired from there at Mr. Kennedy.

"The gun was here, his prints were on the gun, the gun was the gun that killed Kennedy, his palm prints were on the box on which the killer sat, and witnesses put him on the sixth floor at the time of the shooting."

Mr. Wade added several specific details to evidence previously brought out.

DEATH RIFLE

He said Oswald bought the Italian-made assassination rifle last March from a Chicago mail order firm, at a cost of slightly more than \$12. The FBI, he said, confirmed the serial number of the mail order rifle matched that of the rifle that fired the shots at Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. Wade said they found a photograph showing Oswald holding the rifle, at what he called an "at attention" stance. In one hand, Oswald held the rifle and in the other copies of the Daily Worker and a Fascist publication, The Militant.

There was no evidence that showed Oswald was a member of the Communist Party, Mr. Wade said.

"However, there was lots of material dealing with communism, such as the Daily Worker, and there was even more material dealing with the Fair Play for Cuba organization."

Officers said earlier Oswald told them he was a Communist and was proud of it.

EJECTED SHELLS

Wade also said three ejected shells, of an odd calibre that came from the assassination rifle found on the floor, were located near the box at the ambush window where a palm print of Oswald's was impressed.

Mr. Wade retraced Oswald's actions last Friday as follows:

He was driven into town by a neighbor from Irving, a Dallas suburb. Wade said Oswald usually stayed there with his wife only on weekends, and at other times lived in a rented room in Dallas.

Oswald was carrying a package, which he said contained window shades. The package was long enough to have held a rifle. Oswald's wife said the rifle he owned was in Irving Thursday night but was not there Friday.

SAW WEAPON

Several witnesses told of seeing the assassin's weapon protruding from a sixth floor window at the time President Kennedy was shot.

After the shooting, Mr. Wade said, "we saw this man in the corner of the building and started to arrest him. The manager said Oswald was an employe and we let him go."

"We located every other employe but him. A description went out to look for him."

"Oswald got on a bus at Lamar st., and told a lady on the bus the President had been shot. The lady told the bus driver, and the driver asked where she had heard this. She said from a man in the back, and he (Oswald) laughed very loud."

"He got off the bus and caught a taxi the rest of the way to his Oak Cliff rooming house."

HURRIED DEPARTURE

Mr. Wade said Oswald changed clothes hurriedly and left. "Then a block from the rooming house witnesses saw a police officer (Ptl. J.D. Tippit) motion to him. Officer Tippit got out of his car and came around and Oswald shot him."

"Then he walked across a vacant lot, ejected three shells, and reloaded the gun. He walked away and went into the Texas theatre."

"Dallas police spotted him. He struck at an officer and put his gun against officer M. N. McDonald's head." The firing pin missed the firing cap, Mr. Wade said, and the shell didn't explode.

After a scuffle, six officers subdued Oswald and took him to the police station.

✓
Moss
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

Wade

Wade

file 5-EN

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

105-82555-A

NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964

NOV 25 1963

64 JAN 1964

Moscow Hints Police Set Up Oswald Killing

By David Miller
Of The Herald Tribune Staff

MOSCOW.

The official Soviet news agency hinted broadly last night that the killing of accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald may have been staged with the connivance of Dallas police.

The news of Oswald's death was flashed to the Soviet public only minutes after Western news agencies reported it—in contrast to the news of Oswald's arrest, which was withheld here for almost a full day.

In Paris, an announcer on the government radio television network voiced the unspoken thought of many Europeans—and Americans, too—in reporting the death of the man charged with killing President Kennedy:

"There will always be a doubt in the world whether he was innocent or guilty."

A Londoner spoke for another aspect of opinion abroad:

"This is the sort of thing we've always been leery of," he said, "this streak of violence coming to the surface in America. It frightens me, because it creates a good, tense atmosphere for the extremists."

Behind the Iron Curtain, the doubts were transformed into virtual declarations that Oswald was an innocent victim.

"The man who shot Lee Harvey Oswald has been identified," the Soviet agency Tass reported. "His name is Jack Ruby, and he works at a second-class night club."

"Police told reporters that Ruby was well known to police. Police did not explain how Ruby could find his way to this closely guarded corridor."

The inference was clear. Tass was hinting that Ruby was used by police to get Oswald out of the way and prevent exposure of the men behind the President's assassination—presumably those favorite Communist whipping-boys, "the right-wing extremists."

"The murderers . . . are trying to cover up their traces," Tass declared. The story also questioned the evidence against Oswald, including a photograph allegedly showing him with the rifle used to kill the President and the pistol that killed a Dallas policeman shortly afterward.

For the first time since Mr. Kennedy was assassinated, a high-ranking Soviet official acknowledged Oswald's past association with communism—including three years spent in the Soviet Union, membership on a "Fair Play for Cuba" committee and admitted Communist sympathies.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, under questioning by reporters, said of Oswald: "We don't know him. The Soviet people have no connection with him." That was before Oswald was shot, and Mr. Gromyko said he hoped the accused man's past would not come between him and justice.

The Communist East German news agency ADN was even more outspoken than Tass in painting Oswald's killing as a cover-up for an

anti-Communist plot on the late President's life.

The agency quoted "political observers" in Dallas as believing that the men behind Oswald's murder could be found "in the same extreme Right-wing circles who ordered the murder" of the President.

"To impede all further investigations," ADN's sources continued, "which would reveal the true men behind the assassination of Kennedy, they had decided to eliminate Oswald in the Fascist manner."

Even before the news that Oswald had been shot was flashed around the world, his pro-Communist background had cast an ugly shadow over the outpouring of sympathy throughout the Soviet Union following the assassination of Mr. Kennedy.

As First Deputy Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan and lesser Soviet officials flew to Washington for the President's funeral, the Soviet press struck back at reports implicating the Communist party in the assassination.

The fear that Oswald's past might be used against the Soviet Union was evident in a dispatch from New York in yesterday's Pravda, the official government newspaper.

"Definite quarters are now trying to cover up the traces of the bloody crime and use the death of the President for stirring up anti-Soviet and anti-Cuba hysteria," the dispatch said.

More temperately, the political committee of the British Communist party said President Kennedy's foreign and civil rights policies "had aroused the bitter hostility of the extreme right in the U.S. Nothing could have suited their book better than his death at this moment."

Later, a London night watchman looked up from his Monday morning paper and said: "I see where they got that bloke who shot the President." He turned back to the paper for a moment, then said: "I wonder what they'll do over there tomorrow."

Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

Birmingham

file 5-12

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune 4 _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date _____

105-82505-A-
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964
NOV 25 1963

64 JAN 6

Other Countries Hear Quickly About Shooting

From News Dispatches

Radio and television networks on both sides of the Iron Curtain broke into their scheduled programs yesterday to report the slaying of Lee Harvey Oswald in Dallas, Tex.

Television recordings of the actual shooting were relayed abroad via communications satellites and made available to viewers around the world.

Only hours after the slaying, British television networks screened the films showing Jack Ruby break from a rank of Dallas detectives and shoot Oswald at point-blank range before a crowd of stunned police officials and newsmen.

A comment by a French television announcer summed up much of the reaction in Western Europe to the second Dallas killing in 48 hours: "There will always be a doubt in the world whether he (Oswald) was innocent or guilty."

In Moscow, Moscow television interrupted a special program dedicated to President Kennedy to announce his accused assassin had been killed.

Tass, the official news agency, reported that Oswald's attacker was "a resident of the city of Dallas. His name is Jack Ruby and he works at a second class night club. Police told reporters that Ruby is well-known to the police. The police do not explain how Ruby could find his way to the police station when Oswald was being transferred."

A Tass dispatch from New York later said of Oswald's death: "The murderers of President John Kennedy are in a hurry to cover up their tracks."

Doubts Oswald's Guilt

The Tass report said Dallas police gave no answers to some "fully justified questions."

"For instance, it was announced that a photograph showing Oswald with the rifle with which he allegedly shot the President and with the revolver with which he allegedly killed the policeman was found in his wife's possession."

"But why should a man planning to kill the head of state have his photograph taken with the weapons of his future crime and then give this photograph to his wife?"

It also questioned why Oswald's wife and mother were "reportedly completely isolated" by the FBI.

"Now the only person who was accused of killing President Kennedy, a man who till the very end denied his implication in this assassination, has also been silenced forever," Tass said.

"The whole of America could watch this new crime on the screens of their televisions," Tass said.

In East Germany, the official news agency, ADN, said "political observers" believe Oswald was shot to cover up an anti-Communist plot.

The news agency said these observers also felt that the people guilty of the shooting were to be found "in the same extreme right-wing circles who ordered the murder of President John F. Kennedy."

"These circles had tried with all means to put the blame for the murder of Kennedy on the Communists and brand Oswald as a Communist," ADN said, still quoting the observers. "To impede all further investigations which would reveal the true men behind the assassination of Kennedy, they had decided to eliminate Oswald in the Fascist manner."

News Flashed

ADN reported Oswald's death less than 10 minutes after Western agencies had flashed the news.

Prague Radio also broke into its regular program to announce Oswald's death.

In the United Arab Republic also the state-controlled radio and television network interrupted its programs to broadcast word of Oswald's slaying.

In Rome the Italian Communist Party newspaper L'Unita today questioned whether Oswald was killed "to shut his mouth."

L'Unita referred to "the hurry in which Oswald was incriminated without proofs," the campaign of "anti-Communist hysteria" by Texan authorities "contradicted" by

Montgomery ☒
 Casper ☒
 Callahan ☒
 Conrad ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans ☒
 Gale ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☒
 Trotter ☒
 Tele Room ☒
 Holmes ☒
 Gandy ☒

The Washington Post and Times Herald ☒ A-8
 The Washington Daily News ☒
 The Evening Star ☒
 New York Herald Tribune ☒
 New York Journal-American ☒
 New York Mirror ☒
 New York Daily News ☒
 New York Post ☒
 The New York Times ☒
 The Worker ☒
 The New Leader ☒
 The Wall Street Journal ☒
 The National Observer ☒
 People's World ☒

Date ☒
 105-82555-A-
 NOT RECORDED
 128 JAN 7 1964
 NOV 25 1963

93

4 JAN 3 1964

Washington and the figure of Oswald "who seemed made to measure to point the affair in a certain direction."

The paper said "the points left obscure . . . now become gigantic" and called for truth from someone in authority "and not the sheriff of Dallas" to allay "heavy suspicions."

(In Paris, the French Communist Party newspaper L'Humanite said the killing of Oswald "in the Dallas police headquarters removes a witness who risked becoming a nuisance."

("What is certain is that Lee Oswald knew too much and this is the reason why he has been wiped out according to a process well in line with most classical police traditions.")

The Johannesburg, South Africa, Rand Daily Mail, commenting on Oswald's slaying said this "sordid and blood-stained sequel to Kennedy's assassination may have serious consequences."

"What is certain is that the people of the United States, already angry and humiliated by the death of their President, will be enraged to hear such a thing could have happened. This was the lynch law they had hoped was over and done with," the paper said.

Before Oswald's slaying the Soviet and Communist Eastern European press had lashed out at implications of Communist blame for the President's assassination.

The Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda, which appeared to set the tone for much of the Communist press comment, said:

"The murder of Kennedy was not a shock for the John Birch Society, the Ku Klux Klan and other ultra right-wingers," but it came like a thunderbolt for most Americans."

This is what Boris Strelnikov, Pravda's correspondent in New York, told his Sunday readers:

"Definite quarters are now striving to cover up the traces of the bloody crime and use the tragic death of the President for stirring up anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban hysteria . . .

"Reports based on statements of Dallas police officials so far indicate only that police are trying to implicate in the murder of the President, with obviously provocative purposes, the Communist Party of the United States. . .

"The murder of the United States President is a monstrous crime, which has shocked all the world, and the indignation of the Americans is perfectly understandable. But the very method of this terroristic act is not new for the United States. It is reminiscent of other, of course much smaller acts of gangsters, whose connections often led to high-placed extreme right-wing quarters and their patrons."

The Pravda dispatch concluded:

"The shot fired at the President is a shot at the realistic and sensible sprouts that are

appearing in American life. This is why the crime in Dallas has aggrieved and angered many Americans."

Here is a sampling of how the Communist Parties in other countries portrayed the political implications of President Kennedy's assassination and Oswald's arrest:

CUBA—Prime Minister Fidel Castro: "There is a confused situation about the acts that led to the assassination. But the act shows that extreme reactionary forces are active in the United States . . . (and they) are taking advantage to create a state of anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban hysteria."

NORTH VIET-NAM—From the official newspaper Nhan Dan: "Kennedy is dead, but the reactionaries now ruling in the United States still follow his aggressive path."

BULGARIA—The party organ Rabotnichesko Delo said Kennedy realized "the radical changes that in the last decades had come about . . . and was making efforts to coordinate the interests and aims of U.S. policies with these changes."

Czech Press Agency

Lauds U.S. Statement

PRAGUE, Nov. 24 (AP)

The official news agency CTK described as "very important" today a United States State Department statement that nothing indicates the involvement of the Soviet Union or of any other power in the assassination of President Kennedy.

"This declaration . . . is evidently addressed to extremist circles in the United States trying to misuse the assassination of John F. Kennedy for unleashing anti-Communist hysteria," the news agency commented.

Most Prague newspapers carried the CTK comment which also stated that the American press was carrying contradictory information on the background of Lee Harvey Oswald, charged with the murder.

"Some sources indicate that Oswald is an FBI and CIA agent. The most reactionary papers . . . try to make use of facts from Oswald's biography and his alleged connection with the pro-Cuban Fair Play for Cuba organization to create anti-Cuban and anti-Communist hysteria."

Rude Pravo, the official daily of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party, criticized the security measures during the presidential visit at Dallas as "quite insufficient." It said after the President's death the Democratic Party has "no personality of his quality and range of vision."

Rude Pravo said the situation created by the murder "forces all those who love peace to increase their vigilance and to prevent all efforts aimed at a reversal of results that had already been attained, especially in the course of this past year."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

The Case Against Oswald

By **NORMAND POIRIER**

New York Post Correspondent

Dallas, Nov. 25—Searching questions took over today where shock left off.

The city's prosecutor and police insist they have all the answers they need on Lee Harvey Oswald. The federal authorities are still asking questions.

With the public still reeling from the bizarre turn of events that brought them a living-room view of murder, Dallas District Attorney Henry Wade has closed the books on the cold-eyed young man charged with assassinating President Kennedy in order to concentrate on Oswald's self-appointed executioner.

But, within a few hours after nightclub owner Jack Ruby, 52, who was born Jack Rubenstein, had gunned down Oswald, the Justice Dept. had dispatched Attorney General Jack Miller Jr., head of its criminal division, to Dallas.

Ostensibly, Miller went to confer with federal attorneys here, announcing the trip, the department's information officer, Ed Guthman, said that "very strong evidence points to Oswald as the assassin." But Guthman pointed out:

"The FBI will continue to investigate every lead and every bit of evidence."

Bows to Washington

Nine hours after Wade had told reporters he would release no more details of the Oswald investigation, he yielded to the intense pressure from Washington and offered additional details.

Early yesterday, he had drawn the curtain on the case, insisting that Oswald's death now made the circumstances surrounding his attack on the President "moot"—a legalism which says that all need for discussion vanished with the last breath of the 24-year-old Texan, who called himself a Marxist and once defected to Russia.

But last night, Wade said flatly that the file of evidence against Oswald provided an airtight case. "I have sent men to the electric chair with less evidence," said Wade who has, in fact, seen 23 out of 24 slayers he prosecuted go to their deaths.

A Single Shot

Privately, he was somewhat less confident about the prospects for Ruby who, brooding over Kennedy's killing, managed to slip among the huge group of reporters standing in the city jail basement.

Before the burly officers who were guarding Oswald to the county jail could move, Ruby had shot him in the abdomen. The single bullet pierced almost every vital organ, and Oswald died less than two hours later in the same hospital where President Kennedy succumbed on Friday. Several of the same doctors who had worked over the late Chief Executive now labored to save the assassin's life.

Wade told a New York Post reporter he was "afraid" that a jury might be swayed by the emotional elements that motivated Ruby.

Wade offered at his evening press these new links to the chain of evidence:

Oswald's palm prints

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

5 NEW YORK POST

Date: 11/25/63
Edition: LATE CITY
Author: NORMAND POIRIER
Editor: DOROTHY SCHIFF
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

UNDER INVESTIGATION
Character: AFO
105-82551-A-
NOT RECORDED
Submitting Office: NYO
128 JAN 15 1964

72 JAN 15 1964

105-82551

✓
were on the high-powered rifle that killed Kennedy.

¶ His palm prints were also on the box on which the killer sat on the sixth floor of the Dallas Text Book Depository while waiting for the Presidential motorcade to pass directly below him.

Witnesses placed Oswald on the sixth floor at the time of the shooting.

Oswald's handwriting had been identified on a purchase order for the rifle sent, under another name, to a Chicago mail order firm last March. The serial number of the rifle mailed was the same as the number on the weapon that fired the shots at Kennedy.

While there has been no evidence to indicate that Oswald was a member of the Communist Party, Wade said there was "lots of material" that substantiated his sympathies with Communism and with the pro-Castro Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

After Wade's report, the Dallas Morning News said in a copyrighted story that police had searched Oswald's Dallas room and found what could be considered a blueprint for the assassination.

According to a source quoted by the paper, the police discovered a city map on which Oswald had marked major intersections along the route of the Presidential motorcade.

"There was also a line from the . . . depository building to Elm St.," said the unidentified source. "This was the trajectory of the bullets which struck the President and Gov. Connally."

But Asst. District Attorney James Bowie, the only member of Wade's staff who could be reached during the night, said he knew nothing of such a map. Police authorities could not be contacted. In Washington, the FBI and the Secret Service,

which had participated in the Oswald investigation, would not comment.

During Wade's press conference, the prosecutor was asked if he believed Oswald was slain to keep him from talking. Wade said that he understood police were investigating that angle, but so far could establish no connection between Oswald and his killer.

The question came up because Bill DeMar, an entertainer who worked at Ruby's Carousel Club, said he was certain Oswald was a customer there about nine days ago. DeMar, back now at his Evansville, Ind., home, has a memory act in which customers call out objects in rapid order and, at random, he tells each one what they chose. "I am positive Oswald was one of the men that called out an object about nine days ago," he said.

Nightclub Owner Silences Assassin

By Maurice C. Carroll
Of The Herald Tribune Staff

DALLAS.

Lee Harvey Oswald, the man accused of assassinating President Kennedy, became an assassin's victim himself yesterday, just 48 hours and seven minutes after the murder of the President.

As millions watched on television, Oswald was shot down amid a crowd of reporters, photographers and policemen as he was to be taken from police headquarters in the Dallas City Hall to the county jail.

Rushed to Parkland Hospital, he was treated in the same emergency ward, just 10 feet from the room where John F. Kennedy died Friday, and in the identical treatment room where physicians saved the life of Texas Governor John Connally.

At the Dallas police station, detectives were mounting guard again over their newest killer, striptease-joint owner Jack Rubinstein, alias Jack Ruby Dallas District Attorney Henry Wade, who had vowed to seek the death penalty for the 24-year-old Oswald, said he would seek it for Oswald's 52-year-old killer.

Last night police barricaded parts of downtown Dallas to help control the crowds which have been increasing at the scene of the President's assassination and the Oswald shooting.

The chief of the Texas Highway Patrol ordered 20 extra men into Dallas to guard Gov. Connally, still recuperating in Parkland Hospital after being wounded in the fusillade that killed Mr. Kennedy.

Told of Oswald's murder, the Governor was reported to have said nothing. Instead, he merely shook his head.

As the state police moved into town, ~~Conf. Officer Garrison Jr.~~ head of the State Department of Public Safety, said: "We have complete respect for the Dallas Police Department and we do not mean to imply that we do not."

Dallas was increasingly tense as wild rumors of telephone threats of new shootings floated through the city. Dallas and Texas as a whole have free-and-easy laws concerning the possession of firearms, and many citizens apparently feel that the violence of the last three days has disgraced the city's good name. No one is sure the violence is over yet.

Dallas has few laws governing pistols and no regulations on rifles and shotguns. State law requires only that all sales of pistols or "hand weapons" be recorded by merchants, and that no sales be made to minors.

Police last night reported a threat against the life of Federal Judge Sarah T. Hughes, who swore in Lyndon B. Johnson as President of the United States aboard the Presidential plane on Friday.

A bombing threat was reported against a Baniff Airline plane which carried Astronaut John Glenn and Dallas Mayor Earle Cabell to Washington yesterday for the President's funeral. A search of the plane disclosed no bomb.

Other threats were telephoned to the Dallas Morning News, the Church of the Good Shepherd, and C. A. Droby, one of the four lawyers who have volunteered to defend Ruby.

Oswald died without ever having changed his statements that he was innocent of the murder of President Kennedy. Authorities had said that they had an overwhelming case prepared against him.

The bullet that killed the admitted Communist sympathizer pierced Oswald's spleen, pancreas, aorta, kidney and liver.

The same physicians who had treated President Kennedy at Parkland were unable to save Oswald, even though they administered repeated transfusions and used an electronic Pacemaker to attempt to bring his heart back into action.

The shooting was witnessed by millions of Americans on all three television networks which had set up cameras to view the President's accused assassin as he was transferred from the police station to the county jail.

NBC carried the shooting on a live pickup. CBS showed its own film, and ABC showed film from United Press International.

This reporter was within eight feet of Oswald when he was shot. I may have shouted the last words he was ever to hear.

The prisoner, hands cuffed in front of him, was led into the cavernous garage under the station. Seconds before the shot, I shouted, "How about it, Lee?"

There was no answer from Oswald as he was hustled forward by Detectives Jim Lavell and B. H. Combest to a sedan that was backing into position to pick him up.

Suddenly, a form flashed past UPI photographer Frank Johnston in the front row. Detective Combest, a vice squad member, recognized Ruby and saw Ruby pulling the .38 caliber from his coat. "Jack, you son of a bitch," the detective yelled.

Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

105-82555-
File 5-End

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

NOV 25 1963

105-82555-A-
NOT RECORDED
120 JAN 7 1964

93
54 JAN 8 1964

THREATS

The slight smile on Oswald's face vanished and his mouth opened. There was a "pop" kind of sound, and a cry of anguish from Oswald as his manacled hands clutched at his abdomen. He slumped, but was supported by one of his guards before he could hit the ground.

Almost instantly, at least 12 policemen jumped Ruby, burying him under their bodies. At first, detectives were not sure how many assailants there were. Their first thought was to get Oswald back into the station.

At one point detectives and police officers, trying to get the wounded Oswald back into the police office, jammed themselves in a doorway and were unable to move.

At the same time other police were moving Ruby to another elevator. His brown

felt hat flew off and rolled on the ground.

There had been reports of death threats in Dallas against Oswald. Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry had ordered a check of the credentials of all newsmen and had barred onlookers from the garage. But Ruby was there nevertheless.

Chief Curry told reporters later:

"If I hadn't promised you people I would not take Oswald until this morning, we would have taken him during the night. I told you I wouldn't back down on my pledge."

District Attorney Wade said this was not the first time Ruby had slipped through security precautions. He had first showed up during the Friday night news conference that followed the killing of the President.

THE START

At that time, Mr. Wade said, Ruby approached him and said:

"I'm Jack Ruby. I own the Carousel Club here."

Mr. Wade said he replied that he thought a press conference was just for newsmen, but that Ruby said:

"I know all the policemen—and all the newsmen, too. I just came down to listen in."

The last words that Oswald is known to have uttered were directed at three newsmen. They had stationed themselves in an upstairs corridor to watch him being led from the office of Capt. Will Fritz, the head of the Homicide Bureau.

"Are you satisfied your rights are being protected?" one asked.

"I'd say I'd like to contact a representative of the American Civil Liberties Union," he said. Then he was hustled past the newsmen toward the waiting elevator.

"Did you have anything against Connally, Lee?" another reporter shouted, but there was no answer as the elevator door closed.

(The American Civil Liberties Union, in a statement issued in New York last night, denied reports that Oswald was a member and stressed that "there was no relationship between Oswald and the ACLU. . . . Any implication that Oswald's political views accorded with the ACLU's is likewise incorrect.")

Oswald's death left the nation with an enduring mystery—whether the black-

hated ex-Marine, who once tried to become a Soviet citizen, really killed Mr. Kennedy, and if so, why.

Despite intensive questioning, and despite the assertion of authorities that they had enough evidence to send Oswald to the electric chair, he never wavered in his insistence he was not the President's killer.

EVIDENCE

"I did not kill President Kennedy," Oswald declared when he was arrested shortly after the assassination. "I did not kill anyone."

That was the firm denial Oswald died with.

But Capt. Fritz said after his death:

"We don't know of anyone else who was involved in it, and as far as we are concerned the case is closed. There is no question in my mind that Oswald was the man who shot President Kennedy. . . . We never quit seeking evidence. We have plenty, but if we find other evidence, of course. . . ."

Here the officer's voice trailed off. He didn't finish his sentence.

Mr. Wade declared:

"We had plenty of evidence to convict Oswald—fingerprints and everything. But I've told the police. . . . that the Oswald case is moot now, and we have to get on with the Ruby case."

Mr. Wade said Ruby will be prosecuted for murder in an attempt to send him to the electric chair, just as Oswald would have been. The night club operator was held for a court hearing today.

Ruby owns a strip-tease joint in the heart of Dallas, about four blocks from Police headquarters. He also owns a dance hall in another section of the city.

Like many Dallas citizens, Ruby was known to be heart-sick since the assassination of President Kennedy. He closed his downtown night club immediately upon word of the Chief Executive's death.

SISTER'S STORY

Last night, Ruby's sister, Mrs. Eva L. Grant, 55, was taken to see him at the police station. A reporter overheard him tell her. . . . but I couldn't help it. . . . don't worry about me."

Mrs. Grant later told reporters her brother is one of the finest men she knows.

"He called me after the President got shot," she said. "I could tell he was so emotional. He called his brother

in Detroit and cried over the telephone.

"He took Kennedy's death much harder than that of our 88-year father five years ago.

"He couldn't eat Friday. He kept talking about Jackie and the Kennedy kids. He told me, 'He could have been anything—anything in life—and he had to wind up this way.'

"He called six times Saturday and kept asking, 'Do you need anything?'

"He said he was going to one of the radio stations in town and take them some

sandwiches because the boys were working so hard on the Kennedy death. He even brought coffee Saturday and took it to the policemen who were working such long hours at City Hall.

"He called me for the last time last night (Sunday morning) about 12:30. Today in the jail he told me, 'Take care of yourself and don't worry. I'm in good health. The FBI and the officers are treating me well. I've got friends.'

"We didn't discuss the shooting. It's sort of an old-

fashioned family code of ethics. He didn't mention it to me so I didn't mention it to him."

She also said he kept reading newspapers and spent much of Saturday watching television reports.

"Jack loved every President. That's his problem," she said.

At police headquarters, where Ruby had many acquaintances, officers said Ruby felt a "sense of shame for Dallas."

And a business associate of Ruby told newsmen:

"He felt very badly about the

Kennedy assassination and had been saying, 'Oh, that poor family.'"

Ruby, a stocky man of a reputation as a good friend but a quick-tempered foe, ready to fight at the slightest provocation.

He kept himself trim with daily muscle building exercises. He didn't drink or smoke. He dressed conservatively, had money, but drove an old car.

Ruby came to the scene of Oswald's slaying in business-man's attire. He was neat in a dark suit with jacket, and had his felt hat set firmly on his balding head.

After Oswald and his assailant had been carried back into the building itself, the armored car which was to have taken Oswald to jail was replaced by an ambulance.

Its siren screaming behind a motorcycle escort, it drove up just as a crowd of Dallas residents, who had heard the report of the shooting over the radio, ran up. One man carried a baby's bottle full of milk. Another tried to focus a small box camera as he ran.

At Parkland Hospital, the doctors who worked on Oswald included Dr. Malcolm Perry and Dr. M. T. Jenkins, both of whom had desperately tried to save President Kennedy's life.



1957 YEARBOOK yielded this picture of Lee Oswald, left, and a high school classmate, Kathleen Willett, center, in the biology lab of Arlington Heights H. S. Fort Worth's Miss Willett remembered Oswald, "mostly because of the photo taken for the book."

Herold Tribune-Press photo



THE FATAL MOMENT—Jack Ruby, right, fires the shot. Lee Oswald, the accused assassin, crumples; astonished detective recoils at murder done while millions watch.



GASPING HIS LAST, Lee Oswald is rolled into Dallas' Parkland hospital, where he died of massive hemorrhage.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Oswald the Man, Dallas Cops Sure

By HENRY MACHIRELLA

Staff Correspondent of THE NEWS

Dallas, Nov. 23—Local police said today the case against Lee Harvey Oswald as the assassin of President Kennedy "is cinched."

Homicide Chief Capt. Will Fritz said:

"Without going into the evidence, I can tell you this: This case is cinched. This man killed President Kennedy."

"We are convinced without any doubt he did the killing."

"There were no accomplices."

At the same time, Chief of Police Jesse E. Curry charged that the FBI had known in advance of the President's arrival here of the 24-year-old Oswald's presence in Dallas, knew of his "heavy background of Communist activity," and had not informed the Dallas police.

Curry told THE NEWS that local police did not know Oswald was here.

The FBI had no comment.

The sullen, self-styled Marxist—a Marine Corps misfit, expert rifleman, former defector to Russia and former head of a "Fair play for Cuba committee"—refused to take a lie detector test and demanded the services of New York lawyer John Abt, long associated with defense of Communists.

Rejects a Lie Test

Oswald was charged late last night with the murders of the President and Dallas policeman J. D. Tippit, 39.

District Attorney Henry Wade said Oswald would be taken before a grand jury for indictment on the murder charges before Wednesday, and would be brought to trial by mid-January.

When police asked Oswald to take a lie test, he said:

"I don't have to take it and I don't want to."

Police said this was some of the evidence against Oswald:

- Paraffin tests on both his hands were positive, showing traces of gunpowder. Curry said: "This only means he fired a gun."

- Three witnesses who saw Oswald fire point-blank at officer Tippit about 45 minutes after Kennedy and Gov. John Connally were shot from ambush.

- Oswald's admission that he owned the .38 caliber pistol that killed Tippit.

- A statement (through an interpreter) by Oswald's Russian wife, Marianna, that she saw him in possession of an old, Italian-made 6.5 Carcano rifle equipped with a sniper scope, such as had killed President Kennedy. She, however, cannot be forced to testify against her husband.

- Witnesses who saw Oswald carry a "bundle of window shades," of similar size to a wrapped rifle, to the Texas School Book Depository Building where Oswald was employed, and from where the President and Connally were shot.

- Witnesses who placed Oswald in the building at the time of the shooting.

"That's Ridiculous"

But Curry said that to all questions Oswald "keeps saying 'that's ridiculous' or 'that's silly.'"

Curry indicated that the police

were relying more on physical evidence, such as the two weapons.

He admitted that a Dallas cop stopped the suspect as he was leaving the Book Depository Building—a private school book firm where Oswald worked as an order clerk—but was told by the firm's manager that Oswald was an employee. This was shortly after the President was hit. Oswald was allowed to pass.

The firm has about 90 employees. One of them, Rodriguez Molina, 39, a native of Dallas, was questioned by police today. He said he saw Oswald frequently at work but did not know him.

Find Red Literature

"In Oswald's room," Chief Curry said, "we found a great amount of Communist literature and books in a box 2 by 3 by 1½ feet, two-thirds full."

Curry was referring to the room at 1026 N. Beckley St., in an old but average Dallas neighborhood, which Oswald had recently rented under the alias of O. H. Lee—a play on his real name and initials.

All the furnishings in the room, including the wastebasket, were taken to Police Headquarters, where they are still being examined.

Further Questioning

Oswald was removed from his cell for further questioning this afternoon by Capt. Fritz and other authorities, including the FBI. It was after this that Fritz made the declaration about the case being cinched.

Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Eyans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Life

[Handwritten signature]

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News 3 _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

6-PPR

1051-22555-A - NOV 24 1963

NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 16 1964

201
NOV 16 1964

Later, plans were made to move Oswald from his fifth floor cell in the Municipal Building to the Dallas County Jail, only 60 yards from where the President was shot. Chief Cury said the transfer was routine procedure.



(UPI Telefoto)
Lee H. Oswald, accused slayer of President Kennedy, after he appeared in police lineup.



(UPI Telefoto)
Member of Dallas crime laboratory holds lunch sack and empty bottle found at the sniper's hideout.

'An Introvert ... Bookish ... A Loner' Say Those Who Once Knew Oswald

By Arthur Everett

DALLAS, Nov. 23 (AP)—He was a loner and kept pretty much to himself all his life. He held radical views, but wasn't regarded as a troublemaker. Deep within, his inverted personality became imbedded in early youth with the ideology of Karl Marx.

This was the portrait that emerged today of 24-year-old Lee Harvey Oswald, accused of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Oswald is 5 feet 9, weighs 160 pounds. He has a firm jaw, regular features, straight black hair. He was described as cool and defiant—even arrogant at times—under questioning. But he can smile easily.

Never Knew Father

What kind of man was Oswald before his arrest?

He was born in New Orleans Oct. 18, 1939, and said later:

"My father died before I was born."

His widowed mother brought her family to Fort Worth and set about at a variety of jobs to support three sons.

Mrs. Howard Green, wife of a Texas state representative, taught young Oswald in the sixth grade of Fort Worth's Ridgely Elementary School. His grades were below average and her description of him from her memory was "an introvert ... bookish ... a loner."

A Fort Worth policeman, asking that his name not be used, said he knew Oswald from fifth grade until his entry into Arlington Heights High School in Fort Worth. The former classmate recalled:

Fought With Coach

"He was always opposed to any kind of discipline. He seemed to hold it against people up there—any authority. He never was like any other kid. He didn't associate hardly at all, but he wasn't a troublemaker. He talked a good bit in high school about how things should be."

In an altercation with the coach of the school's football team, the policeman recalled Oswald shouting:

"It's supposed to be a free country; a man's supposed to be able to do what he wants."

However vocally Oswald expressed his belief in freedom, by his own admission his conversion to communism already was well along.

He said he became interested in Marxism at the age of 15, when a Communist pamphlet fell into his hands. Later, he discovered Marx's "Das Kapital," the bible of communism.

At the age of 17, Oswald withdrew from school 23 days after starting classes. He promptly joined the Marines.

His military career was not a success. Twice he faced court-martial — once for failure to register a weapon and, two months later, for using provoking words to a noncommissioned officer. His occupation specialty was as an aviation electronics operator. He served in Japan but never rose above the rank of private first class.

Defense Department records show that Oswald at boot camp in 1956 barely qualified as a sharpshooter, the next-to-highest rating in rifle marksmanship. His score was 212; the minimum for the sharpshooter category is 216. Three

years later, he scored 191, just one point above the minimum qualifying score for the lowest rating, marksman. A score of 220 is required for the top ranking, expert.

Undesirable Discharge

Oswald's Marine career ended Sept. 11, 1959, when he was released from active duty to aid in the support of his mother. He was put in the inactive reserve but later received a discharge as an undesirable. A Board of Review upheld this action after Oswald appealed.

A month later, Oswald was in Moscow. On Oct. 30, 1959, he appeared at the American Embassy where he announced his decision to renounce his American citizenship. He told officials, "I am a Marxist."

Later, Oswald was quoted in an interview as saying: "Capitalism has passed its peak. I would like to spend the rest of my life here."

State Department officials said that their records show that on Nov. 2, 1959, in Moscow, Oswald turned in his American passport and in an affidavit declared: "I affirm that my allegiance is to the Soviet Socialistic Republic."

Exit Visa Sought

Oswald married a Russian girl, Marina Nicholaevna, an attractive petite blond who worked in a hospital in Minsk. She was pregnant with their first child when in January, 1962, Oswald wrote to Sen. John Tower (R-Tex.) as disenchantment set in. The defector pleaded:

"Since July 20, 1960, I have unsuccessfully applied for a Soviet exit visa to leave this country. The Soviets refused to permit me and my Soviet wife to leave the Soviet Union. I am a citizen of the United States of America and

Mohr ✓
Casper ✓
Callahan ✓
Conrad ✓
DeLoach ✓
Evans ✓
Gale ✓
Rosen ✓
Sullivan ✓
Tavel ✓
Trotter ✓
Tele Room ✓
Holmes ✓
Sandy ✓

I beseech you, Sen. Tower, to rise (sic) a question of holding by the Soviet Union of a citizen of the United States against his will and expressed desire."

Street Fight Arrest

Tower's office referred the letter to the State Department

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

Trust file - 50er
105-82555

1125-82555 NOV 24 1963
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964

JAN 8 1964

and in February, 1962, it was decided after a review that Oswald never had actually achieved Soviet citizenship. Therefore he was given a passport and provided with the customary loan available to Americans stranded abroad—in this case \$435. He arrived in New York in June, 1962. The travel loan was repaid by January, 1963.

In June, in his native New Orleans, Oswald applied for and received a passport to return to Europe and the Soviet Union.

In August, he was arrested in a street fight after distributing 'Viva Castro' literature.

It was not clear exactly when Oswald left New Orleans but it apparently was in the last days of August. He left with his wife in a car.

Dallas police said Oswald stopped at Fort Worth before he came on to Dallas. Whether he brought his wife with him to Dallas was not clear. Police Chief Curry said he believed the Oswalds were living separately when he arrived here in about the third week of September.

On Sept. 26, President Kennedy's plans for a visit to Dallas were announced. A few days later, Oswald got a job at the Texas School Book Depository as a temporary warehouse worker. The man who hired him, R. S. Truly, said:

"He was a pretty quiet individual. His work was fine and I had no reason to believe

no idea the man had ever been in Russia. He was very quiet with nice manners and a nice appearance."

On Oct. 14, with just a satchel and a few clothes on coat hangers in his possession, Oswald rented an \$8-a-week room from Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Johnson on Dallas's North Beckley st.

Regularly between 9:30 and 10 p.m., Oswald retired for the night, to listen for a time to his small radio.

Oswald "Polite"

Oswald kept few clothes in the room and never spent weekends there—leaving after work Fridays and returning on Mondays.

"He was always polite and a gentleman," said his landlady, Mrs. Johnson, "but he didn't seem to have any friends, any words for anyone, or any interests."

The housekeeper, Mrs. Earlene Roberts, 58, recalled:

"I told myself that he was a peculiar man. I took it for granted that he didn't care for people. But he never bothered anyone."

Oswald's landlord, Johnson, said he "always talked in a foreign language when he talked on the phone. It was either German or Russian, I would say."

Mrs. Oswald speaks only broken English. The couple has two daughters, one almost 4 years old, the other 2 months.

Oswald's mother, a short woman with gray hair, said of her son: "He doesn't come around any more. I haven't seen him in a year."

Oswald Recalled Here

Lee Harvey Oswald, the brooding, Marxist-loving New Orleanian who has been charged with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, is remembered only too well in his home town.

He was born here, grew up here and, last summer, returned after a sojourn in Russia to work for dictator Fidel Castro under the banner of an organization called "Fair Play for Cuba Committee."

The people who know him and his Russian wife describe the man with words and phrases such as arrogant, quiet, too reserved, bookish, intelligent, unsmiling, and having a military bearing.

EDWARD SCANNEL BUTLER, executive director of the anti-Communist Information Council for the Americas, calls Oswald "a perfect example of a left-wing extremist."

Was he capable of shooting down the President of the United States in cold blood? Those who knew him best in New Orleans seem to think so. Jesse James Garner, the next door neighbor of the Oswalds this summer—Oswald lived with his wife and 1-year-old son at 4907 Magazine from May 9 to mid-August—first thought Oswald incapable

of the act, then revised his thinking.

"HE WAS TOO QUIET, too reserved," Garner said first. Asked if he thought Oswald had the degree of efficiency needed to carry out the precision, sharp-shooter death sentence on the President, Garner said, "Absolutely. He certainly had the intelligence and he looked like he could be efficient at doing almost anything. He had a military manner about him, walked very erect, looked straight ahead, never paid any attention to anyone."

Oswald was born in New Orleans and his father died shortly afterwards. Relatives say the family moved to Texas some years later.

"He talked like a man with a sort of piano roll in his head, constantly grinding out the tired 'Yanqui No' Communist propaganda tune that I heard



9TH GRADER LEE OSWALD
At Beauregard School.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page #1
STATES-ITEM,
New Orleans, La.

Date: 11/23/63

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, 11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: New Orleans

105-82555-A-

NOT RECORDED

123 JAN 15 1964

72 JAN 15 1964

A. P. Aames, who lives with his wife, Doris, at 4903 Magazine, and knew the silent man about as well as anyone, said he had a feeling about who was responsible for the President's death long before Oswald was identified as a suspect.

Eames, a field clerk with the U.S. Engineers, said he told fellow workers he "knew who could have done it long before I learned Oswald had been picked up as the suspect."

Eames said he heard details of the tragedy as he was driving "and everything seemed to fit together a picture of Oswald as the one who could have done it."

Charity Hospital records indicate he sought medical attention for his wife, the former Marina Proosakava, of Minsk, Russia. He listed his occupation at that time as an unemployed photographer.

OSWALD COMES by his "military bearing" via the Marine Corps. Records show that he was given an undesirable discharge from the Marine Reserve in 1960.

A Corps spokesman said this discharge was a result of Oswald's renunciation of U.S. citizenship when he turned in his passport in Moscow in 1959 and said he would stay in Russia. He was later to change his mind.

Oswald twice received summary court-martial while serving on active duty with the Marine Corps in Japan.

HE QUALIFIED as a "marksman" with the M-1 rifle while in the Marine, rating neither low nor high as a rifleman, the Marine spokesman said.

In a New Orleans interview this summer, Oswald made two points clear. He is a Marxist (although he said there is a difference between a Marxist and a Communist), and he lived three years in Russia.

Oswald twice visited the news room of the States-Item last August trying to peddle pro-Castro propaganda. He appeared to be a rabid supporter of Fidel Castro and emphatically protested the

States-Item's refusal to accept his material.

Life for Oswald during his last months in New Orleans was far from quiet. He spent a trouble-filled summer in the city.

The leader of a Cuban anti-Castro group says Oswald tried to infiltrate his organization.

ONLY DAYS later, on Aug. 18, Oswald and three Cubans — including the anti-Castro leader, Carlos Bringuier—scuffled after Oswald had been handing out "Fair Play for Cuba" literature.

The scuffle resulted in a \$10 disturbing the peace Municipal Court fine for Oswald.

His views were challenged in a radio debate.

Meanwhile, Oswald was in trouble with his landlady, Mrs. Garner. He refused to pay his rent on time and, finally, left owing about half a month.

MRS. GARNER also objected to the fact that Oswald pasted his pro-Castro stickers on a screen door and on the front porch of the house. He was ordered to remove them.

The brawl that involved Oswald and Bringuier developed Aug 9 in the 700 block of Canal. Bringuier said he went there with two of his friends when he learned that someone was handing out pro-Castro literature.

Much to Bringuier's amazement, he found Oswald. Only a few days before, the man had come to him, offered to train Bringuier's followers to fight Castro, and left a "Marine Guidebook."

RESULT OF the second encounter between Oswald and Bringuier was a fight, the court appearance, and fine. Oswald told police here he was chairman of the "Fair Play For Cuba Committee."

What did Oswald think of Kennedy as a man?

He was asked in the August New Orleans radio interview if he agreed with a Castro statement describing President Kennedy as a "ruffian and a thief."

"I would not agree with that particular wording," Oswald said.

"However, I and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee do think that the United States government, through certain agencies, namely the State Department and the CIA, has made monumental mistakes in its relations with Cuba—mistakes which are pushing Cuba into the sphere of activity of, let's say, a very dogmatic Communist country as China is."

WHAT ABOUT Oswald's youth? There is the word of an acquaintance, Mrs. James E. Taylor, who knew him in those early years.

He would rather stay in his room than make friends, she said.

"I always pitied him because he seemed such a nice young man but didn't seem to have any friends," she said.

Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Casper ☒
 Callahan ☒
 Conrad ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans ☒
 Gale ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☒
 Trotter ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holmes ☒
 Gandy ☒

Kennedy Jr.
Casper
Wagner
McGuire
Callahan

UPI-136

(OSWALD)

DALLAS--HOMICIDE CHIEF CAPT. WILL FRITZ SAID TODAY
 THE ASSASSINATION CASE AGAINST LEE HARVEY OSWALD "IS CLINCHED."

"THIS MAN KILLED PRESIDENT KENNEDY," HE SAID FLATLY.

FRITZ, ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTED POLICE OFFICERS IN TEXAS, SAID:
 "WITHOUT GOING INTO THE EVIDENCE, I CAN TELL YOU THIS. THIS CASE
 IS CINCHED. THIS MAN KILLED PRESIDENT KENNEDY."

"WE ARE CONVINCED WITHOUT ANY DOUBT HE DID THE KILLING. THERE
 WERE NO ACCOMPLICES."

11/23--TD318PES

105-82555-A-
 NOT RECORDED
 128 JAN 15 1964

72 JAN 15 1964

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Once Defected

Oswald Rejected U. S., Was 'Marxist'

The prime suspect in President Kennedy's assassination is a self-admitted "Marxist" who spent three years in Russia trying to renounce his American citizenship, but got a U. S. Government-paid passage home when he had a change of heart.

The onetime defector was identified as Lee H. Oswald, 24, a former Marine, and chairman of "Fair Play for Cuba committee."

Oswald was seized in a gun battle with Dallas Police when he fled into a movie theatre shortly after President Kennedy was shot and killed. Before he was captured, a pursuing policeman was slain.

A MARXIST

Oswald was born in New Orleans Oct. 18 1939. Twenty years later, on Oct. 30, 1959, he appeared at the American Embassy in Moscow, telling officials that he wanted to renounce his American citizenship. At the time, he was reported to have told officials that "I am a Marxist."

The FBI confirmed that Oswald did go to Russia and had asked for Soviet citizenship. He had recently been discharged from the Marine Corps.

Oswald told the Embassy officials that he planned to tell Soviet officials everything he learned while he was a radar operator during his three-year enlistment in the marines.

He said he would not care to live in the United States "where being a worker means exploitation by the capitalists."

He told reporters during his Russian trip that:

"The U. S. has more light bulbs and hot water heaters than Russia but I don't feel that will be the case in 20 or 30 years," he said. "I want to go into electronics here and I'll feel I'm working for all the people and not an individ-

ual capitalist making a profit for himself.

"Capitalism has passed its peak. Unemployment is growing. Depression is on the way. Capitalism will disappear as feudalism disappeared. I've seen the luxuries on Park-av and seen the workers on the East Side (New York).

"I would like to spend the rest of my life here and get a normal life—if that means marriage and so forth, okay."

"I was born in New Orleans and lived for two years in New York. I spent most of my life in Ft. Worth. My father died before I was born. My mother works in shops mostly, in Ft. Worth.

"I played baseball and football in high school. I had a certain amount of friends, but I don't have many attachments now in the U. S. In my childhood I enjoyed a few benefits of American society. I was a bookworm.

"I joined the Marine Corps when I was 17 and served in Japan and the Philippines and was discharged, as a radar operator private first class, when I was 20 in Santa Ana, Calif. Last Sept. 11 I won a good conduct medal."

"I became interested in Marxism about the age of 15. An old lady handed me a pamphlet about saving the Rosenbergs.

"I still remember that pamphlet about the Rosenbergs. I don't know why. Then we moved to North Dakota and I discovered one book in the library, 'Das Kapital.' It was what I'd been looking for. It was like a very religious man opening the Bible for the first time.

"I started to study marxist economic theories. I could see the impoverishment of the masses before my own eyes in my own mother. I thought the worker's life could be better. I found some Marxist books on dusty shelves in the New Orleans library and continued to indoctrinate myself for five years."

But Russia refused to grant

him citizenship and in February 1962 he apparently had a change of heart. He wrote the Embassy asking for a passport to the United States. In the meantime he had married a Russian woman, Marina Nicholaevna, a hospital employe in the city of Minsk. They have one child.

Embassy officials reviewed his case. Since he had not been given Soviet citizenship, it was decided to give him a passport to the United States.

Government records show he left Moscow at the end of May, 1962. The Embassy advanced him \$435 to defray the cost of his trip, a customary practice in the cases of Americans stranded in a foreign nation. It is not clear from available records if he ever repaid the loan.

According to Carlos Bringuier of the Cuban Student Directory in New Orleans, Oswald was in the city two months ago as the chairman of a pro-Castro "Fair Play for Cuba Committee."

Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Barbarian
105-82555
File 5-EN

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News 5 _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

NOV 23 1963
105-82555-A-24
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN '7 1964

JAN 8 1964 93

Last Aug. 21, in an interview with New Orleans radio station WDSU, he charged the U. S. Government with helping "push Cuba into the sphere of dogmatic communist countries like China."

In the interview, Mr. Oswald said he could not agree that President Kennedy was "a ruffian and a thief."

"I would not word it that way," he declared following his arrest on charges of disturbing the peace following an altercation with some anti-Castro Cubans.

V. T. Lee, national director of the "Fair Play for Cuba" Committee, denied that Lee Harvey Oswald was a leader of any chartered chapter of the committee.

"As far as our national office is concerned," Lee said, "we have no such person (Oswald) as a chairman of any of our chartered chapters."

Lee said he did not recall Oswald as chairman of any chapter which might have been dissolved.

Lee continued: "I think the death of the President is a very shocking thing. . . . I deplore this action. . . . I greatly sympathize with the family of the President and with the nation as a whole because of the deplorable thing that has occurred."

(In Miami, the anti-Castro Student Revolutionary Committee (DRE) said Oswald tried to infiltrate the DRE organization, presenting his Marine Corps discharge as credentials for a job as firearms instructor.

The "Fair Play for Cuba" Committee, founded in New York in 1960, is a group dedicated to supporting the government and policies of Cuban Premier Fidel Castro.

The group announced its formation in a full page advertisement in a New York

newspaper. The Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee, which investigated the financing of the advertisement, found that the money came from the Cuban Mission to the United Nations.

At the time the chief benefactor was identified as Raul Roa Jr., son of Cuban State Minister Raul Roa, and now ambassador to Brazil.

The first chairman of the Fair Play Committee was Robert Taber, a former newsman for the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Under Mr. Taber a group of committee members toured the United States attempting to establish chapters on college campuses.

When the House committee on Un-American activities started searching for Mr. Taber, investigators found he had fled to Cuba. He subsequently fell out with the Castro regime, returned to the United States, and resigned from the committee.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Group Here Denies Link With Suspect In Kennedy Slaying

By PETER KIHSS

The Fair Play for Cuba Committee has long been under Congressional investigation, and Senator Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut has called it "the chief public relations instrument of the Castro network in the United States."

But the head of the group deplored yesterday the assassination of President Kennedy and disclaimed any knowledge of Lee H. Oswald, who was seized in the Dallas investigation of the killing.

Oswald had described himself last July and August as chairman of the New Orleans chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. He appeared to have had little, if any, organization behind him there. He went on to Dallas, where Police Capt. Will Fritz said yesterday he belonged to a Fair Play group.

Vincent Theodore Lee, the Fair Play organization's national director, flew from here to Buffalo to deliver a talk yesterday. There he said that Oswald was not a chairman of "any of our chartered chapters."

Mr. Lee added:

"I think the death of the President is a very shocking thing. I deplore this action. I greatly sympathize with the family of the President and with the nation as a whole because of the deplorable thing that has occurred."

The national organization's headquarters was closed yesterday at 5:30 P.M. when Deputy Police Inspector John O'Brien went to the third floor premises in the office building at 799 Broadway, at 11th Street.

The national committee was set up in April, 1960, making its debut with an advertisement signed by 30 persons, at least some of whom have since split away.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

12 NEW YORK TIMES

105-5535-17
NOT RECORDED
141 DEC 19 1963

Date: 11/23/63
Edition: LATE CITY
Author: PETER KIHSS
Editor: TURNER CATLEDGE

Title: FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA
COMMITTEE

Character: RA-CUBA
or BU# 97-4196

Classification:
Submitting Office: NYC

NOT RECORDED
141 DEC 19 1963

File 5-11
97-4196

53 DEC 9 1963

ORIGINAL FILED IN 97-4196

Group Hid Behind A Non-Profit Veil

By WALTER K. LEWIS

The psychotic impulses that aided Lee Harvey Oswald, alleged assassin of President John F. Kennedy to pull the trigger of the instrument of death, may be strongly woven into the fabric of the organization he headed in Texas and which inspired his alleged actions.

The Fair Play for Cuba Committee was born publicly on April 6, 1960, when a full-page advertisement appeared in New York and Washington, D. C., newspapers demanding to know: "WHAT IS REALLY HAPPENING IN CUBA?"

The advertisement, which bore the imprint of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, deprecated U. S. newspaper coverage of Fidel Castro's Soviet satellite. A number of prominent names appeared in the ad, among them James Baldwin, Simone de Beauvoir, Truman Capote, Norman Mailer, Jean Paul Sartre, and Kenneth Tynan. None of these has ever again publicly expressed any support of the organization.

TRACE CUBAN CASH

At sessions of the U. S. Senate subcommittee on Internal Security of the Committee on the Judiciary, it was developed in testimony and by documentary evidence that Raul Rao Jr., son of the Cuban foreign minister and a member of the Cuban UN mission had personally helped defray the costs of the advertisement.

According to sworn congressional testimony, the first public meeting of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee took place in New York City at Steinway Hall on July 21, 1960.

Chairman of the meeting was Victor Rabinowitz, a New Rochelle attorney who had, several nights before, nominated as secretary Joanne Grant, whose passport was lifted by the U. S. State Department after she had made an unauthorized journey to Red China following a Soviet-sponsored youth festival of which she had been secretary of the U. S. contingent.

NEWSWRITER INVOLVED

According to testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on Feb. 8 by New York publisher Lyle Stuart, who was in at the initial meeting of the committee's New York chapter, the event took place in the apartment of a former CBS news writer, Robert Taber, on July 19, 1960.

It was not until after pressure was brought on Taber that Miss Grant was dropped when it was ascertained that her own record would create hardships for the group.

According to Stuart, the records of the committee were destroyed when Taber fled to Cuba after a past criminal record was revealed in the press. The destruction of the records on advice of a lawyer with a long record of defending Communists led Stuart to resign as treasurer of the

committee. He remained in its ranks for a time.

UN CONNECTIONS

Richard Gibson, who took over the reins from the self-exiled Taber, according to Stuart's testimony, "was in close touch with the Cuban delegation at the United Nations, and this gave the committee a flavor not favored by many who believed it should be truly independent."

What is not generally known is that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, located at 799 Broadway, is a subsidiary of the Institute for the Improvement of Inter-American Relations, Inc., also of 799 Broadway, and is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York and chartered by the Department of Education of the State of New York as a nonprofit educational institution.

The Fair Play group has mounted scores of pro-Castro demonstrations in New York, Los Angeles, Tampa, Chicago, Washington, D. C., and other cities. It has sought to embarrass U. S. officials into delivering so-called non-essential materials to Cuba.

ADVOCATE VIOLENCE

But, underlying all of these humanitarian appeals has been the advocacy of Castro's

brand of revolution and condoning the liquidation of pro-Democratic anti-Castro revolutionaries.

Under the auspices of a so-called Emergency Committee for Disaster Relief to Cuba, a meeting with the call, "Join us in breaking down the barriers between Cuban and American peoples," is scheduled for New York City's Manhattan Center on Dec. 3.

Lee Harvey Oswald, principal and prime suspect in the assassination of President Kennedy, had not only had a record of being a defector to the Soviet Union but headed the Dallas branch of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Anti-Castro Cubans had already heard that a deal between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. to dispose of Castro was in the works. Whether the shot of infamy fired by Oswald had Castro's personal blessings on it only history will tell.

(North American Newspaper)

Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Brumby

Caplan

Mullins

NOT RECORDED
141 DEC 11 1963

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American 2 _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date NOV 22 1963

NOV 22 1963

RECEIVED

97-4196

74 DEC 11 1963

ORIGINAL FILED IN 97-4196

REC-53

File 5/210

and [unclear]
Harris [unclear]
105-82555
file [unclear]

Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

UPI-295

(FAIR PLAY COMMITTEE)

BUFFALO--V. T. LEE, NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF THE "FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA" COMMITTEE, DENIED TONIGHT THAT LEE HARVY OSWALD WAS A LEADER OF ANY CHARTERED CHAPTER OF THE COMMITTEE.

OSWALD, 24, A SELF-PROFESSED "MARXIST" WHO IS BEING HELD IN DALLAS AS A PRIME SUSPECT IN THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, HAD BEEN REPORTED TO BE CHAIRMAN OF A "FAIR PLAY" COMMITTEE.

"AS FAR AS OUR NATIONAL OFFICE IS CONCERNED," LEE SAID, "WE HAVE NO SUCH PERSON (OSWALD) AS A CHAIRMAN OF ANY OF OUR CHARTERED CHAPTERS." LEE SAID HE DID NOT RECALL OSWALD AS CHAIRMAN OF ANY CHAPTER WHICH MIGHT HAVE BEEN DISSOLVED.

LEE CONTINUED: "I THINK THE DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT IS A VERY SHOCKING THING...I DEPLORE THIS ACTION...I GREATLY SYMPATHIZE WITH THE FAMILY OF THE PRESIDENT AND WITH THE NATION AS A WHOLE BECAUSE OF THE DEPLORABLE THING THAT HAS OCCURRED."

LEE HAD FLOWN HERE TO DELIVER A TALK TOMORROW. THE TALK WAS CANCELLED. A COMMITTEE SPOKESMAN SAID, "THERE COULD BE NO OBJECTIVE VIEWING OF LEE'S OPINION UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES."

ACCORDING TO LEE, THE COMMITTEE HAS NO CHAPTERS ANYWHERE IN TEXAS OR IN NEW ORLEANS.

(IN MIAMI, THE ANTI-CASTRO STUDENT REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE (DRE) SAID THAT OSWALD HAD BEEN CHAIRMAN OF THE NEW ORLEANS CHAPTER OF THE COMMITTEE AND HAD DEBATED THE COMMUNIST TAKEOVER OF CUBA ON A RADIO PROGRAM WITH A DRE REPRESENTATIVE.

(ACCORDING TO A DRE STATEMENT, OSWALD TRIED TO INFILTRATE THE DRE ORGANIZATION, PRESENTING HIS MARINE CORPS DISCHARGE AS CREDENTIALS FOR A JOB AS FIREARMS INSTRUCTOR. A PERSONNEL CHECK DISCLOSED THAT OSWALD HAD LIVED IN RUSSIA FROM 1958 TO 1962. THE STATEMENT SAID.)

THE "FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA" COMMITTEE, FOUNDED IN NEW YORK IN 1956, IS A GROUP DEDICATED TO SUPPORTING THE GOVERNMENT AND POLICY OF CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO.

THE GROUP ANNOUNCED ITS FORMATION IN A FULL PAGE ADVERTISEMENT IN A NEW YORK NEWSPAPER. THE SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE, WHICH INVESTIGATED THE FINANCING OF THE ADVERTISEMENT, FOUND THAT THE MONEY CAME FROM THE CUBAN MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

AT THE SAME TIME CHIEF BENEFACTOR WAS IDENTIFIED AS RAUL ROA JR., SON OF CUBAN STATE MINISTER RAUL ROA, AND NOW AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL.

THE FIRST CHAIRMAN OF THE FAIR PLAY COMMITTEE WAS ROBERT TABER, A FORMER NEWSMAN FOR THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM. DEC 9 1963

UNDER TABER A GROUP OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS TOURED THE UNITED STATES ATTEMPTING TO ESTABLISH CHAPTERS ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES.

WHEN THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES STARTED SEARCHING FOR TABER, INVESTIGATORS FOUND HE HAD FLED TO CUBA.

HE SUBSEQUENTLY FELL OUT WITH THE CASTRO REGIME, RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES, AND RESIGNED FROM THE COMMITTEE.

11/22--N1031PE\$

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

DEC 10 1963

File 5-11
97-4196

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 11-4196-1

XEROX

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☐
 Callahan ☐
 Conrad ☐
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans ☐
 Malone ☐
 Rosen ☐
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☐
 Trotter ☐
 Tele. Room ☐
 Holmes ☐
 Gandy ☐

UPI-25

(TURNCOAT)

MOSCOW--A FORMER U.S. MARINE WHO ONCE VOWED HE WOULD "NEVER RETURN TO THE U.S. FOR ANY REASON" WAS REPORTED TODAY ON HIS WAY HOME WITH HIS RUSSIAN WIFE AND CHILD.

A RELIABLE SOURCE SAID LEE HARVEY OSWALD, 23, A ONE-TIME FORT WORTH, TEX., RESIDENT, HAD LEFT THE SOVIET UNION, WHERE HE HAS LIVED FOR THREE YEARS, WITHIN THE PAST 10 DAYS AND WAS EN ROUTE TO THE U.S.

OSWALD WAS THE THIRD AMERICAN IN LESS THAN TWO MONTHS TO GROW DISENCHANTED WITH THE SOVIET WAY OF LIFE AND DECIDE TO RETURN.

ROBERT E. WEBSTER OF ZELIENOPLE, PA., WHO GAVE UP HIS AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP, LEFT FOR THE U.S. AS AN IMMIGRANT LAST MONTH.

PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD WORKER DAVID JOHNSON AND HIS WIFE AND TWIN SONS RETURNED TO THE U.S. AFTER A DISILLUSIONING WEEK IN RUSSIA.

6/8--GE954A

1005 X
 NOT RECORDED
 192 JUN 14 1962

291
 58 JUN 15 1962

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

105-82555

Handwritten signature/initials

file 5-10mg

DEPENDENCE, AND A LITTLE MORE THAN A MONTH AGO HE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE RETURNED TO THE U.S. FOR ANY REASON. WAS REPORTED TODAY ON HIS WAY HOME WITH HIS RUSSIAN WIFE AND CHILD.

(TURNCOAT)
 MOSCOW -- A FORMER U.S. MARINE WHO ONCE VOWED HE WOULD NEVER RETURN TO THE U.S. FOR ANY REASON WAS REPORTED TODAY ON HIS WAY HOME WITH HIS RUSSIAN WIFE AND CHILD.
 A RELIABLE SOURCE SAID LEE HARLEY OSWALD, 33, A ONE-TIME FORT WORTH, TEXAS, RESIDENT, HAD LEFT THE SOVIET UNION, WHERE HE HAD LIVED FOR THREE YEARS, WITHIN THE LAST 10 DAYS AND WAS EN ROUTE TO THE U.S. OSWALD WAS THE FIRST AMERICAN IN LESS THAN TWO MONTHS TO RENOUNCE HIS SOVIET WAY OF LIFE AND DECIDE TO RETURN.
 ROBERT E. HERRICK OF BELLEVILLE, PA., WHO GAVE UP HIS AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP, LEFT FOR THE U.S. AS AN IMMIGRANT LAST MONTH.
 PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD WORKER DAVID JOHNSON AND HIS WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN RETURNED TO THE U.S. AFTER A 21 MONTH LONG STAY IN RUSSIA.
 105-82555

NOT RECORDED
 199 JUN 12 1962

9 JUN 13 1962

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Belmont ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 McGuire ☒
 Mohr ☐
 Parsons ☐
 Rosen ☐
 Tamm ☐
 Trotter ☐
 W.C. Sullivan ☐
 Tele. Room ☐
 Gandy ☐

Re Lee Harvey Oswald

IS-R



United Press International

Rebuffed

Lee Harvey Oswald's dream of achieving Soviet citizenship in exchange for the United States citizenship he renounced appears to be unattainable. The 20-year-old Texan from Fort Worth said Soviet authorities would not grant him citizenship although they said he could live in Russia as a resident alien.

BRANTON

722

The Washington Post and Times Herald AS
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 Date _____

NOV 16 1959

NOT RECORDED

12 NOV 18 1959

60 NOV 23 1959

file 5-718

Marine Asks Soviet Citizenship

MOSCOW, Oct. 31 (UPI) — Lee Harvey Oswald, 20, a recently discharged United States Marine from Fort Worth, Tex., disclosed today that he had taken steps to renounce his American citizenship and become a Soviet citizen. He said the reasons for his move were "purely political."

"I will never return to the United States for any reason," Oswald told a reporter in his room at Moscow's Hotel Metropole.

The young Texan declined to give any details on his background or the reasons for his decision. But a U. S. Embassy official said Oswald had told him he arrived in Moscow on Oct. 15 immediately after his discharge from the Marine Corps and had no regular job in the United States.

Oswald was the third American to have sought to renounce his American citizenship and stay in Russia in recent months.

The first, sheetmetal worker Nichols Petrulli, of Valley Stream, N. Y., changed his mind after applying for Soviet citizenship and returned home to Long Island.

The other is Robert Edward Webster, a plastic technician of Cleveland, Ohio, who came to the Soviet Union in connection with the U. S. fair in Moscow this summer.

"I cannot make any statement until after I receive my Soviet citizenship," Oswald said. "It might jeopardize my position—I mean the Soviet authorities might not want me to say anything."

The U. S. Embassy official said that he had advised Oswald to wait for the Soviet reply to his application for citizenship before giving up his American passport. He said Oswald would retain his full U. S. citizenship until he formally signed a document of renunciation and before he officially accepted Soviet citizenship.

[Oswald's mother, who lives in North Worth, could not be reached for comment, the Associated Press said.]

[His sister-in-law in Fort Worth said: "He said he wanted to travel a lot and talked about going to Cuba."]

[An acquaintance said Oswald was a youth who would rather stay in his room than make friends. She said Oswald seemed to be intelligent but showed little inclination for attending high school.]

Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parson
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

BRANIGAN

File 5/mt
main file

Lee Harvey Oswald 7.1.
105-

105-82555

NOV 17 1959

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date

62 NOV 17 1959

OSWALD

105. 82555

~~Final~~ SECTION A.2
COPY 2

Court Aids Saw Peril in

Oswald 10 Years Ago

By LESTER ABELMAN

The discouraging attempts to save Lee Harvey Oswald, then a "potentially dangerous" boy of 13, were detailed yesterday by John Carro, Oswald's probation officer in the Bronx from April, 1953, to January, 1954.

Carro came into the picture after Oswald was taken into Bronx Children's Court as a persistent truant.

"He was a small boy, a bright boy, and a likeable one," Carro, 36, and the father of six, said. "I felt sorry for him."

"Got Other Things to Do"

Oswald told him school was just a waste of time; he was not learning anything there, and he had other things to do. Because of his blue jeans and Southern drawl, he was an object of derision by his schoolmates.

"They don't like me, I don't like them," he told Carro.

The boy said, "Most of all, I like to be by myself and do things by myself." And that was the story of the fatherless boy's life during most of the 18 months he lived here.

His mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, worked as a sales clerk. Most of the day, except for the rare occasions when he went to school, Carro said, Oswald lounged around their three-room furnished apartment at 1455 Sheridan Ave., Bronx, watching television. Queried about his feelings for his mother, he replied: "Well, I've got to live with her—so I guess I love her."

Need Someone to Care

"I had the feeling the thing the boy needed most was someone who cared, a person to represent the father he never had," Carro said.

The probation officer reported to the court that the youth was



John Carro
Oswald's probation officer

potentially dangerous. He recommended that Oswald be sent to a youth home where he could receive psychiatric treatment and follow-up therapy. He reported his belief that Mrs. Oswald was completely unable to cope with her son.

"She would do anything except face up to the problem of her son's need of help," Carro noted.

After Carro submitted his report, the boy was examined by psychiatrists, who found him "quite disturbed."

Psychiatric Help Urged

Psychiatric help was urged, not only for the boy but for his mother. There was talk that the boy might be treated at home, but if that was impossible, the authorities were ready to commit him to an institution.

Mrs. Oswald balked at every turn, Carro said. When the Community Service Society and the Big Brothers tried to help, she told them to mind their own business. She said she planned to take the boy to Louisiana soon. She informed all concerned that

Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

collyer

105-82555-1244
105-82555-1244
105-82555-1244

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date 12/3/63

74 JAN 13 1964

EX-114

REC-16 NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 6 1964

if she were bothered again, she would leave New York immediately, Carro recalled.

Move to New Orleans

The court tried to thrash out the problem during the entire period that Oswald was enrolled at JHS 117, at 1865 Morris Ave., and later at JHS 44, at 1825 Prospect Ave., both Bronx.

Each of the four judges tried to persuade Mrs. Oswald to permit her son to be treated. They never succeeded.

Sometime after January, 1954, mother and son moved to New Orleans. The Oswald case was out of the hands of the New York authorities.

Carro, a veteran probation officer, social investigator and Youth Board Worker, has been an assistant to Mayor Wagner since 1961. He directs the Mayor's mobile information center and assists in easing the problems of minority groups.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Evans _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

JUDGES ASKED AID FOR OSWALD AT 13

4 Here Called for Intensive Psychiatric Treatment

By MARTIN TOLCHIN

Lee H. Oswald's probation officer said yesterday that four judges in Bronx Children's Court had recommended when Oswald was 13 years old that he receive intensive psychiatric treatment.

John Carro, Oswald's probation officer from April, 1953 until January, 1954, said that he had tried to place him in two residential treatment centers for disturbed and Delinquent Boys. The centers were filled, however, and Oswald was denied admission.

The boy's mother became the biggest stumbling block to her son's treatment, Mr. Carro said. Denying that he was anything more than a "truant," she refused to allow welfare agencies to help the boy, the probation officer asserted. She later refused to comply with a court order that the boy be treated by the court's psychiatric clinic.

The boy's father was dead. Mr. Carro recalled six interviews with Oswald, including a two-hour visit to the boy's home, a three-room furnished apartment in the east Bronx.

The boy's persistent truancy had brought him to the attention of the Bronx Children's Court. He was absent from Junior High School 117 for 47 days, between October, 1952, and January, 1953.

Oswald watched television all day long, Mr. Carro found. His mother, who had a job, was out of the house most of the day. The boy had been taunted by schoolmates for having a Southwestern drawn and for wearing blue jeans.

His mother ignored requests to talk to counselors at the Attendance Bureau at the Board of Education, Mr. Carro said. A warrant was issued for her appearance in March, 1953, before Judge Hubert T. Delany of the Bronx Children's Court. She appeared without her son, and a second hearing was ordered for the following month.

Mr. Carro first interviewed Oswald prior to the boy's court appearance. He found the boy withdrawn, friendless and in need of psychiatric treatment.

He did not regard Oswald as an emergency case, however. The boy was not hostile, Mr. Carro recalled. Oswald had no delusions of grandeur. He was interested in football and stamp collecting and liked to mold clay.

Sent to Youth House

When he finally appeared before Judge Delany, the boy was sent to Youth House for observation and diagnosis.

Dr. Renatus Hartogs, then as now head psychiatrist at the institution, recalled yesterday that he had examined the boy and found him "dangerous" and in need of psychiatric treatment. Oswald's mother could not control the boy, Dr. Hartogs said.

The boy returned from Youth House after three weeks. He enjoyed his stay in the institution, Mr. Carro said, and was reluctant to return home.

Mr. Carro then tried in vain to place the boy in Children's Village and Berkshire Farms, treatment centers for disturbed and neglected children. Neither institution had a vacancy.

Fearful that her son would be taken from her, Oswald's mother made an appointment with a caseworker at the Community Service Society. The appointment was not kept.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

34 NEW YORK TIMES

Date: 12/3/63
 Edition: LATE CITY
 Author: MARTIN TOLCHIN
 Editor: TURNER CATLEDGE
 Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
 UNDER INVESTIGATION

Character: AFO
 or
 Classification:
 Submitting Office: NYO

105-82555
 NOT RECORDED
 128 JAN 10 1964

72 JAN 15 1964

105-82555
 file
 JRS

Mr. Carro persuaded Big Brothers, a group of men dedicated to helping troubled boys, to accept the case, but the boy's mother told the agency to "please keep out of family affairs."

Oswald made three appearances in Bronx Children's Court before Judges Patrick J. Fogarty, J. Walter McClancy and Dudley F. Sicher, all of whom recommended psychiatric treatment.

In November, 1953, Judge Sicher referred the boy to the court's psychiatric clinic. Mrs. Oswald failed to get in touch with the clinic, Mr. Carro said.

The boy's mother continually minimized his problems, Mr. Carro recalled. He termed her

"self-involved," weighted down by serious emotional problems as well as making a living. She did not want to admit to herself that she was having problems being a mother, Mr. Carro said.

The probation officer recalled that the boy said of his mother: "She's my mother—I guess I love her."

Mr. Carro said:

"There are a lot of children like Lee Oswald in this city, fatherless children who feel unloved and have to act out."

"He had a lot to overcome," Mr. Carro recalled, "but he was not that far gone that he couldn't be helped."

Mr. Carro is a 36-year-old Puerto-Rican born lawyer who was graduated from Fordham University and Brooklyn Law School.

Superintendent of Schools Calvin E. Gross declined yesterday to make public the details of Oswald's school records here. He said:

"Just as a person is entitled to a fair trial he is also entitled to personal privacy."

It was learned, however, that Oswald had an Intelligence Quotient between 95 and 105, the average range. His personality rating showed him to be withdrawn and belligerent.

WM

by r. peter straus, president

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Broadcast 6 times

December 3-4, 1963

FEDERAL ASSASSINATION LAW

If Lee Oswald had shot a postman or a tax collector, it would have been a federal crime. The FBI would have had full control over the investigation and full custody over any suspects who might have been arrested.

But the assassination of a President is not a federal crime. And so the investigation of President Kennedy's murder and the custody of Lee Oswald were the primary responsibility not of the FBI but of the Dallas police. And the inept performance of the Dallas cops is now history.

WMCA suggests that the murder of a President is a matter for national and not local justice. The FBI should have full control of any investigation and full custody of any prisoners taken. And the case should be tried by a federal court.

It's too late now to redeem the blot on our history left by the police work in Dallas. But we need a federal law to make sure that nothing like it can happen again.

REC-44

NOT RECORDED

196 DEC 12 1963

(161)

51-104

59 DEC 16 1963

From The Hall Syndicate Inc.

30 East 42nd Street New York 17, New York -D

FOR RELEASE ON RECEIPT

INSIDE LABOR

Some Questions the Soviets Refuse To Answer
On Lee Harvey Oswald's Stay Inside Russia

By Victor Riesel

Washington, D.C.: -- It would have been impolite and impolitic in the few days to ask Soviet authorities some pertinent questions about Lee Harvey Oswald. The White House has been desperately and understandably eager to avoid an international incident by appearing to give even the slightest insinuation of an international plot to assassinate John Kennedy.

But now the Central Committee of the Communist Party, USSR, has changed the rules. It has authorized its newspaper, Pravda, to insinuate that a Central Intelligence Agent under President Eisenhower and under President Kennedy. Therefore, it is time to ask the Soviets some questions which are being discussed in international intelligence circles.

The Russians have said officially they denied Oswald Soviet citizenship because he was a "Trotskyite."

This means he was declared an enemy of the state a few days ago. But why was he permitted, back in 1959, to travel freely inside the Soviet Union? This is a coveted privilege. Official permission is needed by foreigners for bus and train travel. Yet he went some 420 miles from Moscow to Minsk.

Why did the Soviet employment services direct him to a job? This must have happened. He spoke no Russian then, He read no Russian. He had insufficient funds for such travel. He must have been directed to Minsk. He must have been assigned a job. Employment is under rigid state control. In the Soviet Union an applicant doesn't exactly get the Sunday papers and run through a list of want-ads.

Who vouched for his identity card? Who got him his "rabochaia knizhka" -- work permit? Such documents are absolutely necessary -- especially for foreign workers. Without such papers he could not have been hired. He could not have drawn his wages and social benefits. He could not have participated in cultural affairs.

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

105-82555-A-
NOT RECORDED
DEC 17 1963

DEC 17 1963

And who approved Oswald's membership in a Russian union. Joining is mandatory, so that central discipline can be exerted. That's why the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions can claim 26 million members.

If the Soviet authorities believed Oswald to be a "Trotskyite" and an American spy, why did they permit him to associate freely with his fellow factory workers? Such activity might have eluded the secret police for a few weeks but not for over two years.

Why did the KGB (state security secret police) permit him to marry an attractive Russian girl? A few words to her and that romance would have ended quicker than you can say Siberia.

Why was he permitted to quit his job and then travel freely to Moscow? True, workers are not yet absolutely frozen to their jobs inside Russia. But few just pick themselves up and leave. Fewer, especially spies and enemies of the state, could blithely get travel accommodations for such a long haul. And this time, one must envision such a trip being taken by an ex-U.S. Marine and his Russian wife and child.

How did the attractive and sturdy Mrs. Oswald get permission to abandon her job in a land starved for workers. The Oswalds had no money when they got to Moscow. Where did they get the bus or train fare for the journey from the interior?

Finally, how did the alleged assassin get his wife and child out of the Soviet Union? Mighty few have accomplished this. I checked this out with an official of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. He could not recall more than four or five such instances. In some of these cases it took years to get an exit permit. Yet Oswald simply put in his request and got immediate approval.

What compounds the mystery even more is that Oswald had no skills. Once back in the U.S., he lost every job he held. He was simply incompetent. What could he have done inside the Soviet Union for two and a half years which would be worth their paying for? Why don't they make his work record public?

True, President Jonnson has been told that Oswald was a misfit, a loner, a desperate seeker of prominence and publicity. True, the State Dept. has him down in its records as a "fuzzy Marxist."

True, the most authentic reports have it that there was no international plot. But why were the Soviets so kind and why did they offer so many privileges to a "Trotskyite"?

(Distributed 1963, by The Hall Syndicate, Inc.)
(All Rights Reserved)

more than meets the eye in the assassination of President Kennedy by a cold-eyed youthful killer named Lee Harvey Oswald.

Cuba's Fidel Castro is the latest to join the chorus. Castro wants the world to believe it was a plot by American right-wingers. And that Oswald was shot down in the basement of the Dallas police station to prevent his talking about this plot.

Others - - in Europe, and in this country - - say the same. But WDIA believes there is no reason to be surprised that a single individual - - working by himself - - would pull off such a monstrous act.

History shows that such a thing has been true in other assassinations of American presidents. Robert J. Donovan, a newsman for the Los Angeles Times, and long on the Washington scene, has written a book called "The Assassins." In it, Mr. Donovan writes:

"They (the murderers of our presidents) involved neither organized attempts to shift political power from one group to another, nor to perpetuate a particular man or party in office. Nor to alter the policy of the government, nor to resolve ideological conflicts."

Mr. Donovan said the attempt by the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party on the life of President Truman - - in 1950 - - was the only possible exception where a terroristic or secret society planned the assault.

John Wilkes Booth killed President Abraham Lincoln to avenge the South's loss in the Civil War. There were others involved. But it was no formally organized group. President James A. Garfield was shot down by Charles J. Giteau. It was a personal matter - - Giteau was a disappointed office seeker.

William McKinley was shot by Leon F. Czolgosz. Czolgosz was an anarchist. But he worked alone.

And it seems likely to us at WDIA that Lee Harvey Oswald worked alone. Even the Communists had rebuffed him in the past. He had no one to turn to but himself.

Castro claims no man could have fired one gun that fast. But William Hambly-Clark - - in Adelaide, Australia, the other day - - used a similar rifle in a test. He put three bullets into the silhouette of a man's head - - at 70 yards - - in four and six-tenths seconds.

Let's not compound the national disaster of President Kennedy's murder by encouraging lies to spring up about it.

Let's live with the truth. And learn from it.

#####

Copies to: Senator Albert Gore
Representative Clifford Davis
J. Edgar Hoover
Chief, Secret Service
Editor, New York Herald Tribune
Mr. Egmont Sonderling

1/100 20000-10-
NOT RECORDED
199 DEC 13 1963

5 DEC 16 1963

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Letters to the Editor

Make It a Federal Offense

To the Herald Tribune:

It is extraordinary that assassination of the President is not a Federal crime. The criminal code includes treason, counterfeiting, violation of the postal laws and kidnaping as Federal crimes. Murder or other crimes become Federal offenses only if state lines are crossed in connection with the crime.

Kidnaping became a Federal offense because of the Lindbergh case. The assassination of President Kennedy might bring such crimes under Federal jurisdiction. I would suggest that the definition of such crimes include any attack upon elected officials of the Federal government and members of the Supreme Court.

During these days of mourning, speakers have mentioned the waves of hate certain extreme organizations constantly promote. One of their targets is Chief Justice Earl Warren. Who would guarantee that some day a fanatic might not turn their demands of impeachment into the attempt of murder?

Turning such crimes into Federal offenses would put the Federal Bureau of Investigation in charge. The assassination of President Kennedy was a local crime, committed in Dallas, Tex., and thus under jurisdiction of the Dallas police and local courts. After the death of Lee Oswald, Dallas police were quick to call the case closed. Many Americans were astonished, including President Johnson, who ordered the FBI to continue the investigation. Thus he disregarded the jurisdiction of his home state.

Making assassination of the President a Federal offense would prevent half-hearted investigations, premature termination of investigations and the carelessness typified by the amazing episode in the cellar of the Dallas police headquarters in which the killer of Oswald could shoot him from a distance of just one foot.

The FBI in its investigations, and the Federal courts in their deliberations would not be unduly influenced by local considerations.

(SIGNED) J. L. SUGAR

Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Casper ☐
Callahan ☐
Conrad ☐
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☐
Trotter ☐
Tele Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

REC-18

NOT RECORDED
141 DEC 11 1963

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune 24 _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____

What Is Fair Play for Cuba Committee? ... Oswald Link Spurs Probe

By CHARLES ROLAND

In a score of cities across the country, Federal agents today were probing into the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Lee Harvey Oswald, slain in Dallas while accused of the assassination of President Kennedy, was reportedly organizing a New Orleans chapter of the FPCC at the same time he was trying to infiltrate the anti-Castro unit in that city.

An investigator for the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities said Oswald had termed himself secretary of the New Orleans chapter of FPCC.

The intensified probe into the group was prompted further by its history of disorderly picketing and violent clashes with police.

FPCC members disrupted hearings of the House Committee in Washington and Los Angeles, and were ejected for their disturbances.

Their violent tactics in this city led to their being banned from mid-town demonstrations.

From Dallas it was reported today the FBI found, and

had made photographs of letters to Oswald, left in his rooming house, from a man writing on stationery of the Communist Party of America.

"These letters were said to be written to Oswald in 'a warm and friendly way.'"

One letter advised him on how to set up a Dallas chapter.

"CC Another told him to 'keep nosy neighbors away.'"

The name of the author of the letters is withheld.

A report that Oswald sought financing out of Soviet funds is one item being studied by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. The report alleged that his request for funds was denied.

Vincent Theodore Lee, 37½ St. Mark's pl., national chairman of FPCC, said Oswald might have been a member, but could not have been an official in New Orleans since "there is no chapter there."

Facts thus far adduced by the investigations concerning FPCC covered a wide area.

The committee was organized in this city in 1960, and

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American 36
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date _____

NOT RECORDED

141 DEC 11 1963

DEC 3 1963

58 DEC 12 1963

File 57-7198

has been declared a subversive Communist-dominated group, financed in part by Fidel Castro.

FBI director J. Edgar Hoover in his annual report to the Attorney General in 1961 cited it as "one of the main outlets in the U. S. for pro-Castro propaganda."

The group did the following:

- Tried to organize a world-wide "general strike for peace."

- Sought to sow dissension among American Negroes, inviting leaders to a holiday in Cuba at Castro's expense, an invitation that was spurned.

- Attempted to organize trips to Venezuela, which has been sorely harassed by Communist riots.

Jay Sourwine, counsel for the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, said:

"These FPCC leaders are agents for Castro, and should be required to register as agents for a foreign government."

"We have documented this charge in our hearings, and turned the testimony over to the Attorney General."

Oddly enough, in a costly newspaper advertisement, it denounced Secretary of State Dean Rusk for U.S. policy toward Cuba, but has refrained from criticism of President Kennedy.

One theory has been that it was hoped the President might be won over by the many intellectuals persuaded to let their names be used by the committee.

Writers Waldo Frank and Carleton Beals were honorary chairmen.

Co-sponsors included such celebrities as writer Truman Capote; the French notables, Jean Paul Sartre and Simone de Beauvoir, the British drama critic, Kenneth Tynan and author James Baldwin.

These names, however, served only as window dressing.

First FPCC executive secretary was a strange character, Robert Bruce Taber, who called himself a newsman. In 1939 he was sentenced in Ohio to 30 years in prison for armed robbery and kidnaping.

Taber served three years, was released, then helped found FPCC in 1960.

DO-4
OFFICE OF DIRECT
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

December 4, 1963

The attached newspaper article was sent to the Director by the Office of the Publisher, Nashville Banner, Nashville, Tennessee.

emm

- MR. TOLSON ☒
- MR. BELMONT ☒
- MR. MOHR ☒
- MR. CASPER ☒
- MR. CALLAHAN ☒
- MR. CONRAD ☒
- MR. DELOACH ☒
- MR. EVANS ☒
- MR. FALK ☒
- MR. ROSEN ☒
- MR. SULLIVAN ☒
- MR. TAVEL ☒
- MR. TROTTER ☒
- MR. JONES ☒
- TELE. ROOM ☒
- MISS HOLMES ☒
- MRS. METCALF ☒
- MISS GANDY ☒

W. E. Miller
Carroll
Boyd
Casey
Smith
Thompson
Beard
Allen

STALMAN-566
9

2 copies detached sent Mr. Tolson 12/11/63

conspiracy.

The prime suspect, in our opinion, is not Khrushchev, who was already making good progress toward his goals. The finger points to Fidel Castro, an old hand at assassination. While at the University of Havana, he wove the nets in three or four assassination plots; he wove them again at Bogota. In August of this year, as Castro rode through Matanzas Province in an open jeep, a bullet meant for the tyrant was stopped in the flesh of a bodyguard. Castro, probably with reason, accused the American Central Intelligence Agency. Two weeks later, he recovered his composure to talk to reporters at a reception in the Brazilian embassy. Every American who mourns our President today will want to read the dispatch as it appeared in September:

HAVANA, Sept. 8 — (AP) — Prince Minister Castro said Saturday night "United States leaders" would be in danger if they helped in any attempt to do away with leaders of Cuba.

Bitterly denouncing what he called recent U.S.-prompted raids on Cuba territory, Castro told a reporter in an impromptu interview:

"We are prepared to fight them and answer in kind. United States leaders should think that if they are aiding terrorists' plans to eliminate Cuban leaders, they cannot themselves be safe."

If there is any doubt which leader Castro had in mind, a UPI reporter at the same interview centered almost entirely on Castro's vituperation of the late President: "President Kennedy is the Batista of his time, and the most opportunistic American President of all times. . . . Kennedy is a scoundrel, and a member of an oligarchic family that controls several important posts in the government. . . . Kennedy is thinking more about

viets were withdrawing troops and aid. There were well-founded rumors that Averell Harriman's deal between Washington and Moscow dealt Castro out. On Monday the late President spoke in Miami, and offered to help a Cuban government, any sort of government, if foreign domination were thrown off. It was an open invitation to do away with Castro. He who lives by the CIA. . . .

We reject the theory that the late Lee Harvey Oswald needed to be insane to commit such a horrible crime. The Dallas police believed they had an airtight case against him. In the details released to the public, there was no mark of fanaticism. There was only a cold, calculated plan, performed by a man capable of a competent job of work. The amateur gets flustered. The fanatic regicide is eager to be acknowledged in his niche in history. The professional denies everything and calls for his lawyer.

Let us cut through the fog of stupefaction and unbelief. Let us make an opening to the left, for that is where the motivation lies. Was the suspect, Lee Harvey Oswald, really interested in Fair Play for Cuba? A trip through the Fair Play for Cuba Committee is a trip through the sewers of the liberal Left. In the hearings before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, there appears a parade of Communists, Trotskyites, socialists, bleeding hearts, pacifists, and pious pornographers.

Here one finds leftist stalwarts such as Waldo Frank, who was paid \$25,000 by Castro to write Cuba, Prophetic Island; Robert Taber, the CBS news correspondent who recorded favorable interviews with Castro in the Sierra Maestra; Victor Rabinowitz, the civil liberties lawyer whose daughter Joni faces perjury charges in Georgia; Lyle

As early as 1961, the FBI's annual report stated: "FBI investigations have shown that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee has been heavily infiltrated by the Communist Party and the Socialist Workers Party, and these parties have actually organized some chapters of the committee." But Robert Kennedy repeatedly ignored exhortations by Congressmen that FPCC be put on the Attorney General's subversive list.

On September 9, the very day that Castro's threats against the President were being reported, Senator Barry Goldwater pleaded before an audience in Cleveland: "The radical left poses an immediate serious threat close to the government of the United States, and here is where we must concentrate our attention and attack."

It is not hard to believe that Oswald's sympathies fell in this slough. The inclination of the Left at its deepest levels, is to destroy, to overturn civilization and morality. It is a destructive urge which poisons American liberalism even in its milder forms today. Everyone who knew Oswald tells of his dedication to communism, to the Marxism of Castro. There need have been no hatred in his heart to perform the perverted view of the higher duty—Fair Play for Cuba.

Incredibly, the world may never know. There now will be no trial, no evidence, no cross-examining of witnesses. Already Castro doth protest his innocence too much, but to no need. As though with the quick dispatch of the hired killer, Oswald is silenced. Jack Rubinstein stands accused of the most daring crime of the century. The shooting of Oswald—its every pattern of Communist crime, but it may be that, in the end, we have found in Jack Ruby our fanatic at last.

105-82555-
J. Lee 5/1/68
105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
141 DEC 14 1963
NASHVILLE DA
Nashville, Tenn
December

tiny \$8-a-week room. Apparently impatient at the floundering of the bus in the chocked downtown traffic, Oswald was seen to get off after several blocks. He flagged a cab and told the driver to drop him off at a corner five blocks beyond his rooming house.

"He came dashing in about 1 o'clock," recalled housekeeper Earline Roberts, "ran into his room and grabbed a zipper jacket and ran right out again. I said to him, 'You're in a mighty big hurry, aren't you?' and he never answered me, and he hasn't answered me yet."

Fitted a Lookout

OSWALD HEADED north toward a neighborhood shopping center. Police Pvt. J. D. Tippit, riding alone in a scout car, hailed him over. A lookout had been broadcast for a "white male, 5 feet 10, 150 to 160 pounds and about 30 years of age."

Oswald talked to the officer for several minutes and then Tippit got out of his car and began to walk toward him, around the front of the car. The policeman was stopped by three bullets fired into his chest from a distance no greater than the width of his motor.

Tippit died almost instantly and Oswald darted off through a vacant lot, where three spent revolver cartridges were found.

John C. Brewer, a 22-year-old shoe salesman, noticed the disheveled-looking Oswald as he slipped into a lobby between the two display windows of a Hardy shoe store at the sound of approaching police sirens.

"He stood with his back toward the street. He was breathing hard and his shirttail was out," said Brewer. "His hair was mussed up and he looked scared—as though he was hiding from someone." Brewer had been listening to a radio broadcast of President Kennedy's assassination and decided to keep his eye on the man.

The police car drew up almost to the store lobby, then made a U-turn and disappeared. Oswald walked up the street toward the Texas Theater. On the marquee was the movie title, "War Is Hell."

"He managed to slip in (without paying) without the cashier or the usher noticing him," said Brewer. "I talked to the usher, 'Butch' Burroughs and he and I locked all the emergency exits and asked the cashier to call police. We took our stations at the emergency exits."

When the police arrived, the war film was stopped and the lights were flashed on. From the stage, Brewer singled out Oswald in the sparse audience. The suspect started out of his seat and moved toward the advancing policemen, then retreated to his chair.

Pvt. N. M. McDonald, who has more than eight years on the Dallas force, came up behind Oswald. "I ordered him to stand up," said McDonald. "He answered, 'Well, I guess it's all over now.' He raised his hands—and suddenly he made a fist and slugged me in the nose. Blood gushed over everything."

Slowed the Trigger

OSWALD HAD DRAWN his revolver, and as the two men grappled over the weapon, they fell into adjoining seats.

"I got my hand on the butt of his gun," said McDonald. "I could feel Oswald's hand on the trigger. I jerked my hand and was able to slow down the trigger movement. He didn't have enough force to fire it."

Oswald smashed the pistol against McDonald's face, leaving a 4-inch gash. But by this time other policemen had reached the struggling pair and pounced on Oswald.

Oswald was pummeled by the arresting officers until his face was puffed and battered. "Kill the President, will you?" one officer shouted in a choked voice. As they led the suspect out of the theater, someone shouted, "Kill the sonuvabitch."

"I'm not resisting arrest!" Oswald shouted repeatedly. "This is police brutality!"

At 7:15 that night, long after President Kennedy's body had been returned to Washington, Lee Oswald was formally charged with the murder of Patrolman Tippit. At 11:36 p.m., Oswald was charged with the murder of John F. Kennedy. When he confronted newsmen in the Dallas police station, Oswald professed to know nothing about either slaying.

Oswald did acknowledge to Dallas police that he bought the pistol, believed to be a Colt revolver, two months before.

After his arrest, Oswald stuck to his declarations of innocence despite grueling hours of questioning. There was a defiant set to his face, an arrogant curl on his lips.

Token Security

FRIDAY NIGHT, after Oswald was charged with the murder of Tippit, he was taken into a lineup basement-room of the police station. Some 125 newsmen were jammed into the place.

It was a confusion of television cables, camera equipment and a clamorous press.

Speaking into a cluster of microphones thrust into his face, Oswald denied killing the President, said he had refused to take a lie detector test and asked for counsel, Communist Party of America defense attorney John J. Abt.

Security precautions by Dallas police were at best token. One newsman getting off the elevator in the basement was told by a policeman, there to check credentials, "I know you, go ahead."

The reporter said he had never seen the officer before. Then he vouched for a fellow reporter to save him the time getting out press credentials. "O.K." the officer said. "If he's o.k. with you, fine."

No one paid much attention that night to the burly strip joint entrepreneur Jack Ruby, who circulated through the station handing out sandwiches, ingratiating self-introductions and business cards to newsmen, police and anyone else who accepted.

A Carnival Disrupted

BY THE FOLLOWING morning, a carnival atmosphere had taken over in the police station. Oswald was to be transferred to the Dallas County Jail. Finally he appeared. "Are you part of a Communist conspiracy?" one reporter shouted. "Why did you do it?" another yelled.

Then at 11:19 a.m. Ruby, who had slipped into the crowded police station through the basement garage ramp, darted out of the crowd of newsmen. He jammed a revolver into Oswald's ribs and fired once.

In less than two hours Oswald, the strange misfit, died of massive internal injuries at Parkland Hospital only a few feet from where President Kennedy had been pronounced dead the previous day.

If Oswald's assassination motives

are still obscure, so are the thoughts and emotions that drove Ruby to an act from which there was no escape. His reputation in Chicago was that of a small-time hoodlum. No one in Dallas knew him to be a man of strong patriotic or personal loyalty. He was good to his friends, quick to anger and reportedly was fond of the President.

But would he have killed and faced certain prosecution to avenge the President's death? This question is still being plumbed by investigators.

What is the case against Lee Harvey Oswald? All the police agencies with a hand in the investigation—the Justice Department, the FBI, the Secret Service and the Dallas Police Department—insist that it is an unshakable one. From the standpoint of evidence, the major points are these:

- Ballistics tests showed that the gun that killed President Kennedy was unmistakably the one that Oswald ordered from a Chicago mail order house last March in his own handwriting. The weapon is a bolt-operated, clip-fed, 6.5 mm. Italian rifle.

- Oswald's wife Marina testified that her husband owned a similar weapon and that it was missing from the garage of her home on the morning of the assassination. Witnesses saw him carry an elongated package to work.

- Oswald's palmprint was found on a box beside a barricade of cartons in the sixth floor window through which a protruding rifle barrel was seen from below.

- The suspect was the only employee of the School Book Building who was missing at a 1:15 p.m. checkup. It was at this point that Oswald was named in a police radio lookout.

- Police paraffin tests established that Oswald had fired a gun that day. Gunpowder traces were found on both hands and his face.

- In Oswald's room police found a map of Dallas tracing the President's motorcade route, the assassination scene

marked by an X and even a line showing the trajectory of the shot at the Presidential limousine.

No Doubt

THIS ARRAY of evidence was outlined for the press at a news conference last Sunday by Dallas County District Attorney Henry Wade, a man who prides himself on his conviction record. Wade closed the session with this exchange:

"Q—Would you be willing to say, in view of all this evidence, that it is now beyond a reasonable doubt at all that Oswald was the killer of President Kennedy?"

"A—I would say that without any doubt he is the killer—the law says beyond a reasonable doubt, to a moral certainty, which I have—there is no question that he was the killer of President Kennedy."

"Q—That case is closed in your mind?"

"A—As far as Oswald's concerned."

Justice Department officials, the FBI and the Secret Service are convinced that Oswald pulled the trigger that fired the bullet that killed the President. But there are still many unresolved questions. And rumor feeds upon rumor in the superheated atmosphere of Dallas, a town that is receptive to conspiratorial theories.

Was the assassination planned with anyone else? Did it have the sanction of an organization, a political party, a foreign power? After all, the speculation goes, Oswald was a Marxist with a demonstrated interest in both the Soviet Union and Fidel Castro. These thoughts are racing wildly through the community and will have to be stilled, if they can be, by responsible authorities.

Many Intangibles

DID OSWALD know Jack Ruby, the man who murdered him in the sight of a national television audience last Sunday? Slow motion replays of the shooting suggest that Oswald saw Ruby as he advanced through the crowd of newsmen and recognized him. Also, one of Ruby's burlesque house performers claimed to have spotted Oswald in the place a week prior to the assassination. Later he hedged on his story and said he wasn't sure it was Oswald.

At this time, Federal investigators and Dallas Police say, there is no evidence that the two men knew each other.

Many suspicions have been expressed, especially in foreign newspapers, that the assassination was part of a right-wing conspiracy and that Oswald was a pawn to implicate the left. Dallas newspapers, conversely, are hinting that the assassination was an organized Communist conspiracy.

Authorities in Washington say there is no evidence to point in either direction. However Dallas County Assistant Prosecutor, Bill Alexander, said he found correspondence in Oswald's rented room on letterheads of the Communist Party of America, the Worker in New York and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

The Fair Play for Cuba letter, said the Dallas official, advised Oswald "how to organize a committee, raise funds, get a P.O. box and conduct activities to avoid nosy neighbors." The other letters were described as innocuous but friendly in tone.

Also in his tiny room at Beckley st., police found a bizarre photograph of Oswald—dressed in black—holding a rifle in one hand and two newspapers in the other, the Communist "The Worker" and the Trotskyist "The Militant," organ of the Socialist Workers Party. These two American Marxist publications are savagely critical of one another.

The searchers said they also recovered a paperback book entitled "The Communist Manifesto," a Russian dictionary and an address book with notations in Russian, English and other languages.

Alexander said he noticed on the flyleaf of the address book a hand-drawn map of Red Square. "How did you identify it as Red Square? he was asked. "It just looked like it," Alexander replied. "Of course I don't read and write Russian . . . It had the right number of letters for 'Kremlin,' and it sort of approximated it. It looked like funny writing for 'Kremlin.'"

Also found in the address book was the name of Texas Gov. John B. Connally Jr.

A French correspondent reported that the FBI seized an amateur photographer's movie film showing silhouettes of two men in the sniper window. He also said an analysis of leftover chicken showed that it had been in the room

DORIS FLEESON

Members of Assassination Probe

Makeup Conveys Idea Johnson Seeks Widest Possible Acceptance of Verdict

Chief Justice Warren did not immediately accept President Johnson's invitation to head a special commission to investigate the assassination of President Kennedy.

The Chief Justice asked and received time to reflect upon the task in all its aspects, including his duty to the Supreme Court. He was mindful of his position as the chief target of what he called at the slain President's bier the "forces of hatred and malevolence such as today are eating their way into the bloodstream of American life."

Now he has put his hand to the plow and those long in close association with him regard it as unthinkable that he should turn back. It is equally unthinkable that he would set down aught in malice, whatever his personal position.

Washington has speculated furiously about the commission since it was announced Friday night. It quickly noted that five of its seven members are Republicans, three are Southerners. One, banker John J. McCloy, has been called head of the

American Establishment, a phrase used to denote the powerful and more or less permanent business and economic interests of the country.

Justice Warren still sits at the head of the commission table, armed with the dignity of his great office, his matchless experience of men and conflicting social forces learned in 33 years in public office in great and growing California. He is also almost uniquely free. What person or interest now can hurt or help him?

President Johnson is specially qualified to appreciate the powers of a chairman, a fact which gives great importance to his choice of Warren. It amounts virtually to a declaration that the investigation will be what Warren chooses to make of it.

The choice also puts the President squarely behind the Chief Justice at this troubled point in the fight for racial justice. This will not be lost upon another commission member, Senator Russell of Georgia, who will lead the South's effort to veto the

Kennedy-Johnson civil rights bill in Congress.

The FBI and CIA are widely criticized here for seeming lapses in keeping tabs on the Kennedy assassin, former Marine Lee Oswald, a one-time defector to the Soviet Union and self-appointed agent for "Fair Play for Cuba."

The Johnson panel includes Representative Gerald Ford, Michigan Republican and certain FBI defender, as well as Republican Allen Dulles, until lately head of the CIA. This is a typical operation of Lyndon Johnson, the Senate leader who strove for balance and public acceptance of his moves.

The overriding impression given by the panel is that the new President was seeking the widest popular acceptance of its verdict, whatever turn the effort might take. It is a hard and grave responsibility for the panel members.

Chief Justice Warren made his own strong feeling clear at the Kennedy bier that the extremists in this country bear a heavy weight of guilt when he spoke of those "who would themselves recoil from assassination but who do not shrink from spreading the venom which kindles thoughts of it in others."

Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

file 5 11/1
105-22535

105-83173
NOT RECORDED

The Washington Post and Times Herald

The Washington Daily News

The Evening Star

New York Herald Tribune

New York Journal-American

New York Mirror

New York Daily News

New York Post

The New York Times

The Worker

The New Leader

The Wall Street Journal

The National Observer

People's World

Date

See 11/11/63 Oswald

EX-101
6 DEC 10 1963

DEC 3 1963

BA 57 No Oswald Accomplice, FBI Will Say

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP).—An exhaustive FBI report now nearly ready for the White House will indicate that Lee Harvey Oswald, a loner all his life, was the lone and unaided assassin of President Kennedy, government sources said today.

The report will go to President Johnson this week, it was predicted, and Mr. Johnson will forward it promptly to the seven-member investigating commission he named on Friday.

PROBERS STAND BY

Members of the commission, which is headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, were standing by. They awaited a call from Mr. Warren to hold their first meeting and organize the machinery for an inquiry which apparently has no precedent in American history.

Whether the FBI report the Warren commission begins would be made public before its study apparently was not yet decided.

Various government sources said the FBI report, incorporating the findings of the secret service and at least a half-dozen other federal agencies, would indicate that:

• Oswald, without accomplices, fired three shots at Kennedy from a self-prepared hideaway at a sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository in Dallas as the presidential motorcade passed on Nov. 22.

• The first and third shots struck the President. Either could have killed him.

• The second shot missed Mr. Kennedy but struck and seriously wounded Texas Gov. John Connally.

• About 5½ seconds elapsed between the first shot and the last.

It has been established that all three shots came from the same direction, behind and slightly to the right of the president's car.

• Ballistics studies reportedly substantiate that the same weapon fired all three shots.

Evidence is lacking of any personal acquaintance between Oswald and Jack Rubinstein, alias Jack Ruby, the Dallas nightclub owner who broke through a crowd of spectators and killed the prisoner two days later.

The FBI report will be the basic raw material for the Warren Commission, but President Johnson instructed it to evaluate "all available information" and empowered it to "conduct any further investigation it deems desirable."

Official sources indicate the FBI still is working on its report.

It was considered likely that some portions dealing with Jack Ruby might be withheld for the present, since he is facing trial for the shooting of Oswald.

Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

Alvin

105-82555
File 5-En

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American ☒
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

105-82555-A

NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 7 1964

64 JAN 3

93

Tolson _____
 Belmont ✓
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach ✓
 Evans _____
 Gale ✓
 Rosen ✓
 Sullivan ✓
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

UPI-191

(OSWALD)

NASHVILLE, TENN.--MRS. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, MOTHER OF THE ACCUSED ASSASSIN OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, WILL COLLECT \$863 ON HER SLAIN SON'S LIFE INSURANCE.

JESSE E. WILLS, PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO., SAID TODAY MRS. OSWALD TOOK OUT A \$1,000 POLICY ON LEE HARVEY OSWALD IN DALLAS WHEN HE WAS SIX YEARS OLD.

WILLS SAID PAYMENT ON THE POLICY HAD STOPPED IN 1959, BUT THAT NON-FORFEITURE VALUES WOULD HAVE SUSTAINED IT UNTIL 1964.

THE \$863, HE SAID, REPRESENTED THE FACE VALUE OF THE POLICY MINUS A LOAN MADE IN 1957.

"A CHECK HAS BEEN ISSUED TO MRS. OSWALD," HE SAID. "THIS WILL BE DELIVERED IN THE REGULAR MANNER."

12/3--EG818PES

NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 7 1964

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

64 JAN 8 1964

Fair Could Have Crossed Ruby's

Why Did Oswald Stay at the 'Y'?

By SETH KANTOR
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

DALLAS, Dec. 3— Events in the life of Lee Harvey Oswald two months ago today may be the key to the murder of President Kennedy.

On Oct. 3 Oswald, the President's presumed assassin, checked into the downtown Dallas YMCA, which was frequented by Jack Ruby—the man who eventually was to be Oswald's executioner.

Oswald spent two nights at the YMCA. Then he checked out.

Two months ago today, Texas Gov. John B. Connally was in Washington, conferring with President Kennedy. Was it the same day that a plot against them was being hatched in Dallas?

MYSTERY TRIP

Oswald had just returned from a hasty, mysterious trip to Mexico. The President's trip to Texas, including Dallas, already had been announced.

The route of the presidential motorcade thru Dallas was not yet announced, but ~~signatures~~ could be expected

to be driven past the Texas School Book Depository building on the western edge of downtown Dallas in any downtown procession.

Any veteran Dallasite knows that Oswald himself did not know Dallas customs intimately.

Did he meet with one or more persons Oct. 3 and 4 to plan where he would be when the President came to town?

Eleven days later, Oct. 15, Oswald was hired by R. S. Truly, manager of the Texas School Book Depository.

COINCIDENCE?

If the paths of Oswald and Ruby did cross in the YMCA was the encounter a coincidence or was it intentional?

Investigators are marching thru fields of question marks left over from Oct. 3 and 4.

The YMCA is 13 stories high. Federal probers are checking out every guest registered there during those two days. Did any of them ever happen to be in the same place at the same time as Oswald in New York or New Orleans or elsewhere over the past three years?

One thing already is known

about Oswald's two-day stay at the YMCA. He set the stage for mail to be delivered to him there and continued to get letters, mailed in his name, to the YMCA for several weeks. Other mail came to him at other addresses.

JOBLESS

Oswald was jobless on Oct. 14 when he rented an \$8-a-week bedroom in the rooming house at 1026 North Beckley, about a mile from the apartment into which Ruby had recently moved.

The next day Oswald approached Mr. Truly and got his job. Investigators are trying to learn if Oswald already knew that a job would be available in the building.

The company pays twice a month. Oswald applied for a job precisely on the mid-month payday. Mr. Truly told him there was an immediate opening and he could begin working the next day.

Oswald lived friendlessly in the rooming house as "O. H. Lee." Was this meant to give him a chance to escape, after the Nov. 22 assassination, under an alias and from an address unknown to police?

Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

105-72555-A

NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 5 1964

DEC 3 1963

Oswald in Dallas, And FBI Knew It

By David Wise
Washington Bureau Chief
WASHINGTON.

The FBI questioned Lee Harvey Oswald several times in the months prior to President Kennedy's assassination was aware of his presence in the Dallas area. It was learned yesterday. The last time the FBI questioned him was Aug. 10.

Officials familiar with the relationship of the Secret Service and the FBI, however, said the FBI would not normally notify the Secret Service that someone it had questioned was in a city the President planned to visit unless at the person had voiced a threat to the life of the President. There is no indication that Oswald had threatened the President.

The fact that the FBI had interviewed Oswald, and the roles and relationship of the FBI and the Secret Service, were to be covered in a report that the Justice Department hopes to have on President Johnson's desk by the

end of the week. The President may make the report public—or he may turn it over to a seven-men Presidential commission that he named Saturday to probe the murder of Mr. Kennedy.

It was learned that the FBI interviews with Oswald concerned his three-year stay in the Soviet Union and his subsequent efforts to organize a Fair Play for Cuba Chapter in New Orleans. The last FBI interview took place in New Orleans at the time that Oswald was arrested and fined \$10 as the result of an altercation that arose when he handed out pro-Castro literature.

No one in authority here would say specifically whether the FBI had warned the Secret Service of Oswald's presence in Dallas, but as a general practice, in the absence of a specific threat against the President, no such warning would have been issued.

The FBI found no record of any violent acts by Oswald in its investigation of him following his return from the Soviet Union on June 13, 1962.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

H. H. Key

105-82555-1
File 5-Enl

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date

105-82555-1
NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 8 1964

58 JAN 9 1964

Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

N. Y. Psychiatric Report Cited Oswald Violence

File

H. B. G.

B. W. J.

105-57853-A
NOT RECORDED
141 DEC 19 1963

By DONALD R. FLYNN and MIKE PEARL
A 10-year-old psychiatric report on Lee Harvey Oswald emerged today as a startlingly accurate blueprint for precisely the kind of violence that erupted last Nov. 22 in the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

With uncanny penetration into the mind and personality of the then 13-year-old youth, the report describes how Oswald was "drawn to violence" and how he fixed his hatred on "authority" or a "father figure."

The report further states that Oswald "represents a serious danger to himself and to others," and recommended that the surly, withdrawn youth be committed to a training school where "psychiatrists' care could be possible."

But the boy's mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, refused to believe it, officials say, and before any action was taken, she moved with her son to New Orleans and out of the city's jurisdiction.

The report was drawn up by

Dr. Renatus Hartogs, then and now head psychiatrist at the Youth House. It was based on three interviews during a five-week period in April and May of 1953 after Oswald had been referred from Bronx Children's Court.

Dr. Hartogs declined to discuss the report today, but the N. Y. Journal-American learned of its contents from other sources.

TENDENCIES CITED

"He has a schizoid personality with passive aggressive tendencies," the report noted.

"On the surface he is calm, but inside him there is much anger.

"The acting-out tendencies of his fantasies and the paranoid coloring of his thinking

represents a serious danger to himself and others."

Oswald's father died before he was born, and this lack of a father was seemingly of great importance to the boy.

MISSSES FATHER

"The fact that he does not have a father makes him extremely resentful of people who derive benefits from the fact that they still have a father," the report stated.

"This will cause him to be extremely avengeful to authority or to father figures."

(Oswald's troubles when he lived here between October of 1952 and January of 1953 revolved around his chronic truancy, which finally landed him in Children's Court on Jan. 13, 1953.)

"Instead of going to school," the report continues, "he would stay home all day watching TV—mostly westerns and guns and robbers.

DRAWN TO VIOLENCE

He is drawn to violence and often has fantasies about hurting people," the report said. "He shows increased distress and suspicion.

"He is doubtful as to whether his mother loves him.

"His mother is an immature and emotionally unstable person."

With such a diagnosis, the report recommended psychiatric care for the mother as well as the boy.

Oswald's truancy came to the attention of the Board of Education when he had been absent from Junior High School 44 at 1825 Prospect ave. and JHS 117 at 1865 Morris ave., both Bronx, for 47 days during October of 1952 through January, 1953.

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date _____

DEC 3 1963

53 DEC 9 1963

John Carro, 36, became Oswald's probation officer when the Board turned Oswald's case over to Children's Court.

Mr. Carro said he tried vainly to have the boy committed to Children's Village and Berkshire Farms treatment centers for disturbed children, but no vacancies were available.

At the same time, Mrs. Oswald fought all such ideas, he said, and would only go to court hearings under subpoena.

Mr. Carro also said the court would not commit Oswald, since he was a delinquent but not a criminal.

RETURNS HOME

The court finally allowed Oswald to return home to his mother, with the suggestion that any psychiatric care would have to be on an out-patient basis.

The psychiatric report, however, advised against this, saying, "The mother is in no position to cope with the boy, and would probably not follow through with therapy."

Unable to do anything else, Mr. Carro said he then interested "Big Brothers," a men's group for aiding troubled boys, to help Oswald, but Mrs. Os-

wald told the agency "Please keep out of family affairs."

Despite all this, the psychiatrist's report back in 1953 gave the opinion that Oswald, with proper treatment, would have adjusted to become a creative member of the community.

'DRIVE ME CRAZY'

When Mrs. Oswald telephoned the Bronx branch of the Community Service Society in January of 1953, she cried, "He is driving me almost crazy."

But during a telephone interview yesterday from her home in Fort Worth, Mrs. Oswald saw the New York years differently.

"He caused me no trouble at all," she said, and in fact declared that she had never called Community Service at all.

"I don't remember that," she said, "I don't remember anything about being in New York."

According to the psychiatric report, Oswald needed help and could have gotten it.

It was also suggested that he could have been worked with.

"He seemed to be an obedient kid," said Milton Rosenberg, a health education teacher at JHS 44, who had Oswald for a pupil.

"He did what he was told. Tell him to turn right and he'd turn right. But the whole time his mind seemed to be wandering off some place."

From JHS 44 in the Bronx, Oswald transferred to the eighth grade at Beauregard JHS in New Orleans, where

authorities had no inkling of his emotional troubles.

He finished that year with a grade average of 73, valued as a "D", or inferior score.

He was not a truant at Beauregard in his ninth-year, missing only nine days, and his grade average for the year rose to 77.

From Beauregard, Oswald entered Warren Eastern High School in New Orleans, but stayed only 23 days. His record was marked "incomplete," and little is remembered about him there.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Report Oswald Sought Work Here in Error

Local Labor Leader
Said Accused Slayer
Visited in New Orleans

Published reports that Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy, visited Shreveport last May to ask labor leader E. H. (Lige) Williams to help him find a job are in error, Williams said today.

Williams, regional director of the AFL-CIO, said a story which appeared Sunday reported the now-dead ex-Marine conferred with him in his office in the Ricou Brewster Building on two occasions during the spring is wrong.

As far as he knows, Williams said, Oswald never was in Shreveport seeking work.

THE UNION official said he met Oswald twice, but the meetings took place in New Orleans, not Shreveport. Oswald, who was residing in New Orleans at the time, also wrote him a letter, Williams said.

Williams, who has an office in the Ricou-Brewster Building but maintains his main headquarters in New Orleans, said after Oswald's arrest for the President's murder, he informed the FBI of his encounters with the Texan.

Oswald was described by Williams as a "smart guy."

"HE WAS A very cocky little fellow. He wanted to appear he knew a little more than other people did. He thought someone owed him a job," said Williams in recalling his impression of Oswald.

Two weeks later, Oswald met Williams again. Williams told him that he had no job prospect for him. "He became indignant because everyone wasn't breaking their necks to get him a job," Williams said.

WILLIAMS SAID he was unaware at the time that Oswald had for a while lived in Russia. He did not mention communism, Williams added. Williams resides here at 908 Gladstone Blvd.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1-B

SHREVEPORT JOURNAL
SHREVEPORT, BOSSIER
CITY, LA.

Date: 12/2/63

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: Assassination of
President John F.
Kennedy, 11/22/63,
Dallas, Texas

Character:

or

Classification: 62-109060

Submitting Office: New Orleans

NOT RECORDED

28 JAN '7 1964

10-1060-A

93

JAN 7 1964

Soviet Press Hints Lee

Oswald May Have Been

U.S. Spy

Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☐
Casper ☐
Callahan ☐
Conrad ☐
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☐
Gale ☐
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☐
Trotter ☐
Tele Room ☐
Holmes ☐
Gandy ☐

MOSCOW, Dec. 1 (UPI) — The Soviet press hinted today that Lee Harvey Oswald, President Kennedy's accused assassin, was an American spy during the 2½ years he lived in the Soviet Union.

At the same time, reliable sources reported that Oswald slashed his wrists shortly after he arrived in Moscow in 1959 and was hospitalized for several days. These sources could not say whether it was a suicide attempt or if the act was simply an attention-getting gesture.

Oswald took the action after Soviet authorities refused him Russian citizenship, the sources said.

The linking of Oswald today to American intelligence activities in the Soviet Union was contained in two articles in Pravda, the official newspaper of the Russian Communist Party.

In one, the newspaper for the first time admitted that "Oswald lived and worked in Minsk, where he married a Soviet citizen."

Oswald is known to have been in the Soviet Union from October, 1959, when he unsuccessfully applied for Soviet citizenship, until May, 1962, when the American Embassy gave him back his passport and issued visas allowing his Russian wife and child to enter the United States.

"The fact is," said Pravda today, "that during his sojourn in the U.S.S.R. he (Oswald) maintained contact with the U.S. Embassy and in 1962 decided to leave the Soviet Union, receiving the corresponding permission of the American Embassy and money for the trip."

Pravda quoted Pauline

Bates, described as a Fort Worth, Tex., stenographer who said Oswald was writing an "anti-Soviet book."

"This book," she said, dealt with his sojourn in the Soviet Union," Pravda said.

"In it, he sharply criticized the Soviet Union. Besides the stenographer said, Oswald

hinted that he had worked as an American secret agent."

The Russian hints that Oswald might have been an American intelligence agent appeared to be part of a broad Communist propaganda barrage aimed at disproving allegations that Oswald was a Marxist or a leftist fanatic.

"As the newspapers wrote," Pravda said, "Oswald showed clear antipathy towards the Soviet Union and on his return to the United States came out with slanderous statements against the Soviet system. This possibility sheds light on the probable reasons for Oswald's trip to the U.S.S.R."

The Washington Post and Times Herald ☒
The Washington Daily News ☐
The Evening Star ☐
New York Herald Tribune ☐
New York Journal-American ☐
New York Mirror ☐
New York Daily News ☐
New York Post ☐
The New York Times ☐
The Worker ☐
The New Leader ☐
The Wall Street Journal ☐
The National Observer ☐
People's World ☐
Date ☐

NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964

DEC 2 1963

64 JAN 8 1964

Meanwhile other articles in Soviet newspapers continued to hammer home the theme that Oswald was a tool of rightist groups in the United States.

Pravda, in an article from a New York correspondent, stressed that FBI agents are now searching in New York "for a certain racist from Mississippi State who allegedly was Oswald's friend." Other reports depicted the United States as in such turmoil that many people hardly dare leave their homes because of rightist threats.

A Pravda dispatch said "the Dallas ultras feel so confident that even the Mayor . . . does not dare leave his home. . . . Some strangers threatened to kill him because he dared to be present at Kennedy's funeral." The article said witnesses called by the FBI in Dallas dare not testify for fear of reprisals from the "ultras."

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Burgess

Oswald Bounced From One Job To Next; Income Always Meager

By Ronnie Dugger

Special to The Washington Post

DALLAS, Dec. 1 — Where did Lee Oswald get the money for his reported trip to Mexico? How did he plan to finance the trip he has been reported contemplating to Russia via Cuba, possibly with an excursion through Europe?

Accounts here of his income during the last year and a half of his life indicate that he was bounced from one job to the next and led the life of a harried, penny-pinching, common laborer of uncommon mind.

He may have been exigent to the point of desperation six weeks or so before the assassination, when he found himself out of a job, his unemployment compensation exhausted, and his wife about to give birth to their second baby.

His wife's benefactress, Ruth Paine of Irving, a suburb of Dallas, says that Oswald told her he was a Marxist, but never said he was a Communist. His own financial difficulties and theoretical commitments could be advanced as the coalescing motives for shooting of the President, on the basis of such evidence gathered here.

The evidence also indicates that miraculously, he could have endured this period solely by means of his meager earnings and accountable out-

Mrs. Paine, a Quaker, said Oswald did not tell her or his wife about his reported trip to Mexico this fall, but she speculated, on the basis of his habits, that he would have hitch-hiked to Laredo from New Orleans and then traveled to Mexico City by the low-fare bus.

Only Tipped Five Cents

"I never had the idea that he planned to go to Russia," Mrs. Paine said. "He was a person to save money," she said. "He tipped only five cent to that cab driver (after the assassination). A man trying not to leave a trail wouldn't usually do that, but I think he couldn't stand to pay any more."

"I thought he felt insecure in jobs," she said. "He lost jobs, and he wanted to save money, for fear of being out of work." He felt that his having been to Russia worked against him, Mrs. Paine said.

Oswald was reported to be in Russia from late in 1959 through the middle of 1962. The record around here begins June, 1962, which is when the Oswalds' landlord in Fort Worth, Chester Riggs, remem-

105-12555
file 5

- The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star _____
- New York Herald Tribune _____
- New York Journal-American _____
- New York Mirror _____
- New York Daily News _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____
- Date _____

105-82555-A DEC 2 1963

NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964

43
6 JAN 9 1964

bers them moving into a 1-bed-room duplex.

The rent was about \$60 a month. The Oswalds lived there through September of last year. A Fort Worth firm says Oswald worked there, probably from July to September as a sheet metal helper for less than \$1.50 an hour.

Riggs said that on occasion Oswald was late paying his rent and that the Oswalds left without giving notice, and with about \$30 rent and some utility bills unpaid.

Moving the 30 miles east from Fort Worth to Dallas, Oswald went to work late in October, 1962, for a Dallas printing firm, which hired him on referral from the Texas Employment Commission. He was paid \$1.50 an hour, the secretary-treasurer of the firm recalls.

"We tried to teach him to make camera prints... he didn't take any pride in his work, or he didn't care," the company's financial officer said. He was given notice at the end of last March and fired April 5 or 6, the president stated.

Mrs. Paine met the Oswalds at a party late in February, 1963, she said. She had the impression that Oswald became eligible for unemployment compensation under Texas law about last May. In Texas, benefits can be paid for as long as six months.

Mrs. Paine now suspects that Oswald received jobless checks from Texas authorities throughout his five months in New Orleans last summer, although he worked there for a coffee processing firm.

His Russian-speaking wife was several months' pregnant and had suggested that he go to New Orleans, his birthplace, to look for work, Mrs. Paine says.

About April 24 Mrs. Paine found the Oswalds packed for New Orleans. She took them to the bus station, where Oswald bought tickets for himself and his wife. But Mrs. Paine volunteered that Mrs. Oswald could stay with her at her home in Irving until he found a job.

Oswald's Accepted Offer

Her motives, Mrs. Paine said, included concern for Mrs. Oswald, but also her own desire for a roommate and to learn Russian well enough to teach it. Mrs. Paine was separated from her husband.

The Oswalds accepted her offer, and Oswald cashed in the second ticket. He also gave Mrs. Oswald about \$10 for her living expenses, and he did not send any more, Mrs. Paine said. "It lasted a little while," she said.

On May 8, Oswald telephoned from New Orleans and told the women he had landed a job with a photoengraving establishment at \$1.50 an hour, Mr. Paine said. Mrs. Paine drove Mrs. Oswald to New Orleans and was a guest for a few days in what she describes as a very modest, \$60 or \$70 a month apartment.

At the end of August, Mrs. Oswald wrote that her husband was out of work again. Mrs. Paine relates that after vacationing in the East, she returned through New Orleans, visiting the Oswalds about Sept. 20.

Mrs. Paine drove Mrs. Oswald back to Texas to have the baby. As for the report that when Oswald later left New Orleans, he skipped out on rent due, Mrs. Paine said, "I think it sounds reasonably reliable."

He gave Mrs. Paine a saved pay check toward the child-birth expenses job, but as it worked out, Mrs. Oswald was eligible for free Dallas County care, and Mrs. Paine returned the check to him, she recalled.

Last Oct. 4, Oswald applied for a job at a second printing firm in Dallas, located on Industrial Boulevard, which might have been regarded as a possible route for the President's motorcade. He wasn't hired.

That very day, Oct. 4, Mrs. Paine said, Oswald telephoned his wife at Mrs. Paine's in Irving and related that upon leaving New Orleans, he had scouted around Houston for a job without success and had been looking around in Dallas the last few days.

Hitch-Hiked to Irving

Oswald asked that Mrs. Paine pick him up and drive him to Irving, but his wife refused this, explaining that Mrs. Paine was still weak from having given blood to the county hospital, an act having to do with Mrs. Oswald's care there. He hitch-hiked to Irving.

Mrs. Paine remembers that Oswald's last unemployment check arrived the weekend before he went to work Oct. 15 for the Texas School Book Depository in Dallas, from which the President was shot.

Oswald wanted "any kind of job, I think quite sincerely. He was very definitely disturbed that last week (of his unemployment benefits)... no job, no prospects, baby due any minute. He was relieved that at least his wife had a place to stay," said Mrs. Paine. When he got the job he did not offer to contribute to his wife's support, and "she was living as my guest."

Roy S. Truly, an official of the book depository, said Saturday that according to Oswald's application he had been in the Marine Corps three years and that he had received an honorable discharge, which he had not.

\$108 After Deductions

The depository paid Oswald "1.25 an hour, \$50 a week, which worked out to just more than \$108 each half-month, or a little more than \$100 after deductions," Truly said. Oswald received such paychecks Oct. 31 and Nov. 15.

"I still feel like he was just hunting a job," Truly said of Oswald Saturday. "When he did come to work, he may have known the President was coming, but he couldn't have known the route. He impressed me all along that he was just anxious to go to work for his family."

Truly said, "He was that type of fella, if he didn't have any money, he could hitch-hike across the country."

According to Will Fritz, captain of the homicide and robbery bureau of the Dallas Police, Lee Oswald had just \$13 in his pocket when he was captured in the Texas Theater and charged with killing a policeman and the President.

The Man Oswald: A Life in Shadows, Infamy in Death

His Friends and Relatives Assess Lonely Life Of Accused Assassin

In life Lee Harvey Oswald was a puzzle to everyone he knew—and to himself. In death he seems destined to be a mystery to the world.

Perhaps the only thing certain about his 24 years, 1 month, and 6 days on earth is that he was a lonely, confused, moody man who could not get along with his mother, his wife, or anyone else.

He was the kind of man, say experts in criminal psychology, who would have shot President Kennedy as a solitary protest against authority, not as part of a plot in which he needed associates.

The Dallas police say flatly he was the assassin. To them the case should be closed. The FBI says nothing. It continues to investigate.

The evidence against him is circumstantial, but almost surely enough to convict a man if it were not refuted. Because Oswald was shot by a Dallas strip club operator, there will be no trial and no attempted refutation. Many questions will remain unanswered, probably forever, about Lee Oswald, the man and the motive.

But two possible solutions have emerged in the harried days following the assassination of Mr. Kennedy.

One is in Oswald's left-wing connections. He was a Marxist, possibly a Communist, and clearly a left-wing sympathizer. He had gone to the Soviet Union in 1959 and stayed there three years, although the Russians would not let him become a citizen.

Letters on Reds' Stationery

Back in the United States since mid-1962, he had supported the pro-Castro Fair Play for Cuba Committee. In his Dallas boarding house room were found Communist literature and letters written on the stationery of the Communist Party in New York.

Oswald's wife was Russian—pretty, shy Marina Nicholaeva, who was a 19-year-old pharmacist in Minsk when they were married in early 1961. She came to the United States with him and their infant daughter last year, but, an acquaintance says, she has not learned English because he would not speak to her except in Russian.

For a week Mrs. Oswald has been questioned by police. What are they learning from this baffled young widow? What can she tell them about the strange American with whom she had lived for nearly three years, whose two children she bore, who sometimes beat her, and who was living apart from her when he became notorious? Police have yet to say.

A second possible explanation is that Oswald might have been a pure fanatic, much like the men who assassinated Presidents Lincoln, Garfield, and McKinley. The deed itself was fanatic. No evidence has come to light of a plot involving foreign powers or any other organized group. There is only a long record that Oswald disliked authority, in school, in the military, in the Government. "He was a have-not in all ways," one psychiatrist put it. And President Kennedy could have represented to him the ultimate single authority as well as the man who had everything.

Information to Be Discovered?

Yet the picture of a fanatic is not complete. Says Dr. Bernard Diamond, San Francisco psychiatrist and a member of the California Special Commission on Insanity and Criminal Offenders: "It just seems from the newspaper reports that there's something sort of missing. As it stands now it doesn't make any sense psychiatrically, and I feel there is some information yet to be discovered that is important. Ordinarily when a person who is mentally ill commits an assassination he doesn't hesitate to admit it. (The other three Presidential assassins seemed proud of their acts, although Lincoln's assassin did try to escape.) The fanatical and paranoid mentally ill person ordinarily doesn't make any attempt to conceal anything."

Yet eyewitnesses said they saw Oswald shoot a policeman who walked up to question him; he tried to shoot another in a motion picture theater before he could be captured. And he denied to his death killing either President Kennedy or Dallas Officer J. D. Tippit.

Can his wife explain this? Can anyone?

The FBI has spent the past week, and no doubt will spend much longer, piecing together Oswald's confused, wandering life. These are pieces of the puzzle, provided by the people who knew him.

Olson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Handwritten: 105-82555
file 5-EN

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

Handwritten: 105-82555-2 1963

NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964

93
64 JAN 8 1964

Hang Up on Mother

His mother: "He was a good boy. In school he worked at odd jobs and brought me the money." But he obtained a hardship discharge from the Marine Corps when his mother was hospitalized and, without seeing her, used his \$1,000 savings to go to Russia. When she called him in Moscow, he hung up.

His former teachers and principals: "I could not have foreseen that he was a person who would go bad," says one. Oswald made below average grades in spelling, English, and arithmetic in grammar school, but A's and B's in citizenship; he was rated satisfactory in courtesy and effort, unsatisfactory in dependability, cooperation, and self-control in junior high. He quit school as a 17-year-old sophomore to join the Marines.

His acquaintances: On a high school questionnaire, in the space for "close personal friends," he wrote "none." When he was in Moscow he said about his early life, "I did not want to form any attachments." The acquaintances he had picture him as troublesome and a lonely figure. "He got into a lot of fights at school,"



Lee Oswald: "He was a loner."

says a former classmate. "He was a loner," says another.

Won a 'Sharpshooter' Medal

His Marine Corps record: Oswald was court-martialed twice, once for carrying an unregistered personal gun and later for using profanity to a noncommissioned officer. He never rose above private first class, but he did win a "sharpshooter" medal, the second of the three grades of rifle gun.

His reading habits: Last spring from the New Orleans Public Library, Oswald borrowed *Portrait of a President*, a biography of Mr. Kennedy; *The Huey Long Murder Case*, a story of a politician's assassination; James Bond spy stories by Ian Fleming, one of Mr. Kennedy's favorite authors; *Portrait of a Revolutionary*, a biography of Chinese Communist leader Mao Tse-tung, and explanatory works on communism and the Soviet Union.

His career on the extreme political left: "I discovered *Das Kapital* (Karl Marx's exposition on communism) when I was 15," Oswald once said. "It was what I had been looking for."

This led him to the Soviet Union in October 1959, where he informed the U.S. embassy that he wanted to renounce American citizenship and become a Russian citizen. He never did either; the Russians would not grant him citizenship, but allowed him to stay on as a resident alien.

'Damage Done to Me'

The Marines had given him an undesirable discharge, and it still rankled. From Minsk, Oswald wrote John Connally, who he thought was Secretary of the Navy, arguing that he had a right to be in Russia and demanding that the Navy "repair the damage done to me and my family." Mr. Connally had by this time resigned as Navy Secretary to begin a winning campaign for governor of Texas; he was shot along with President Kennedy, but is recovering.

In early 1962 Oswald apparently tired of the Soviet Union. So he wrote Sen. John Tower of Texas, a conservative Republican, that the Russians were holding up his exit permit. He also said he lacked the money to come home. Senator Tower turned the letter over to the State Department, which routinely loaned him the money to come home with his family. The State Department says the loan was repaid.

He came back to the United States with mixed feelings. He hadn't liked everything he found in Russia. A Fort Worth public stenographer says Oswald hired her last year to type the manuscript of a book he had written, describing his life as a factory worker in the Russian city of Minsk.

"He said if you did more than your quota of work you got a citation," the stenographer, Miss Pauline V. Bates, remembers. "But it didn't show on your paycheck. There were no coffee breaks, no paid vacations. Just a chosen few got vacations."

When she had finished about a third of the manuscript, Oswald told her he had just \$10, snatched his notes and the manuscript, and left. Miss Bates said she offered to type the manuscript on credit, but Oswald refused to accept her help.

His recent life: Upon his return, Oswald worked in a Dallas sheet-metal factory then took a job in a photo processing plant. He was fired from that job. He moved his family to New Orleans, where he worked a while at photo processing, then did nothing, according to his landlady, except "sit on the porch all day and read books and papers."

While he was in New Orleans he tried to infiltrate an anti-Castro exile group, but failed. Later some members of the group saw him passing out "Hands Off Cuba" pamphlets.

Carrying a Long Package

On Thursday, Nov. 21, he went to Irving to spend the night with his wife and daughters, something he did not usually do during the week. The next morning he got a ride to Dallas with a neighbor. He was carrying a long package, which he explained held window shades.

On Aug. 21, he spoke in favor of Castro on a New Orleans television panel show.

In September, Oswald moved back to the Dallas-Fort Worth area. His wife, who was expecting a second child (a girl, born Oct. 20), went to live in Irving, Texas, 12 miles from Dallas, with a woman the couple had met at a party last winter. Oswald took a 6-foot by 14-foot room in a Dallas boarding house under an assumed name, O. H. Lee. He visited his family only on week ends.

On Sept. 26, without his wife's knowledge, he went to Mexico City, where he visited the Soviet and Cuban consulates. When they told him there would be several days' delay on his request for visas, he stomped out furiously and was back in Dallas a week later.

Oswald checked in for work on time at 8 a.m., in the Texas School Book Depository building. President Kennedy was to pass there during a parade 4½ hours later.

The world may never know what Lee Harvey Oswald, perhaps a Marxist, perhaps a fanatic, was doing at that moment—or why.

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Casper ☐
 Callahan ☐
 Conrad ☐
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans ☐
 Gale ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☐
 Tavel ☐
 Trotter ☐
 Tele. Room ☐
 Holmes ☐
 Gandy ☐

105-82555
 File - 5
 as WFB/mt

UPI-47

(OSWALD)

FORT WORTH--THE MOTHER OF ACCUSED PRESIDENTIAL ASSASSIN LEE HARVEY OSWALD CAME OUT OF SECLUSION LAST NIGHT AND BLAMED POLICE AND FEDERAL AUTHORITIES FOR THE DEATH OF BOTH HER SON AND PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD, 56, TOLD THE FORT WORTH STAR TELEGRAM THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION SHOULD HAVE BEEN WATCHING HER SON SINCE THEY KNEW HE ONCE DEFECTED TO RUSSIA.

THE PAPER SAID MRS. OSWALD'S TEMPER FLARED AT TIMES DURING THE INTERVIEW. AT OTHER TIMES THERE WERE TEARS.

SHE SAID SHE WOULD ACCEPT THE FINDINGS OF A STATE COURT OF INQUIRY PROPOSED BY TEXAS ATTY. GEN. WAGGONER CAR. "BUT I WOULD LIKE AN OPPORTUNITY TO VERIFY THAT THEY ARE PROVEN FACTS," SHE SAID.

"I WANT ANOTHER QUESTION ANSWERED," THE PAPER QUOTED HER AS SAYING "WHY WOULD (JACK RUBY) BE ALLOWED WITHIN A FEW FEET OF A PRISONER--OF ANY PRISONER--WHEN I COULD NOT SEE MY OWN SON?"

SHE TOLD THE NEWSPAPER AN FBI AGENT CAME TO HER HOME NOV. 23, THE DAY AFTER PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS ASSASSINATED, AND SHOWED HER A PICTURE OF A MAN SHE LATER IDENTIFIED AS RUBY.

THE FBI HAS DENIED THEY SHOWED HER A PICTURE OF RUBY AND SAID THE PHOTOGRAPH WAS OF SOMEONE ELSE.

MRS. OSWALD ALSO DENIED A STORY WHICH APPEARED SAYING SHE HAD ASKED HER SON TO BE TRIED POSTHUMOUSLY.

SHE WAS STILL BEING GUARDED BY POLICE AND FEDERAL AUTHORITIES.

12/2--TD1043AES

UNRECORDED
 114-24016-9

105-82555-7
 NOT RECORDED
 141 DEC 19 1963

53 DEC 2 1963

XEROX

DEC 9 1963

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Casper ☒
 Callahan ☒
 Conrad ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans ☒
 Gale ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☒
 Trotter ☒
 Tele Room ☒
 Holmes ☒
 Gandy ☒

MARINE 'WISE GUY'

Oswald Was Troublemaker

By JERRY O'LEARY, JR.
 Star Staff Writer

A Washington man who was Lee H. Oswald's commanding officer in the Marines for about seven months said today the accused assassin of President Kennedy was a "wise guy" who went out of his way to annoy people.

John E. Donovan, 29, of 2009 Belmont road N.W., a physics

Mother Questions Why Oswald Not Watched. Page A-6

Instructor at Ascension Academy, was a first lieutenant in charge of a six-man section of an air operations interception center. Oswald, he said, was a private under his command from March until September, 1959.

"His revolt was against any kind of authority," said Mr. Donovan, now a captain in Marine Air Control Squadron 24 on week-end Reserve duty here. "He wasn't expelled from society. He expelled himself from it."

Mr. Donovan said Oswald's philosophy is best summed up



JOHN E. DONOVAN
 —Star Staff Photo.

in the slain ex-Marine's own oft-repeated words, "There are a few of us in the world who know what's going on. The majority haven't got any idea."

Oswald, according to his section commander, was an off-batting troublemaker, who

practiced the role so assiduously that the rest of the enlisted men warned him to cut it out lest he tar them with the same brush.

"He used to read most of the time," said Mr. Donovan, "history books, magazines and a Russian newspaper he used to get. He also spent a lot of time studying the Russian language. There were no pocket books or comics for him."

"One of his tricks was to lay a trap for some officer, particularly a field grade officer if he could catch one. He's study up on some particular world political situation and then go up to the officer and say, 'Sir, could you please explain the Venezuelan or Cambodian situation, Sir?'"

"He always put a 'Sir' before and after speaking to an officer, but he said it in such a supercilious, pointedly obsequious way that it became an insult rather than a courtesy."

"The poor officer would make a valiant attempt to answer the question, probably not

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date _____

REC-1

105-81555-17 DEC 2 1959

NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 15 1964

5 9 JAN 16 1964

knowing a whole lot about the specifics of whatever Oswald brought up. Then, Oswald would turn to me and say, 'Sir, what do you think of that, Sir?'

"I knew what he was up to. He was just trying to show off his superior knowledge. He was smart enough. You have to have a GCT (general classification test) score of 110 to get into radar. That's the same score for getting a commission. But you could tell he was a self-educated man because there were rough edges to his knowledge."

Mr. Donovan recalled that he had to ask Oswald to get off the Marine Air Control Squadron 9 football team during the tour of duty at the lighter-than-air base at Tustin, Calif., near the big El Tero Marine air base.

Critical of Officer

"He played end for me," said his commander. "But he confused the squad so badly I had to ask him off the squad. It so happened we had a pretty good college player named Tib Erik, who was a captain, as quarterback. Calif

"Oswald kept talking back in the huddle, and demanding to know why an officer was running the team and criticizing the plays."

Oswald, who was 20 years old then, antagonized everybody by saying things like, "If the Marines are so smart, why don't they recognize guys like me?" Mr. Donovan said Oswald always claimed he knew more than 90 per cent of the officers and non-coms.

He was dependable on watch, when it was his duty to scan the radar scope for aircraft, but in the long slack periods, he rarely associated with the others in the section, Mr. Donovan said.

"I heard about him before I ever met him," Mr. Donovan

said. "I had a friend, Lieutenant named Bill Trail, who was the O.D. (officer of the day) in Japan when Oswald got in trouble there. He told me how Oswald had gotten drunk and cursed an officer. We also knew about his court martial for not reporting that he owned a pistol."

"Out of His Mind"

"Trail knew Oswald was going to be in my outfit and warned me, 'This guy is a talker. He's out of his mind.'"

"I also dated an airline stewardess about that time and found out from her that she had been dating Oswald. She told me, 'That guy is a real nut.'"

When Oswald requested and received a hardship discharge in September, 1959, because his mother needed financial aid, Mr. Donovan said the other men in the squadron offered to help. He turned them down curtly, Mr. Donovan said.

A month later, word reached the squadron that Oswald had turned up in Moscow and signed an instrument of allegiance to the USSR.

Secret Data Compromised

"That compromised all our secret radio frequencies, call signs and authentication codes," said Mr. Donovan. "He knew the location of every unit on the West Coast and the radar capability of every installation. We had to spend thousands of man-hours changing everything, all the tactical frequencies, and verify the destruction of all the codes."

"Oswald was a very unpopular man that month."

Mr. Donovan is a graduate of the Georgetown University Foreign Service School and studied physics at the University of Dayton after his three-and-a-half years of active duty ended.

Calif

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Evans _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

The Full Oswald

Court Story

Probation Officer Recalls the Case

By JOSEPH WERSHBA

© 1963 New York Post Corp.

The full story of Lee Harvey Oswald's troubled teenage years in this city became available to The New York Post today.

These were the high points:

¶ All four judges of the Bronx Children's Court wanted psychiatric treatment for the youth who, 10 years later, would stand accused as the assassin of President Kennedy. The judges strove in vain. Proper psychiatric facilities were not available.

¶ Oswald, at 13, was a longtime truant from school. But he was a delinquent, not a criminal. He had done nothing to warrant his commitment to any State disciplinary institution.

¶ Judges, psychiatrist, probation officers and social workers agreed that Oswald was an emotionally disturbed boy who required intensive treatment. But his mother refused to cooperate.

¶ Psychiatric and probation reports warned that Oswald was in a potentially dangerous situation with aggressions that could explode violently—but at the very moment when help was at hand, Oswald's mother fled with the boy from New York.

¶ Lee Harvey Oswald was a stranger in a strange land where boys and girls his age laughed at the clothes he wore and the way he talked and the only way he could answer them without blowing up was to retreat into a shell.

These and other details on Oswald's brief—but significant sojourn in New York—were recalled today by John Carro, who was his probation officer from April, 1953.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3 NEW YORK POST

Date: 12/2/63
 Edition: LATE CITY
 Author: JOSEPH WERSHBA
 Editor: DOROTHY SCHIFF
 Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

UNDER INVESTIGATION
 Character: AFO
 or
 Classification:
 Submitting Office: NYO

32 JAN 15 1964

105-82555-A
 NOT RECORDED
 128 JAN 15 1964

to January 1954.

Carro talked from memory. He conceded he could be wrong on some recollections. There are no transcripts of Children's Court hearings.

"The terrible thing about this tragedy," says Carro, "is that almost everyone tried to get help to this boy—but the proper kind of help was not forthcoming. If facilities were available—and if Oswald is the assassin—the horror of a President murdered might have been averted."

Carro, 36-year-old father of six youngsters, is a longtime probation officer, social investigator and youth board worker. He has been an assistant to Mayor Wagner since 1961, directing the

Mayor's mobile information center, and assisting in minorities' problems. An aide to the Mayor says that Wagner was pleased with the judgement shown by Carro 10 years ago when he recommended that Oswald be committed for psychiatric therapy.

Memory Jogged

"The records of Children's Court are secret," says Carro, "and the only reason I feel I'm doing the right thing in talking about Oswald now is that he's dead and because my recollections may be in the national interest."

"It came back to me after the President's funeral. A social worker with a long memory called me and said, 'don't you



Associated Press Photo

Jack Ruby fires the fatal shot at Lee Oswald.

remember this kid in '53? He was one of your boys.' I was stunned. Of course I remembered. And from then on, every item in the papers jogged my memory."

Oswald and his mother arrived in New York in August, 1952. Mrs. Oswald's son by an earlier marriage was stationed with the Coast Guard on Staten Island and lived with his wife in Manhattan. Mrs. Oswald and Lee lived in the older brother's apartment for a month. Then friction developed and they moved out to the Bronx, to an apartment on Sheridan Av.

Oswald attended Trinity Lutheran School for three weeks. In October, he was enrolled at JHS 117, 1865 Morris Av., as a seventh grader. "But he hardly went to school," Carro says. "Between October 1952 and January 1953, Oswald was absent a total of 47 days."

Another Move

Again, the Oswalds moved, this time to a three-room apartment at 825 E. 179 St. Again, Oswald made a new school transfer—this time to JHS 44, 1825 Prospect Av.

And that was where his path crossed Probation Officer John Carro's.

"The boy never reported to

school," Carro says. "The Attendance Bureau at the Board of Education tried to get the mother into court to find out why the boy wasn't going to school. She didn't show up. So a warrant was issued for her appearance in Children's Court with Oswald—but she came alone. She wouldn't bring the boy."

"But Judge [Hubert T.] Delany told her he wanted her son to come in, too. Delany was the first of four judges who tried to help the boy. The others were Fogarty, McClaney and Sicher. The reason the four judges all had a turn trying to straighten this kid out was that judges normally rotate once a month. Lee was under court jurisdiction from March 1953 till January 1954."

"The second time Mrs. Oswald came to court, in April 1953, Judge Delaney was on the bench again. The judge took a look at the boy and decided to send him to Youth House. That's a place the city keeps for juveniles while their hearings are awaiting disposition. Lee Oswald stayed there maybe two to three weeks—and Delaney ordered a psychiatric study."

"I was appointed probation officer for Oswald perhaps a day or so after he made his first

appearance in court. I had a long talk with him."

"He was a small boy, a bright boy—and a likeable one. I felt sorry for him. I asked him why he didn't go to school."

"Oh," he said, "school's just a waste of time. I'm not learning anything there. I got other things to do. Besides," he said, "the kids make fun of me. I wear jeans—and they laugh at me. I talk with a Southern drawl—and they laugh at me. They don't like me, I don't like them."

"Oswald said he had previous hobbies of molding clay and collecting stamps—but he didn't do that any more. He said he also liked horseback riding."

"But most of all," he said, "I like to be by myself—and do things by myself."

"And that's what he did—a good part of those 18 months in New York," Carro says. "He'd get up at 9 a.m., watch television till 3 or 4 in the afternoon. There was no one else at home. His mother was out working."

Guess I Love Her

"I asked him what he thought about his mother. He answered: 'Well, I've got to live with her—so I guess I love her.' But he showed no real relationship to her—nor did she to him."

"They lived in a three-room furnished apartment. The attendance officer reported it was clean, neatly furnished and in a nice neighborhood. Mrs. Oswald slept in the living room on a studio couch, Lee slept in the bedroom."

"I never got it straight just who his father was," says Carro. "According to Mrs. Oswald, his father was an insurance man who died of a heart attack just before Lee was born. She said they had seen better times."

Dangerous Situation

"I got the feeling that the mother was so wrapped up in her own problems, she never really saw her son's. I got the feeling what the boy needed most was someone who cared, especially someone who could represent a father to him. He never had a father; he was just a small, lonely, withdrawn kid who looked to me like he was heading for trouble."

"I reported this was a poten-

ally dangerous situation. I'm not a psychiatrist but I've been around the field as a youth worker. When you get a 13-year old kid who withdraws into his own world, whose only company is fantasy, he wants no friends, who has no father-figure, whose mother doesn't seem to relate either—then, you've got trouble.

"As probation officer," Carro continues, "I recommended placement. That is, I thought of a place like Berkshire Farms, up in Canaan, N. Y., or Children's

Village at Dobbs Ferry, where they have cottages for youngsters in trouble, with supervision by cottage 'mothers.' And most of all—psychiatric treatment and follow-up therapy.

"I just didn't feel that he was getting any help from his mother. In fact, I got the feeling she was completely ineffectual. She wanted to be left alone. She was bland, detached, non-involved. And she was terribly 'taken away' from her. She talked about going back to Texas or Louisiana—or starting a new life in New Jersey, anything,

except facing the fact that her son needed help bad.

'I Wasn't Far Off'

"Remember, I was a probation officer—not a psychiatrist," Carro emphasized, "but probation officers make judgments too—and we like to see how we compare with the findings of qualified psychiatrists.

"In Lee Oswald's case, I wasn't far off.

"The psychiatrist said there was nothing wrong organically with the boy—nothing wrong with his brain, no damage, or anything like that. He was a fairly bright kid with a lot of potential — if he gave it a chance. But he hadn't had the chance yet.

"The psychiatrist found that Lee Oswald was emotionally quite disturbed. There was something said about 'schizoid' features—which does not mean psychotic or schizophrenic, but rather someone who is unusually shy, retiring, withdrawn.

"The doctor said that Oswald needed psychiatric help. His mother needed help too. The boy could be helped—if he could be reached. The doctor thought Oswald could get treatment while living at home with his mother. But if this wasn't possible, he should be placed in an institution for that purpose.

Violent Feelings

"The psychiatrist also warned that Oswald had some awful violent feelings inside him—that he couldn't control them if they came to the surface. So he held it all in—and just watched TV. The only way he could control the explosions was to retreat completely.

There's been a lot of

...about Oswald's politics," says Carro. "That must have come later. He never said a word about politics in the time I knew him. He said he was going to join the Army when he was 18.

"Well," says Carro, "Here you had all three recommendations for placement—and nothing happened. Berkshire Farms and Children's Village had no openings at the time of referral. The Community Service Society wanted to help, but the mother refused to cooperate—and CSS wouldn't or couldn't—take him. We asked the Salvation Army. They felt the boy's problem was too severe for them to handle.

School or Commitment

"All this time, from April 1953 to January 1954, Lee Oswald is in Children's Court jurisdiction and each time he comes back, the judge who's on the bench tries to get the mother to cooperate—and to find a facility that's open.

"At the same time, the boy decides he better go back to school if he wants to avoid commitment. I remember telling him: 'Look, it's either school or commitment.' And he said: 'Well, in that case, I'll go back to school.'

"Unable to get the proper institution, the judges tried to arrange outpatient treatment for him in a city hospital. He didn't get it. It's easy to say he should have—but do you know what the facilities are? How little we have? Why he couldn't get outpatient treatment, I don't know. It may have been overcrowdedness, it may have been a lack of staff personnel, it may have been a lack of cooperation by

the mother. Probably everything.

"Then we got a break. I referred Oswald to the Big Brothers—that's a family counseling agency for fatherless boys. The trained volunteer is called a Big Brother and he helps the boy—and the widowed mother. In Oswald's case, the Big Brothers said sure, they'd help.

"They called on Mrs. Oswald four or five times from December 1953 to January of 1954. They said they wanted to work with Lee. She told them to please keep out of her family affairs. She said Lee was okay, he was back at school—and anyway they were thinking of going back to Louisiana. She threatened that if they bothered her anymore, she'd take off.

Sought Boy's Release

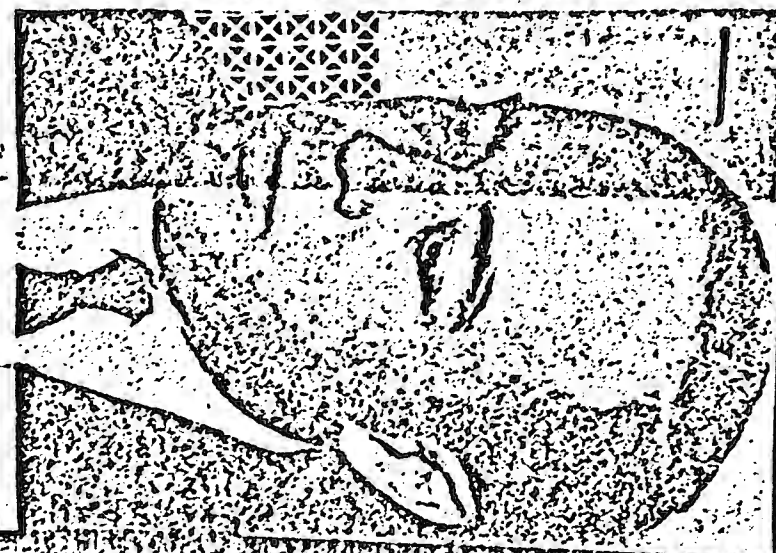
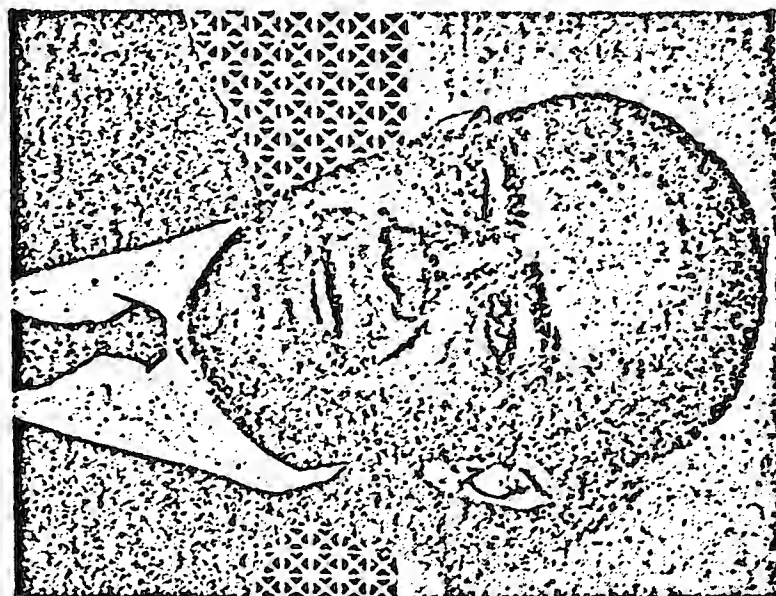
"I was on vacation that January. Another probation officer sat in for me—I think it was Timothy Dunne. Mrs. Oswald told him the same story—she wanted to leave. Dunne told her she couldn't go without court permission. And if she did leave, we'd want to follow up where she went, to check with the proper agencies down there to see that the boy was getting the treatment he needed.

"As far back as November 1953, she had asked Judge Sicher to let her boy go. Sicher refused; he said the boy needed treatment. He referred her to the psychiatric clinic in Children's Court. Same story: she didn't make contact.

"Sometime in January 1954 I wrote to her, to please come in and bring her boy.

"The letter came back: 'Moved. Left no forwarding address.'

"And that," says John Carro, "was the last I heard of Lee Harvey Oswald. Until last week."



JOHN CARRO: The terrible thing - that almost everyone tried to get help to this boy.

Photo Photo by P

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. Felt _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Oswald's Living Costs Indicated as Not High

Jobless Pay While Working in N.O. Hinted

DALLAS, Tex. (AP) — Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin of President Kennedy, had a wife and two children, one of them born Oct. 20. He apparently bought a gun and traveled to Mexico this fall.

Yet he belonged to the ranks of the chronically unemployed.

A housewife in the Dallas, Tex., suburb of Irving has confirmed that Oswald was no stranger to frugal living. But Mrs. Ruth Paine indicated that his living costs were not high.

"He was concerned about being able to take care of the baby," Mrs. Paine said. But

ing to save enough money to get an apartment together again after Christmas."

Mrs. Paine recalled that Oswald hitch-hiked from the Dallas bus station to suburban Irving when he returned to Texas this fall. And she speculated, "he may well have hitch-hiked to Laredo, and bought a bus ticket to Mexico City from there."

"It's entirely possible that he received unemployment checks from Texas the whole time he was working in New Orleans," she added. Oswald received his last state unemployment check the week before his baby was born, and almost immediately obtained a low-paying job with the Texas Book Depository.

Before Oswald drifted to New

the birth of his second child cost him nothing, because Oswald's lack of income made his wife, Marina, 22, eligible for free Dallas County medical care.

When Oswald lost his job in New Orleans at the end of last summer, Marina and her children came to live with Mrs. Paine in Irving, as non-paying guests. They remained there until after President Kennedy's assassination.

"He never asked me for money," Mrs. Paine said of Oswald. But he never contributed to his wife's support during her Irving stay, except to donate \$10 for a pair of shoes.

"I didn't mind," said Mrs. Paine. "I knew they were try-

Orleans last May, and later back to Texas, apparently by way of Mexico, he and his wife had been living in a furnished apartment for about \$65 a month.

"Marina told me they were used to living on \$200 a month," Mrs. Paine related, "and less when they were paying back the loan which brought them back to the United States from Russia."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 4 Sec. 1

THE TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 12/2/63

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: Jack Leon Ruby, aka
Lee Harvey Oswald,
aka-VICTIM-Deceased

Character: CR

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: New Orleans

105-72555-A
NOT RECORDED

105-82555
5-16

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

DR. JOYCE BROTHERS: AN ANALYSIS

OSWALD AND RUBY

JACK RUBY, a sociable, if eccentric Dallas nightclub operator, and Lee Oswald, the prototype of a malcontent "loner," appear to have been very different personalities. What ageless, twisted thread of malevolence links these two?

None, evidently. Goethe once confessed, "there is no crime of which I do not deem myself capable," and, to be sure, modern psychoanalysts are agreed that all of us experience some murder impulses or fantasies from time to time.

But when these impulses do break through, it is sometimes very difficult to say whether the propelling motive was lust, greed, fear, hate, or an insane delusion.



conform to the paranoid pattern in Oswald's behavior. After his arrest, he appeared cool and "reasonable." The paranoid maniac, in the grip of a wild delusion, feels convinced that his homicidal act is justified. Naturally he'd like to stay scot free but, once captured, he may openly confess or even boast—naïvely expecting the world to sympathize.

Therefore, we must still allow the possibility that Oswald was a relatively "normal" murderer, a hired-hand.

DR. MANFRED GUTTMACHER, chief medical officer to the supreme bench of Baltimore, has made extensive psychiatric examinations on hundreds of killers.

In the opening chapter of his recent book, "The Mind of the Murderer," Dr. Gutt-macher issues the following warning: "Of the 175 cases reviewed for this study, 103 were found to have been clearly non-psychotic at the time of the murder, 53 to have been psychotic, and 17 were seriously abnormal individuals, but a psychosis at the time of the crime could not be definitely established by our examinations.

"I should like to emphasize the fact that in 10 per cent of our cases, we experienced

real difficulty in reaching a definite decision as to the seriousness and significance of the defendant's mental disorder."

Had Lee Oswald lived to undergo psychiatric evaluation, he might very well have ended up in Dr. Gutt-macher's "difficult" or inconclusive category.

In some respects, Oswald's personality and crime were highly suggestive of a paranoid schizophrenia. For example, the famous letter which he sent to Gov. Connally in January, 1962, from Russia, does hint of a schizophrenic hand. His incorrect dateline, his switches back and forth from the first to the third person when referring to himself, his grandiose equation of himself with Hemingway, these are possibly schizophrenic features.

Only one thing does not

Our second man, Jack Ruby, lends himself to a more sociological level of analysis. At this writing, it is still too early to know whether or not a plot lay behind Kennedy's murder, and if so, to what extent Ruby may have been involved. But let's assume, for the moment, that Ruby's was a crime of passion, an extreme expression of the grief and outrage felt by so many of his countrymen. What conclusion may be drawn?

The conclusion, unfortunately, is that we Americans do continue to sanction murder, if ever so subtly.

It's a dangerous thing, this business of leaving the door to murder ever so slightly ajar. It makes it that much easier for an individual, faced with homicidal temptation, to rationalize his own particular case.

(Copyright, 1963, by Dr. Joyce Brothers)
 North American Newspaper Alliance

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date _____

*File 5-87
 105-82555*

ENCLOSURE

REC-23 105-82555-A

NOT RECORDED
 128 JAN 8 1964

72 JAN 10 1964

Checkup of Oswald Said to Have Found Mental Illness at 13

Lee H. Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy, underwent a court-ordered psychiatric examination here in 1953, when he was 13 years old.

Details of the case came to light yesterday. Judge Florence M. Kelley, presiding judge of the Family Court, said she had turned the records in the case over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The New York Post said in a copyright article that a psychiatrist's report in the case had found that Oswald showed schizophrenic tendencies and was "potentially dangerous." The Post said that Oswald's mother had found him ungovernable.

Oswald lived in the Bronx from March, 1952, to January, 1953, while his mother was working as a saleswoman here. He attended Junior High School 117 and, later, Junior High School 44, both in the Bronx. The Post said Oswald had a record of persistent truancy, and was brought before the old Bronx Domestic Relations Court, Children's Branch, in a case docketed as No. 2379. The Domestic Relations Court has since been replaced by the Family Court.

Under the law, the record in a case involving a minor may not be disclosed, except at the discretion of the presiding judge of the Family Court. The Post quoted Judge Kelley as saying that she had exercised her discretionary power for this reason:

"Oswald is dead, and, if this kind of report could cast light on what kind of person he was, that would be in the national interest."

Commitment Sought

Judge Kelley said Oswald underwent psychiatric treatment after his court appearance. She refused to give further details of the case.

None of the four judges assigned to the Bronx Domestic Relations Court in 1953 could be reached for comment on the case. One of the four died in

1957, and the three others have since left the bench.

The Post said its information about the nature of the psychiatric report came "from other sources." It said that the report had recommended that Oswald be committed to an institution for unruly youths, but that the court had rejected the recommendation.

Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☐
Casper ☐
Callahan ☐
Conrad ☐
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☐
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☐
Trotter ☐
Tele Room ☐
Holmes ☐
Gandy ☐

Budington
W. E. B.

File 5 - EN
105-82535

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

105-82555-A

NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964

DEC 1 1953

4 JAN 8 1964

Russia's File on Oswald Is Handed Over to U.S.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Handwritten: *105-82555*
file 5-321

Dobrynin Sees Rusk, Delivers Consular Data

By Murrey Marder
Staff Reporter

Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin yesterday handed over to Secretary of State Dean Rusk a Soviet consular file on Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy.

The unusual step was taken at Soviet initiative, State Department spokesmen said.

It obviously was intended to demonstrate Soviet willingness to help solve the Oswald riddle. But probably much more importantly, the Soviet action was designed to help reduce any damaging impact that the strange case could have on American-Soviet relations because of Oswald's 1959-62 stay

FBI investigates source of small sums of money telegraphed to Lee Oswald in Dallas. Page A3.

in the Soviet Union, his marriage to a Russian woman, and his Marxist background in the United States.

Dobrynin spent only a short time with Rusk yesterday, State Department spokesmen said. He delivered copies of a file of correspondence between Oswald and the consular section of the Soviet Embassy here.

Related to Visa Plea

There were about 10 to 15 sheets of papers in the file, it was said, and the writing on many of them was in Russian. They were described as papers relating to Oswald's application for a visa to enter the Soviet Union.

The file of papers, a spokesman said, was promptly turned over to the Justice Department for use in the FBI investigation of the Oswald case.

- The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star _____
- New York Herald Tribune _____
- New York Journal-American _____
- New York Mirror _____
- New York Daily News _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____

105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964
DEC 1 1963

64 JAN 8 1964

The Soviet action was unprecedented. Normally, every country regards such documents as "privileged." They are only rarely exchanged even between very friendly countries.

If the documents produce some new light on the motivations of Oswald, who was himself slain before the Nation's television viewers as he was being transferred to another jail in the fantastic chain of events in Dallas, that would be an unexpected bonus to investigators.

Pending a translation and study of the documents, there was no indication last night if they would contain any significant information bearing on the Nov. 22 assassination of President Kennedy. Normally, officials here said, a consular file, by American terminology and usage, would contain rather routine information.

More significant, presumably, will be the foreign policy implications in the handing over of the Soviet file.

For the Soviet Union, the Oswald case has had profound international significance because of its potentially destructive effect on Soviet "peaceful coexistence" policy.

Not only Soviet relations with the West, but the internal Communist bloc struggle between Moscow and Peking hinges on this policy. Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev first came under direct, public fire from Communist China on its charges that he had "betrayed" Marxist-Leninist principles in the way he negotiated with President Kennedy to resolve the Cuban missile crisis of October, 1962.

The first Soviet reaction to President Kennedy's assassination was that the "base crime" must have been conceived by "rabid reactionaries" to destroy the prospect for improving American-Soviet relations. President Kennedy's death produced a tremendous outpouring of personal and national grief in the Soviet Union. Individual, and official, fear was ex-

pressed that this could be "a blow to world peace."

Then, after Oswald was slain, Soviet organs saw a "more mysterious and suspicious" possibility. They speculated that the President's assassination was indeed a "political crime, carefully prepared and planned" by "fascist-minded rabble," and that Oswald was killed to shut him up.

Judging by the "books and newspapers" Oswald was believed to have read, said Soviet commentators, "many of them are publications by American Trotskyites." Said one Soviet broadcaster, in a theme soon echoed by others, "... We might conclude that a long-thought-out, provocative operation was in the midst of being unfolded, reminiscent of the burning of the German Reichstag in 1933, which was needed by the German fascists to inflict a blow on Germany's progressive forces."

With Soviet concern that this might produce "a new, dirty wave of reaction" in the United States, it is undoubtedly in the Soviet interest to show that those connected with the "vile assassination" of President Kennedy are enemies of the Soviet Union as well as of the United States.

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Oswald Sought A.F.L.-C.I.O. Job, Acting Like 'Fellow Traveler'

By ~~FRED~~ POWLEDGE

Special to The New York Times

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30—

A labor official said today that Lee H. Oswald approached him for a job last May. The official said he got the impression that Oswald was inclined toward Communism.

E. H. Williams, director of the Louisiana and Mississippi region for the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, said Oswald had told him he had been unable to find a proper job.

Intensive Investigation

"He thought he was entitled to a good job," Mr. Williams said in a telephone interview from his home in Shreveport.

Mr. Williams said Oswald's manner, during two visits to the A. F. L. - C. I. O. office here, showed "that he was a little bit odd; he sounded like he might be a fellow traveler."

"You know," he added, "we can spot them pretty good."

Oswald, who was accused of assassinating President Kennedy, was killed himself in the Dallas police station.

The former Marine's 20-week stay in New Orleans last summer has been the subject of an intensive investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investi-

gation, which is trying to reconstruct his actions and thoughts prior to the assassination.

Mr. Williams said Oswald first wrote him a letter requesting information about employment. The labor official did not keep the letter, and he did not recall its complete contents, but he said he believed the return address was Magazine Street, New Orleans.

This would place the date of the letter sometime after May 9, when Oswald and his family moved into a white frame house at 4907 Magazine Street.

Mr. Williams said he did not reply to the letter because "we get lots of them, and we call them crackpot letters." He said many look on the A.F.L.-C.I.O. as an employment agency.

Arrived for Interview

In the letter, Mr. Williams said, Oswald wrote that he was coming to see him. Mr. Williams continued:

"He did show up, probably a week later. He wanted work. He said he'd tried to get jobs everywhere, all over the country, but that nobody seemed to want to give him a job that he could make a living at. He thought he was entitled to a good job."

"I asked him what union he belonged to. He said he didn't belong to any, but would join

one if he could get a good job. "I told him we weren't in the business of getting jobs for people, but that if he went to the employment service he could get a job."

Mr. Williams said Oswald returned to his office a few days later to continue the conversation. The labor official said he remembered little of the discussion. "He sat around a long time," said Mr. Williams. "He talked like a mixed-up kid who seemed to feel the whole world was against him; I suspected that he was a little bit odd."

Found Job as Oiler

Mr. Williams said it was the way Oswald acted, rather than anything he said, that indicated he might have been a "fellow traveler."

Oswald, who later was to proclaim himself a Marxist, did have a job on the day after he found the apartment on Magazine Street.

He started work on May 10 as an oiler, a maintenance man, in a New Orleans coffee warehouse, but he was dismissed on July 19 for incompetence.

Little is known of how Oswald supported himself between July 19 and Sept. 23, when he left New Orleans on a trip to Mexico, then went on to Dallas.

It is known that Oswald listed his occupation in the late summer as a commercial pho-

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times 57 _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date _____

61 JAN 5 1964

EX-108

REC-46

NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 7 1964

DEC 1 1963

105-82555
 file 5. 57

topographer's assistant. A check today of 18 commercial photographers in New Orleans — almost all of those who do business here — showed that none remembered having employed him.

It was also learned today that the Louisiana Department of Labor, which administers the unemployment compensation program here, turned over certain files to F. B. I. agents.

An official of the Labor Department refused to comment on whether the files contained records of payments made to Oswald during the summer, or whether they contained applications the young man had made for payments. He did imply that the records contained references to Oswald.

Disillusioned by Soviet

Mr. Williams's recollection of Oswald's bitterness coincided with the memories other persons in New Orleans had of the young man.

Yesterday it was disclosed that Oswald, in an Aug. 21 conversation with a New Orleans radio interviewer, expressed disappointment with what he found during a two-and-one-half-year stay in the Soviet Union. The interviewer, William K. Stuckey, quoted Oswald as having told him:

"It wasn't what I expected.

In many ways, it's just as bad as it is here. They have eliminated all the dissenters."

Mr. Stuckey said Oswald remarked, after a radio debate in which he was confronted unexpectedly with a question about his Russian trip: "Well, you've done your job."

A library worker remembered that last May, when Oswald applied for a library card, he grew angry when asked to produce personal identification.

Bitter Over Fine

In early August, when Oswald and a group of anti-Castro Cuban exiles were taken into Municipal Court on charges of disturbing the peace, Oswald was fined \$10 and the charges against the others were dismissed.

Oswald was later quoted as having recalled the matter with bitterness.

The only person in New Orleans who has publicly recalled Oswald's appearing happy is his maternal aunt, Mrs. Dutz Murret. Oswald stayed at the Murret house for a few days before finding the warehouse job.

Mrs. Murret said today that Oswald never spoke bitterly about her. She remembered that he had seemed "quite happy" when he found the apartment and moved his Russian-born wife and their child into it.

THE DALLAS MYSTERY

Large Questions Remain Unanswered About Oswald And Ruby Following Kennedy's Assassination

By DONALD JANSON

Special to The New York Times

DALLAS, Nov. 30 — The weight of evidence seemed quickly clear to Dallas law enforcement authorities: Lee Harvey Oswald conceived and carried out the assassination of President Kennedy Nov. 22 all by himself.

But he never confessed, and his murder at the hands of Jack Ruby last Sunday sealed his lips and raised a billowing cloud of doubt that he had plotted alone.

Speculation in the foreign press shows that the world and the country are far from satisfied that there was no conspiracy in last weekend's violent events in Dallas.

Did the 24-year-old "Marxist" know Ruby, operator of a striptease club here?

Did Ruby shoot the handcuffed Oswald in the Dallas police station to silence him? Or was Ruby telling the truth when he said he did it to avenge the death of the President?

Did the assassination result from a Communist plot? Was either the Soviet Union or Cuba, the countries to which Oswald had just sought visas, involved?

Question of Money

Where did Oswald, presumably broke, get the money for his recent trip to Mexico City? And for an automobile and gasoline?

What are Ruby's political views? What are his present underworld associations? Do either of these facets of the bolsterous nightclub owner's life bear on the case?

If Ruby was so patriotic that he could not bear the outrage of the President's slaying, why did he skip the opportunity to join the crowd that cheered Mr. Kennedy as he rode through downtown Dallas in the ill-fated motorcade?

Can Oswald's actions be explained adequately simply as those of an unstable malcontent with an ingrained hatred for authority?

An army of investigators here and elsewhere is seeking the answers to these and other questions. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has taken over the principal detective role in piecing the strands together, and its first report is expected next week. Other inquiries will follow.

Evidence is massive that Oswald, who moved to Russia in 1959 and sought to renounce his American citizenship, was the sniper who killed the President from the sixth floor window in a building on the motorcade route.

But he steadfastly denied it through long hours of interrogation undergone without the aid of counsel.

Despite his Marine service, a minority of the experts who have commented doubt that he could have fired three accurate shots in five seconds with such deadly aim with a cheap Italian bolt-action rifle at a distance of about one hundred yards.

But one unanswered question always leads to another. If the slight young assassin were working for others, would they not have provided him with much better equipment than the \$12.78 gun he got from a Chicago mail order house?

Near Kennedy

And might he actually have been shooting at Gov. John B. Connally of Texas, who was close to Mr. Kennedy in the Presidential car and was hit with the second bullet?

Oswald had written last year to Mr. Connally from Minsk, Russia, bitterly protesting a belated undesirable discharge from the Marine Corps that had just come to his notice. He believed Mr. Connally to be Secretary of the Navy, and he said he would "employ all means" to correct the injustice.

Most of Oswald's acquaintances picture him as a social misfit and loner, but that does not rule out suspicious associations.

He expressed his political views in public last summer by passing out pro-Castro leaflets of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans.

Yet, when he sought swift action on visas in Mexico City two months ago for Cuba and Russia, he was turned down. And in New York City, the national chairman of the Fair Play Committee said he had never heard of Oswald.

In Moscow, Oswald wrote out an affidavit saying "I affirm that my allegiance is to the Soviet Socialist Republic." Soviet officials allowed him to remain as an alien, but refused to grant him citizenship.

Nor would they cater to his fascination for weapons by allowing him to own a gun. Soon he was ready to return. As soon as he got to Fort Worth last year, he hired a public stenographer and dictated a long report critical of life in Russia.

It is difficult to imagine that any foreign government would employ a man of Oswald's uncertain tendencies and limited education and abilities as an agent to assassinate the President of the United States even

Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

The Washington Post and Times Herald ☒
The Washington Daily News ☒
The Evening Star ☒
New York Herald Tribune ☒
New York Journal-American ☒
New York Mirror ☒
New York Daily News ☒
New York Post ☒
The New York Times ☒
The Worker ☒
The New Leader ☒
The Wall Street Journal ☒
The National Observer ☒
People's World ☒

NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 3 1964

DEC 31 1963

53 JAN 9 1964

If a foreign power might have that aim.

More conceivable, perhaps, is that an extremist group in this country might seek the death of Mr. Kennedy. But there is no evidence yet revealed that provides more than the most tenuous links between Oswald and extremist groups.

He corresponded with the Communist Party of the U.S.A. in New York for information. He played a lonely role with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. He read The Worker. He subscribed to The Militant, a Trotskyite publication. But he also checked out library books critical of Communism, along with books on President Kennedy and the assassination of Huey Long.

What of Ruby?

What of Ruby? He said he never had heard of Oswald before the assassination. A stripper at his burlesque club said she found him crying at the



Pointer in The Detroit News
"The American Image."

club two hours after the President's death. She said he was full of expressions of concern over the loss to the Kennedy family.

Ruby's friends and relatives here paint him as a highly emotional man who might have gone out of his mind and taken it on himself to kill the killer to avenge the First Family.

He has been described as a hot-headed police buff, who once associated with Chicago gangland figures, and as a man who might act on impulse.

But he didn't act until two days after the assassination, when Oswald was being transferred from the city to the county jail. The transfer plan was well publicized, and the killing could have been closely planned.

Rumors are rampant that the action was intended to silence

Oswald, and that Ruby was the only logical opportunity to do it. But speculation linking the two men is fragile.

A performer at the Carousel, Ruby's strip club, thought he recalled seeing Oswald "eight or nine days" before the assassination. A dancer, who claims a good memory for faces, said he was wrong.

She said Ruby worked out with barbells at his bachelor apartment. He often did the same at the Y.M.C.A. here, where Oswald stayed briefly after arriving last Oct. 4 from his week-long trip to Mexico City.

After the assassination, Oswald went from his place of employment, from whence the fatal shots came, to his rooming house, then started walking in the direction of Ruby's new apartment.

While there is no proof that this was his destination, he was only a few blocks from there when he was stopped by Patrolman J. D. Tippett.

Changed Directions

He killed the policeman, another mass of evidence shows, and fled in another direction, toward the Texas theater, where he was captured.

If Ruby has any strong political views, they do not seem to be known to his associates.

If he was a Kennedy fan or supporter, he did not show it by turning out November 22 to see him.

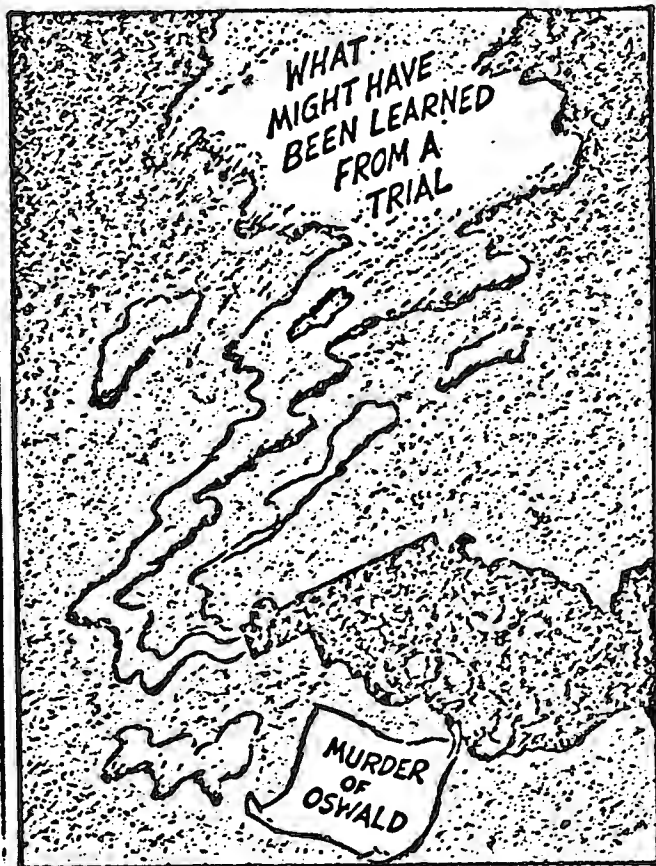
Whether Ruby retains gangland associations may be brought out in his murder trial in January.

A precarious financial situation that made it necessary for Oswald's family to live with friends while he eked out a living on unemployment compensation and a series of \$50 a week temporary jobs raises the question of how he got to Mexico and why the police found \$150 in the Dallas room where he last lived.

Possibly he hitch-hiked to Laredo and Mexico City from New Orleans in September, but on the way back he stopped in Alice, Texas, to seek employment at a radio station. The manager said he was driving a car then.

Many curious events occurred in the last weeks of Oswald's life. While there is no revealed evidence that anyone else was involved in the assassination, the disturbing doubts the events raised will not be dissipated until rumor is checked out and every relevant fact pieced together by competent authorities and made available to a world waiting for the answers.

THE EVENTS IN DALLAS



Shrinks in The Buffalo Evening News

"Up in smoke."



"It could have been many American cities besides Dallas."

Jurisdiction Changes Seen on Assassinations

By the Associated Press

If a Secret Service man guarding President Kennedy when he rode through downtown Dallas on November 22 had been killed, it would have been a Federal crime.

But the assassination of the President himself was not. It was murder under State law, so Federal authorities had no jurisdiction over the case and hence no authority to investigate, to bring charges or to prosecute the assassin in Federal Court.

Under existing law, it is a Federal crime to kill certain Federal officials while they are engaged in the performance of their duties.

In this category, in addition to Secret Servicemen, are judges, district attorneys and their assistants, United States marshals, FBI agents, postal inspectors, prison guards, game wardens, narcotics agents and others.

Congress Likely to Act

Congress now seems likely to make it a Federal crime to assassinate, or to attempt to kill, or to conspire to kill, the President, the Vice President and others in the line of presidential succession—the Speaker of the House, the President pro tempore of the Senate and Cabinet members.

Legislation of this nature has been introduced in both the Senate and the House since President Kennedy's assassination.

One of the bills was introduced by Chairman Eastland, and other members of the Senate Judiciary Committee. It may be considered at a committee meeting tentatively scheduled for Wednesday.

Senator Eastland told the Senate, "there can be no doubt that the protection of the President, and of others in the line of presidential succession, would be strengthened by making any attempt on the life of one of these individuals a Federal offense."

No States' Rights Issue

He said also "this is not a matter which raises any issue of States' rights"—an objection often raised to the extension of Federal police powers.

"The undoubted Federal interest in preserving the line of succession to the presidency, as well as in preserving the life of the President himself, fully justifies a Federal statute in this area," Senator Eastland said.

Senator Eastland's bill provides for the death penalty in case of an actual killing, with discretion in the court to sentence an assassin to prison for as long as life. For an attempt to kill or conspiracy to kill, the penalty would be imprisonment for any term of years or for life.

The slaying of President Kennedy's alleged assassin by a Dallas nightclub operator has

given rise to an added suggestion that perhaps the murder of a presidential assassin should also be made a Federal crime.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

filed in 105-8555 Lee H. Oswald

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

105-8555

NOT RECORDED
141 DEC 19 1963

DEC 1 1963

53 DEC 9 1963

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Oswald Had Court

Record Here
FBI Studies Bronx
Psychiatric File

105-82555
 105-82555
 5-68

82 JAN 15 1964

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Evans _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Mr. Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1-NEW YORK POST

Date: 12/1/63
 Edition: WEEKEND
 Author:
 Editor: DOROTHY SCHIFF
 Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
 UNDER INVESTIGATION

Character: AFO

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: NYO

105-82555-11
 NOT RECORDED
 128 JAN 15 1964

© 1963, New York Post Corp.

Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy, has a psychiatric and truancy record in Bronx Children's Court, The New York Post has learned exclusively.

The FBI has been given the details, Florence M. Kelley, Presiding Justice of the Family Court, confirmed to The Post.

It was learned from other sources that the psychiatric report recommended young Oswald—then only 13—for commitment. The recommendation was turned down by the court.

The probation report found schizophrenic tendencies and said that Oswald was "potentially dangerous."

The boy's mother testified that she could not cope with him.

Oswald appeared in Bronx Domestic Relations Court, Children's Branch, in 1953, under Docket No. 2379.

The court at that time was composed of four judges: Hubert T. Delaney, Patrick J. Fogarty, J. Walter McClancy and Dudley F. Sicher. Delaney's term expired on Aug. 31, 1955. Fogarty retired last Dec. 31. McClancy is retiring this Dec. 31. Sicher died in 1957.

The judges in this court generally are split up, two sitting in Family Term and two in Children's Term. Delaney, named last April as chairman of a commission Gov. Rockefeller set up to review the state's low-rent housing program, told The Post that he had no recollection of sitting in the Oswald case. Fogarty said that he could not remember such a case, either. McClancy said the same thing.



JUSTICE FLORENCE KELLEY
Gave data to FBI.

Young Oswald had been brought into court for long-term truancy.

Teachers and principals in the Bronx told The Post that Oswald had spent only 15 days out of the entire school term at JHS 117, and that later he was "below par" at JHS 44.

Shortly after their appearance in Children's Court, Mrs. Oswald and her son left New York.

The Oswald court file is now in the custody of Justice Kelley, who was named Presiding Justice of the court in 1962.

She confirmed The Post's information that there was a psychiatric report on young Oswald, but refused to discuss the nature of it.

"Our records are always confidential and we never reveal them to anyone," Justice Kelley said. "I did give some of the information to the FBI, as an exception, and contrary to our regular rules, for the simple reason that Oswald is dead and if this kind of report could cast light on what kind of person he was, that would be in the national interest."

[Oswald, in police custody, was shot to death by Jack Ruby, operator of a Dallas strip club, two days after the assassination of President Kennedy. In addition to the assassination charge, Oswald faced a murder charge in the death of Patrolman J. F. Tippitt, slain while trying to apprehend him shortly after the President was struck down. Ruby must now stand trial for killing Oswald.]

Justice Kelley told The Post she had reached her decision to reveal the Oswald file only after long reflection. The Children's Court—now part of Family Court—is protected by stringent state laws against publicizing any child, or family, appearing before it.

"The law says every record we have is confidential and cannot be revealed, except in the discretion of the Pre-

Justice—In this case, me—to an authorized agency," Justice Kelley said.

"I made the exception because I felt the report could throw some light on the man who had been accused of assassinating the President.

From other sources, The Post learned that the discovery of a psychiatric court record developed this way:

When Lee Harvey Oswald was arrested as a suspect in the President's death, a probation officer here was immediately struck by the familiarity of the name. "This rings a bell with me—I think I once had a kid like that," he said.

The file in the Oswald case which contained the psychiatric report then was found and turned over to Justice Kelley.

Oswald was a student at JHS 44, 1825 Prospect Av., The Bronx, during his early teen years from March, 1952 to January, 1953.

The FBI has taken down the names of every student who shared Oswald's home room, the school principal, Nicholas Cicchetti, told The New York Post Saturday, and is trying to track them down.

"The home-room teacher, who was also his guidance counselor, knew him the longest time," said Cicchetti, "but she is dead."

"Barely Passable"

Oswald's grades are confidential, as are those of every student, said Cicchetti, and he could say nothing more than that his grades were "barely passable."

His teachers rated him satisfactory in conduct and effort, but unsatisfactory in dependability, cooperation and self-control.

Health records showed Oswald

had trouble with his hearing when he first came to JHS 44, but this cleared up the following term. Also, he had a mastoid operation before coming to New York.

Cicchetti said FBI men came to the school early this week and "asked every question a man could ask" about the former pupil.

The only teacher still there who remembered Oswald, he said, was a physical education teacher who had "only a fleeting remembrance" because Oswald was one boy in a large group.

No Guidance Files

The school kept no guidance files on Oswald, Cicchetti said, because that is not part of the official records.

Oswald came to The Bronx from Fort Worth, where he spent most of his childhood. The family lived at first at 1455 Sheridan Av., then moved to E. 179th St. His mother worked as a sales clerk.

He attended Trinity Lutheran School, 2125 Watson Av., for three weeks, then transferred to JHS 117, 1865 Morris Av., before transferring to JHS 44.

His attendance record at JHS 117 was very poor, according to school officials, with three absences reported for every day he was in school. It was not possible to determine from the records whether the absences were truancy, or caused by illness.

Did Very Poorly

Mrs. Sylvia Mininberg, principal of JHS 117, said Oswald was there one term, and "didn't do well in our school." She said records showed he failed nearly all his subjects.

"So far as I could ascertain," she said, "he wasn't a good student."

She said none of the teachers at 117 remembered Oswald, and the principal at that time is no longer alive.

Murderers: Two of a Kind

By James A. Brussel, M.D.

No crimes have shaken this country in modern times like the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy and the kidnapping-murder of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr.

Although 31 years apart, there is a remarkable similarity between the two alleged killers. Lee Harvey Oswald and Bruno Richard Hauptmann.

I say "alleged" because, despite the convincing circumstantial evidence in both cases, Oswald and Hauptmann denied their guilt right to the moment they died. They stubbornly refused to discuss the case; in fact, they were unwilling to talk about practically anything.

What manner of men were these?

I believe they suffered from paranoia. This is not to be confused with "paranoid."

Paranoia is marked by a well-organized delusion built on a personal grudge against some person or organization.

If you grant the basic premise—the delusion—then everything else the paranoiac relates to it is logical.

Thus, a man may say he was appointed to the Secret Service by President Wilson and, therefore, should work at nothing other than guarding the Chief Executive and hunting down counterfeiters. All this is true; the only false part is that the deluded individual was never appointed by any president to the Secret Service.

The paranoiac person has illogical, unsystematized delusions. He may hear imaginary voices or see images, and his irritability, suspicious, argumentative—even assaultive—behavior usually brings him to the attention of the police, or to a psychiatrist, or a mental hospital.

The paranoiac, on the other hand, bends over backward to stay out of trouble. His conduct is impeccable. He keeps himself above open clashes with authority. That is why the paranoiac is so seldom seen in the psychiatrist's office or in a mental institution.

Paranoia reaches its clinical peak when the individual is in the prime of life—the 20s and 30s. Hauptmann was 34; Oswald 24.

Paranoiacs Well-Proportioned

Physically, paranoiacs are generally well-proportioned, not necessarily muscular. They are neither scrawny nor obese.

Paranoiacs are "loners"; they take no one into their confidence and usually work alone. Oswald's and Hauptmann's wives knew nothing of their husbands' criminal plans and works.

A paranoiac can be exceptionally shrewd, cunning and daring, but as human beings they are not infallible.

While they do not show their seething anger, much less speak of it (unless they are positive they have a kindred listener), they are intensely bitter and capable of hate beyond description.

They are the 100 percent sadists.

It is alleged that Hauptmann and Oswald worked alone; quite in keeping with the diagnosis of paranoia. But this does not rule out using, even welcoming, assistance in making revenge possible.

What grudge did Hauptmann have?

It isn't known, but judging by his asocial existence, his drab, humorless attitude, it can be safely deduced that he despised life for the "dirty

From earliest life he had been a scrimper and a hoarder; possessing money meant power and security to him.

It is well known that he never spent money, a contradiction of his claim that the ransom money found in a shoe box in his home was gained from stock market ventures.

Crime was not new to him; he had been convicted of theft in Germany (where he had served in the army). He succeeded in entering the United States illegally—his second offense (if there were no others in his murky past).

Many persons felt that Hauptmann did not have the mental capacity to plan and execute the kidnapping of the Lindbergh child.

At the time of the trial, Governor Hoffman was one of the most outspoken doubters of Hauptmann being the lone agent. New Jersey's chief executive asked why the Lindbergh dog did not bark when Hauptmann entered the child's room (the animal was an excellent watchdog)—why the Crocs

Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

REC-25

NOT RECORDED
122 JAN 8 1964

DEC 1 1953

68 JAN 10 1954

nursemaid never heard him, why she fled the United States to her native land, there to remain in seclusion, refusing to see reporters or official questioners.

All paranoids (including schizophrenics) and paranoiacs are at least potentially dangerous. In Oswald's case we know this to have been in evidence since his early childhood. He had been brought to court after a record of truancy and difficulty at home with his mother (the first indication of hatred for authority) and the judge refused a psychiatrist's request to certify him to a mental institution.

There were many other never-to-be answered queries.

Lee Harvey Oswald had been in the U. S. Marine Corps, where he came face-to-face with rigid discipline which he abhorred. He received a "discharge without honor" (not quite the same as an outright dishonorable discharge).

This became the basis for his grudge: he had been "mistreated" by the Federal government, specifically (and coincidentally) by Secretary of the Navy John B. Connally, who became Governor of Texas and a target of the same gun that killed the President.

Oswald, regardless of his marksmanship and the distance from his victims, may have intended to shoot only the Governor.

If the killer's prime target had been President Kennedy, why select Dallas? This was a year that would end in a national election.

The President could be expected to visit every large city in the country before next November. Is it not logical to assume that Oswald may have had a burning drive to murder both men—the former Secretary of the Navy and the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces?

Dallas then becomes a reasonable choice: it can be anticipated that when JFK comes to Texas he will parade in the Lone Star State's big town—with Connally.

Oswald was dedicated to the achievement of the goal of revenge above all else.

If—and this is a big "if"—Oswald had voiced his grudge in the presence of someone with similar base intentions (or convinced Oswald he was so inclined) and could use an embittered but paranoiac to serve his purpose, then the ex-Marine might have been induced to be a pigeon, believing he was receiving assistance. Let us see if his actions prior to the assassination bear this out.

Looking back to last Summer we find Oswald in New Orleans, where he sings two different songs: he tries to join the anti-Castro Cuban faction, pointing to his experience in the Marines (and his possession of a Marine manual of arms) as evidence of his potential military leadership. It didn't get him far.

At the same time he champions fair play to Castro, later going so far as to organize such a committee with himself as chairman. During the time he was trying to

gain membership in the anti-Castro organization he handed out pro-Castro pamphlets.

Demented Person Or Shrewd One?

Question: Was this the behavior of a demented person or a shrewd individual?

Would he, for example, had he accepted "assistance," have been trying to prove that he could confuse people where they couldn't identify him with either party?

Subsequent activity seems to indicate this was preliminary to a well-worked-out scheme. Detailed plotting and extreme caution are natural characteristics of the paranoiac would-be assassin.

Oswald went to Dallas and took pains to avoid drawing attention to himself.

He sought to blend into the masses as just a plain guy, an ordinary guy, a poor guy. He did not even permit himself to be different from the average Joe by being unemployed and ending up on relief rolls. But the post he filled was an ordinary, routine job of storing text books.

Despite his front of poverty, he had the money—or got it from somewhere—to travel to Mexico to try to obtain a passport to Cuba.

In his grim determination to avenge the wrong done to him by the Federal government, why did he mix in pro- and anti-Castro movements?

The pro-Castro faction certainly has no lost love for this country; Oswald could have championed anti-Castro action merely as a "front" to cover up opposite leanings.

We must remember that Lee Harvey Oswald, like all paranoids, was shrewd, intelligent, and clever. He buys a gun by ordering it from a firm in Chicago, using a phony name and address.

Why do anything so "stupid" as bringing the murder weapon disguised as a package (palm off as "curtain rods") into the building during broad daylight?

It wasn't stupid. He was smart enough to know that Secret Service men and local police would probably go through buildings along the parade route as close to the last minute as they could. Therefore, Oswald had to wait until he could be reasonably certain he wouldn't be discovered.

He was shrewd enough to realize that shooting from the rear of victims rather than the front would give at least a few seconds extra time to get away. If someone is shot (and the killer is not in sight) it is a natural reflex to look for the murderer in front of the victim, not to the rear.

True, the shot was heard and that drew eyes in the direction of the killer, but Oswald may have counted on a brass band to drown out the bullet's noise. There was no music at that moment and he couldn't wait.

Wanted to Live So He Could Gloat

How could the careful planner leave the gun behind him? He had to. Coming out of the building in broad daylight with something as bulky as a paper-wrapped gun would certainly attract unwanted attention.

Oswald surely had two more angles to his scheme: he intended to live so that he could gloat, and he planned to gain this goal, should he be apprehended and charged with the crime, by feigning mental illness.

This is a sardonic twist, considering that he had been mentally ill all along.

The minute the shocking crime is executed, Oswald "goes into his act."

He begins to behave queerly.

Now it's all or nothing in his attempt to put over his "performance."

He boards a bus, and when the passengers are informed of the assassination, Oswald bursts into hysterical laughter.

He wants to attract attention, whereas he had avoided public notice prior to the killing.

He goes home, changes coats, and later his actions prompt a policeman to question Oswald.

We said that no one, even the shrewd paranoiac, is infallible.

He probably panicked at the idea of being clapped in jail before he could "enjoy" the fruits of his foul deed.

He kills the inquiring policeman but then, he can later reason to himself, even this crime—apparently committed without motive—would only serve to support his claim to mental illness.

He secretes himself in a movie theatre only to act "oddly" so that the management must take notice of him and summon the police.

The paranoiac often becomes so engulfed in his drive for revenge that when he accepts assistance he is too preoccupied to notice that he may be the one who is assisting.

If any political overtones are attached to Oswald's crime, I am not qualified to weigh them. The FBI and our intelligence services are the experts in that field.

Suppose, however, that some organization that violently anti-American wished to do away with the one man who had the unshakable courage to stand up to Cuban Communism.

Who Would Be The Trigger Man?

Whom would they select as the trigger agent? Certainly it would have to be someone who paid more than lip service to Marxist preachments.

Oswald had gone to Russia in 1959 to live as a staunch admirer of Soviet principles. He subsequently says he is disillusioned. Meanwhile he has gained a Russian wife. Now he desires to return to his native land. Oswald had no trouble in getting out of Russia.

We know that persons who enter the USSR with the idea of hitting the Moscow trail and later become disillusioned do not find it an easy matter to quit Mr. K's land when they wish to.

So Oswald has some firsthand experience with and knowledge of the tenets to which Castro subscribes. The former Marine is a native-born American, knows Yankee life and ways, knows military service routine, and knows the customs and practices that are typically American.

He could be the counterpart of a C. I. A. agent.

It is interesting to note that not too long before the assassination Oswald had applied for membership in the Civil Liberties Union.

More cover-up? Let's say that contradictions are part of the paranoiac's plan to confuse.

So, too, with Hauptmann. He had a dandy story that couldn't be proved; but it couldn't be disproved.

When police found the ransom money in his home, Hauptmann said that a friend, Isidor Fisch, had given him a shoe box to keep while Fisch went to Germany.

Incidentally, Hauptmann denied being the man who had been handed the ransom money on the night of April 2, 1932 by Dr. John F. Condon while Lindbergh waited in a car nearby; and no one could prove that Hauptmann had been the recipient.

Fisch, meanwhile, had died. Hauptmann frankly admitted he had opened the shoe box. When he saw that the contents were gold certificates, he became fearful because he knew gold notes, at that time, were illegal.

It was one of these notes that had trapped the carpenter.

An alert gas station attendant had received a \$20 gold certificate from Hauptmann and notified the police.

Hauptmann said he became so fearful of being caught with the illegal money he hid it in a closet.

Nice story. Prove it; disprove it.

Oh, yes. The yarn about Wall Street investments. Hauptmann was able to produce a receipt that verified he had paid \$100 to an investment counselor for advice.

Both Shrewd Arch Criminals

Make no mistake about these two arch criminals. They were paranoiacs; they were shrewd (while appearing, each in his own fashion, to be stupid in many ways); they could have been, however, unwitting tools of someone or someones.

As we have seen, Oswald and Hauptmann had common characteristics.

Not the least of these, in an evaluation of paranoia, is the incredible neatness, tidiness, orderliness of each.

We know that Hauptmann kept every item of his apparel in a designated place, every chisel, plane and nail in its special niche in his tool chest.

We know that Oswald, as related by his landlady, was immaculately clean, bathing every day, leaving the bathtub spotless.

One final note, applicable to Oswald and our times.

Much is being said about nationwide hate, a sort of emotional epidemic that infected the ex-Marine.

Yes, there is hate, there always has been; perhaps there always will be hate.

But Oswald didn't need to contract it; he was born with it. His personality was distorted and ripe for hatred when and if he were thwarted, disappointed, or insulted—by his standards.

He needed no one to teach him to hate, he didn't have to be inoculated with its virus.

If anything, he could give lessons in hatred; there was nothing for him to learn.

As we listen to various notables pontificate on hatred, we are led to believe that this nation is in the acute throes of an epidemic of hate.

Oswald didn't require widespread disease to contract it; he was endowed with it at an early age. All he needed was an emotionally painful injury to release his hatred.

And what of Hauptmann?

Was the United States in the middle of an epidemic of hate in 1932? He didn't even come from this country; he brought his quirk from Germany.

Hauptmann and Oswald; two paranoiacs . . . and two of the most shocking crimes in modern American history.

Dr. Brussel's Photo Deductions

PARANOIACS? . . . Both died for heinous crimes, and both had striking similarities in life. Both were in their prime. Both were symmetrical in build, of regular features, clean-shaven, neat of dress, even to knotted tie, unobtrusive in manner, unnoticeable in a crowd. These, says Dr. James A. Brussel, are the marks of a paranoiac killer. See Page 1 Photos.

Do the assassination of President Kennedy and the murder of the Lindbergh baby have anything in common?

Yes, says Dr. James A. Brussel, author of "The Layman's Guide to Psychiatry." He

names them as Lee Harvey Oswald and Bruno Richard Hauptmann, both paranoiacs. Dr. Brussel has frequently been consulted by police in homicide investigations and other baffling crimes.



LEE HARVEY OSWALD



BRUNO RICHARD HAUPTMANN

Both Had Striking Similarities in Life

As a Schoolboy, Oswald Pinched and Bit But Grown, He Was the Model Roomer

'Das Kapital' Was His Bible
But Moscow Spurned Him and
Even Fidel Castro Said No

By Laurence Stern and Alfred E. Lewis
Staff Reporters

DALLAS—A rain had just washed the skies to a brilliant north Texas blue. The sun glistened on the faces of those who had come to greet the President and the First Lady. It was not a setting for tragedy.

Then, as the official motorcade swung toward the spaghetti-like maze of the Dallas underpass, they cracked out from overhead—the three shots that reverberated around the world and will echo timelessly in the Nation's memory.

In this senseless lurch of history, a President was dead. An obscure and sullen-faced young man, Lee Harvey Oswald, flashed before the world's eyes and then he too was destroyed.

Lee Harvey Oswald

Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

Barling

KW

REC 55
file 5-E
105-82555

The Washington Post and Times Herald E-4
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

REC 55

105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 6 1964

DEC 1 1963

68 JAN 13 1964

An ever-tightening chain of evidence seems to have assured Oswald a secure niche of infamy in the history books of the future. Yet he died proclaiming his innocence, without the benefit of a trial. Thus, as Oswald's lips are sealed forever, the doubts and suspicions over the tragedy in Dallas may haunt the Nation for years to come.

An Open Case

THE VISIBLE FACTS of what happened on the morning of Nov. 22 are familiar to the American people. The awful moment itself has been frozen on countless television tapes and newspaper and magazine pages.

But the covert chain of events culminating in the three rifle shots that detonated in downtown Dallas are still being investigated by platoons of Federal and local police. The case is not closed.

On the morning of Nov. 22, Lee Oswald was being driven to work in downtown Dallas by a coworker, B. Wesley Frazier. He had an ungainly package under his arm. "Window blinds," Oswald explained curtly when Frazier asked about the bundle.

At about the same time, President Kennedy, 30 miles away, was preparing to address an outdoor gathering at Fort Worth in a drizzle that had not yet lifted.

The President, who had come in hopes of damping down factional fires in the Lone Star State's Democratic Party, was visibly pleased with the way things were going in Fort Worth.

After nearly two hours of handshaking, waving and political banter, the touring group—the Kennedys, Vice President and Mrs. Johnson, Gov. and Mrs. John Connally—returned to the presidential jet, Air Force One.

At 11:30 a.m., the presidential party touched down again at Dallas's Love Field. Temperatures in Dallas were in the balmy 70s and throngs had formed all the way from the airport along the 10-mile motorcade route through downtown Dallas.

Shortly after noon, on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building, Charlie Givens, a porter, saw Oswald and asked if he wanted to go to lunch. "Not now," Oswald replied. "Just send the elevator back up."

Although the sixth floor of the textbook storage building is a dead storage area, the presence of Oswald, a stock clerk, in the deserted area did not appear to arouse Givens' suspicions.

At 12:20 p.m., the President's motorcade was making a sharp turn from Main st. and swinging into a ramp that passed under a railroad overpass. The limousine, its protective bubble top packed away, had just passed the windows of the textbook building.

The wife of Gov. John Connally turned to the President and gaily observed, "Mr. President, you can't say Dallas wasn't friendly to you."

Then came the three shots, the horror and bedlam that were re-enacted time and time again on the television screens of the world.

A Backfire Noise

AT THE MOMENT the shots were fired, Roy S. Truly, director and superintendent of the Texas School Book Depository, was on his way to lunch with another company executive and they decided to look on as the President drove by.

"I heard what I thought was a backfire noise," Truly said. "Then I heard someone yell, 'Someone up there has a gun!'"

"That's my building!" Truly shouted back. "I work in there."

He was quickly joined by a policeman, and they ran up the steps together, the officer with gun drawn. The two men scrambled up the stairs to the second floor. As they made their way to a back stairway, the policeman saw Oswald standing beside a soft drink machine, sipping from a Coke bottle.

The officer ran toward Oswald and held the revolver at close range. "He's all right. He's one of my employees," assured Truly. The two men then continued on their way. Later, the employer described Oswald's demeanor in this incident as "cool as a cucumber—although he seemed a little bothered by the gun."

Oswald walked past a girl clerk who exclaimed, "Oh my land! the President has been shot!"

Oswald jumped on a bus headed for Oak Cliff, an area of Dallas, where he lived by himself during the week in a tiny ~~22-a-week~~ room. Apparently impatient at the floundering of the bus in the choked downtown traffic, Oswald was seen to get off after several blocks. He flagged a cab and told the driver to drop him off at a corner five blocks beyond his rooming house.

"He came dashing in about 1 o'clock," recalled housekeeper Earline Roberts, "ran into his room and grabbed a zipper jacket and ran right out again. I said to him, 'You're in a mighty big hurry, aren't you?' and he never answered me, and he hasn't answered

Fitted a Lookout

OSWALD HEADED north toward a neighborhood shopping center. Police Pvt. J. D. Tippit, riding alone in a scout car, hailed him over. A lookout had been broadcast for a "white male, 5 feet 10, 150 to 160 pounds and about 30 years of age."

Oswald talked to the officer for several minutes and then Tippit got out of his car and began to walk toward him, around the front of the car. The policeman was stopped by three bullets fired into his chest from a distance no greater than the width of his motor.

Tippit died almost instantly and Oswald darted off through a vacant lot, where three spent revolvers and bridges were found.

John C. Brewer, a 22-year-old shoe salesman, noticed the disheveled-looking Oswald as he slipped into a lobby between the two display windows of a Hardy shoe store at the sound of approaching police sirens.

"He stood with his back toward the street. He was breathing hard and his shirttail was out," said Brewer. "His hair was mussed up and he looked scared—as though he was hiding from someone." Brewer had been listening to a radio broadcast of President Kennedy's assassination and decided to keep his eye on the man.

The police car drew up almost to the store lobby, then made a U-turn and disappeared. Oswald walked up the street toward the Texas Theater. On the marquee was the movie title, "War Is Hell."

"He managed to slip in (without paying) without the cashier or the usher noticing him," said Brewer. "I talked to the usher, Butch Burroughs and he and I locked all the emergency exits and asked the cashier to call police. We took our stations at the emergency exits."

When the police arrived, the war film was stopped and the lights were flashed on. From the stage, Brewer singled out Oswald in the sparse audience. The suspect started out of his seat and moved toward the advancing policemen, then retreated to his chair.

Pvt. N. M. McDonald, who has more than eight years on the Dallas force, came up behind Oswald. "I ordered him to stand up," said McDonald. "He answered, 'Well, I guess it's all over now.' He raised his hands—and suddenly he made a fist and elbowed me in the nose. Blood gushed over my thing."

Slowed the Trigger

OSWALD HAD DRAWN his revolver, and as the two men grappled over the weapon, they fell into adjoining seats.

"I got my hand on the butt of his gun," said McDonald. "I could feel Oswald's hand on the trigger. I jerked my hand and was able to slow down the trigger movement. He didn't have enough force to fire it."

Oswald smashed the pistol against McDonald's face, leaving a 4-inch gash. But by this time other policemen had reached the struggling pair and pounced on Oswald.

Oswald was pummeled by the arresting officers until his face was puffed and battered. "Kill the President, will you?" one officer shouted in a choked voice. As they led the suspect out of the theater, someone shouted, "Kill the sonuvabitch."

"I'm not resisting arrest!" Oswald shouted repeatedly. "This is police brutality!"

At 7:15 that night, long after President Kennedy's body had been returned to Washington, Lee Oswald was formally charged with the murder of Patrolman Tippit. At 11:36 p.m., Oswald was charged with the murder of John F. Kennedy. When he confronted newsmen in the Dallas police station, Oswald professed to know nothing about either slaying.

Oswald did acknowledge to Dallas police that he bought the pistol, believed to be a Colt revolver, two months before.

After his arrest, Oswald stuck to his declarations of innocence despite grueling hours of questioning. There was a defiant set to his face, an arrogant curl on his lips.

Token Security

FRIDAY NIGHT, after Oswald was charged with the murder of Tippit, he was taken into a lineup basement room of the police station. Some 125 newsmen were jammed into the place.

It was a confusion of television cables, camera equipment and a clamorous press.

Speaking into a cluster of microphones thrust into his face, Oswald denied killing the President, said he had refused to take a lie detector test and asked for counsel, Communist Party-of America defense attorney John J. Abt.

Security precautions by Dallas police were at best token. One newsmen getting off the elevator in the basement was told by a policeman, there to check credentials, "I know you, go ahead."

The reporter said he had never seen the officer before. Then he vouched for a fellow reporter to save him the time getting out press credentials. "O.K." the officer said. "If he's o.k. with you, fine."

No one paid much attention that night to the burly strip joint entrepreneur Jack Ruby, who circulated through the station handing out sandwiches, ingratiating self-introductions and business cards to newsmen, police and anyone else who accepted.

A Carnival Disrupted

BY THE FOLLOWING morning, a carnival atmosphere had taken over in the police station. Oswald was to be transferred to the Dallas County Jail. Finally he appeared. "Are you part of a Communist conspiracy?" one reporter shouted. "Why did you do it?" another yelled.

Then at 11:19 a.m. Ruby, who had slipped into the crowded police station through the basement garage ramp, darted out of the crowd of newsmen. He jammed a revolver into Oswald's ribs and fired once.

In less than two hours Oswald, the strange misfit, died of massive internal injuries at Parkland Hospital only a few feet from where President Kennedy had been pronounced dead the previous day.

If Oswald's assassination motives are still obscure, so are the thoughts and emotions that drove Ruby to an act from which there was no escape. His reputation in Chicago was that of a small-time hoodlum. No one in Dallas knew him to be a man of strong patriotic or personal loyalty. He was good to his friends, quick to anger and reportedly was fond of the President.

But would he have killed and faced certain prosecution to avenge the President's death? This question is still being plumbed by investigators.

What is the case against Lee Harvey Oswald? All the police agencies with a hand in the investigation—the Justice Department, the FBI, the Secret Service and the Dallas Police Department—insist that it is an unshakable one. From the standpoint of evidence, the major points are these:

- Ballistic tests showed that the gun that killed President Kennedy was unmistakably the one that Oswald ordered from a Chicago mail order house last March in his own handwriting. The weapon is a bolt-operated, clipped, 6.5 mm. Italian rifle.

- Oswald's wife Marina testified that her husband owned a similar weapon and that it was missing from the garage of her home on the morning of the assassination. Witnesses saw him carry an elongated package to work.

- Oswald's palmprint was found on a box beside a barricade of cartons in the sixth floor window through which a protruding rifle barrel was seen from below.

- The suspect was the only employee of the School Book Building who was missing at a 1:15 p.m. checkup. It was at this point that Oswald was named in a police radio lookout.

- Police paraffin tests established that Oswald had fired a gun that day. Gunpowder traces were found on both hands and his face.

- In Oswald's room police found a map of Dallas tracing the President's motorcade route, the assassination scene marked by an X and even a line showing the trajectory of the shot at the Presidential limousine.

No Doubt

THIS ARRAY of evidence was outlined for the press at a news conference last Sunday by Dallas County District Attorney Henry Wade, a man who prides himself on his conviction record. Wade closed the session with this exchange:

"Q—Would you be willing to say, in view of all this evidence, that it is now beyond a reasonable doubt at all that Oswald was the killer of President Kennedy?"

"A—I would say that without any doubt he is the killer—the law says beyond a reasonable doubt, to a moral certainty, which I have—there is no question that he was the killer of President Kennedy."

"Q—That case is closed in your mind?"

"A—As far as Oswald's concerned, Justice Department officials, the FBI and the Secret Service are convinced that Oswald pulled the trigger that fired the bullet that killed the President. But there are still many unsolved questions. And rumors upon rumor in the superstitious sphere of Dallas, a town prone to conspiratorial thinking."

Was the assassination planned with anyone else? Did it have the sanction of an organization, a political party, a foreign power? After all, the speculation goes, Oswald was a Marxist with demonstrated interest in both the Soviet Union and Fidel Castro. These thoughts are racing wildly through the community and will have to be stilled, if they can be, by responsible authorities.

Many Intangibles

DID OSWALD know Jack Ruby, the man who murdered him in the sight of a national television audience last Sunday? Slow motion replays of the shooting suggest that Oswald saw Ruby as he advanced through the crowd of newsmen and recognized him. Also, one of Ruby's burlesque house performers claimed to have spotted Oswald in the place a week prior to the assassination. Later he hedged on his story and said he wasn't sure it was Oswald.

At this time, Federal investigators and Dallas Police say, there is no evidence that the two men knew each other.

Many suspicions have been expressed, especially in foreign newspapers, that the assassination was part of a right-wing conspiracy and that Oswald was a pawn to implicate the left. Dallas newspapers, conversely, are hinting that the assassination was an organized Communist conspiracy.

Authorities in Washington say there is no evidence to point in either direction. However Dallas County Assistant Prosecutor, Bill Alexander, said he found correspondence in Oswald's rented room on letterheads of the Communist Party of America, the Worker in New York and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

The Fair Play for Cuba letter, said the Dallas official, advised Oswald "how to organize a committee, raise funds, get a P.O. box and conduct activities to avoid nosy neighbors." The other letters were described as innocuous but friendly in tone.

Also in his tiny room at Beckley st., police found a bizarre photograph of Oswald—dressed in black—holding a rifle in one hand and two newspapers in the other, the Communist "The Worker" and the Trotskyist "The Militant," organ of the Socialist Workers Party. These two American Marxist publications are savagely critical of one another.

The scavengers said they also recovered a paperback book entitled "The Communist Manifesto," a Russian dictionary and an address book with notations in Russian, English and other languages.

Alexander said he noticed on the flyleaf of the address book a hand-drawn map of Red Square. "How did you identify it as Red Square? he was asked. "It just looked like it," Alexander replied. "Of course I don't read and write Russian . . . It had the right number of letters for 'Kremlin,' and it sort of approximated it. It looked like funny writing for 'Kremlin.'"

Also found in the address book was the name of Texas Gov. John B. Connally Jr.

A French correspondent reported that the FBI seized an amateur photographer's movie film showing silhouettes of two men in the sniper window. He also said an analysis of leftover chicken showed that it had been in the room overnight.

Initially the FBI denied that it knew of the film. Later it was established that the film had indeed been impounded by Federal agents but that the camera was panning on the wrong window. Dallas police originally announced discovery of the chicken at the sniper post but now say it may not have been brought there by Oswald.

The three 75- to 100-yard shots at a moving target that killed the President and wounded Gov. Connally may or may not have been an impressive feat of marksmanship. Experts are in disagreement on this point. It took seven seconds to get off the three precisely placed shots.

Since the weapon was clip-loaded (the clip was recovered by police) it was possible to fire in rapid sequence without reloading. The sniper had only to crank the rifle's bolt. Oddly, Oswald's Marine Corps marksmanship record was only average. There is no evidence that he practiced shooting. Early last month, however, Oswald had a Dallas gunsmith mount telescopic sights on his Italian carbine.

FBI Denial

HOW DID OSWALD finance a trip to Mexico City in late September? Who provided the car that drove him there? These questions are being intensively investigated by the FBI. The answers are not yet apparent. When Oswald was arrested on Friday after the assassination he had only \$13 with him. His job paid him only \$1.25 an hour.

A report that Oswald received telegraphed money in \$10 to \$20 denominations has been denied by Western Union officials. The story of the wired money was published in a Dallas newspaper yesterday. FBI spokesmen issued their standard "no comment" on the development. (See story on Page A3)

Dallas police and private sources declare that the FBI had been keeping tabs on Oswald's movements in Dallas and had, in fact, interrogated him on Nov. 16 in the suburban Dallas community of Irving, where his wife was living.

FBI sources have denied that they had spoken to Oswald in Dallas and said they did not have him under active surveillance at the time. However, these reporters overheard an FBI agent caution one acquaintance of Oswald's not to discuss FBI contacts with the assassination suspect. Agents did keep close tabs on Oswald in New Orleans after he was arrested and convicted of disorderly conduct for handing out pro-Castro material.

Even with advance knowledge of Oswald's presence in Dallas, those who know him insist, nothing in his behavior suggested that he was capable of murder. The New Orleans arrest was his only police record. Still the question persists—shouldn't the FBI have notified Dallas police or the Secret Service of Oswald's presence in the textbook building along the motorcade route?

Was Oswald out to gun Connally or just the President? In 1961 Oswald sought the assistance of Connally, as Secretary of the Navy, to reverse a dishonorable discharge that he received from the Marine Corps after it was learned that he had sworn allegiance to the Soviet Government in Moscow.

Oswald once indicated in an interview shortly after his arrival in Moscow that he had signed an affidavit declaring his loyalty to the Soviet Union—on Nov. 2, 1959—presumably as a preliminary step toward renouncing his American citizenship.

Connally speculated in a sickbed television interview that Oswald may have been aiming for both himself and the President. Connally's name had been pencilled into an address book found in Oswald's room. In his 1961 letter to Connally Oswald had said he would "employ all means" to reverse the Marine Corps action.

Introspective Child

WHO WAS Oswald? What made him tick?

Lee Harvey Oswald was born in New Orleans Oct. 13, 1939. His father, F. W. Oswald, died before he was born. His mother, Marguerite, switched from one job to another to support Lee Harvey and his two older brothers.

The one strong emotional attachment of his childhood appeared to have been his mother. Otherwise he was a withdrawn and introspective child who played alone and seemed acutely aware of his mother's constant economic struggle.

From an early age Oswald worked at after-school jobs. "He was a good boy his mother said. "He always brought the money home to his mother."

In the fourth and fifth grades his achievement scores were below average but his citizenship mark was "A." In sixth grade, his achievement score rose. His citizenship rating dropped to a B.

One recollection that goes back to Oswald's fourth grade class in Fort Worth was that of Monroe Davis, a classmate. "He was a duty fighter—a pincher and a biter. That's the way he would beat me."

His school grades were mediocre, although in junior and senior high school achievement tests he scored well above average in reading and vocabulary. Classmates remember him chiefly as a "loner"—always the outsider.

A former teacher at Ridgley Elementary School in Fort Worth remembered Oswald as a "lonely little boy everybody felt sorry for."

In junior and senior high school questionnaires, when Oswald was asked to list his close personal friends, his answer invariably was "None." At the same time, his favorite pastime would often be "Reading."

A junior high school classmate, Edward Voegel, recalled in a Columbia Broadcasting System interview that Oswald once spoke to him of plans to steal a revolver by using a glass cutter to remove the window pane behind which the weapon was displayed.

Voegel said he accompanied Oswald to the store, noticed that the window was covered with metal tape connected to a burglar alarm system and advised Oswald not to steal the weapon. "He thanked me and walked away," Voegel recalled.

His mother shuttled the family from one city to another: New Orleans, Fort Worth, Dallas, New York City, back to New Orleans, North Dakota, San Diego and, again, Fort Worth.

He described his adolescence and his intellectual development in a 1959 interview with a United Press International reporter who interviewed Oswald in the Soviet Union, where he spent three years after leaving the Marine Corps.

"I had a certain amount of friends," Oswald said, but I don't have many attachments now in the United States. In my childhood, I enjoyed few benefits of American society. I was a bookworm."

Literary Catholicity

OSWALD APPEARED to be a voracious reader as an adult, with a wide-ranging appetite that included popular non-Marxist books on world affairs.

In a New Orleans library last summer, Oswald checked out "Portrait of a President" by William R. Manchester. Found later on the flyleaf of the book was a rubber-stamped notation: "Fair Play for Cuba Committee."

Other books checked out by Oswald were "The Huey Long Murder Case" by Hermann B. Deutsch, "The Berlin Wall" by Deane and David Heller, "Portrait of a Revolutionary: Mao Tse-tung" by P. S. R. Payne; "Soviet Potential: A Geographic Appraisal" by George B. Gressy and "What We Must Know About Communism" by the popular non-Communist authors Harry and Bonaro Overstreet.

In Fort Worth, a public stenographer revealed Friday that she had been asked by Oswald to prepare a manuscript of a book that he had written on his travels in the Soviet Union shortly after he returned from Russia in June, 1962. The stenographer, Pauline V. Bates, remembered this much of the book:

"Conditions were terrible in his eyes. Several families living in one room. Everybody working. Women as well as men. Children placed in nurseries until they are old enough to go to state schools. The continual perpetual pressure of the Communist Party. The spying and the fear of electronic 'bugs.'"

"People spoke openly only in parks. He wrote about the May Day parades, carefully arranged. You better turn out unless you are really sick. Oswald said he worked in a Minsk factory 12 and 14 hours a day on a quota basis."

But she doesn't know whether he ever finished it. He rushed in one day and grabbed his notes, all copies and even her carbon paper. He left only a \$10 bill.

Found a 'Bible'

OSWALD'S INTEREST in Marxism was first awakened when he was 13. "An old lady handed me a pamphlet about saving the Rosenbergs," he told Miss Mosby. "I still remember that pamphlet . . . I don't know why." Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were executed June 19, 1953 on charges of conspiring to commit espionage for the Soviet Union.

"Then we moved to North Dakota and I discovered one book in the library, 'Das Kapital.' It was what I'd been looking for. It was like a very religious man opening the Bible for the first time.

"I started to study Marxist economic theories. I could see the impoverishment of the masses before my own eyes in my own mother. I thought the worker's life could be better. I found some Marxist books on dusty shelves in the New Orleans Library and continued to indoctrinate myself for five years."

Seven days after his 17th birthday, Oswald enlisted in the Marine Corps because "my family was poor and I didn't want to be a burden on my mother." He joined the Marines in Dallas in October, 1956, and after boot camp in California he was trained as an aviation electronics operator at the Naval Air Technical Training Center at Jacksonville.

Oswald was regarded as a good technician but his personal relations in the service were stormy. His hot temper flared often and he was known as a scrapper who often got the worst of a fight.

Donald Goodwin, Oswald's sergeant at Camp Pendleton, said ". . . he was such a hothead, I was glad when he shipped out. He was always having beefs with the guys in the barracks . . ."

Peter Connor, a West Haven, Conn., ironworker, remembers Oswald as a "real aggravator" with a constant, annoying smile. Oswald wouldn't join his companions when they headed out for a night on the town. "No one knew what he did," said Connor. One Marine acquaintance recalled that Oswald used his spare time to study Russian.

He was twice court-martialed—once for carrying an unregistered weapon and once for using disrespectful language toward a noncommissioned officer. He served in Japan from July, 1957 to October, 1958. "And the last eight months of his Marine duty were spent with the Third Marine Air Wing at El Toro, Calif. . . ."

On Sept. 11, 1959, "for reasons of hardship" in order to report to

mother. Oswald was granted a discharge and placed on inactive reserve status.

FBI agents are reportedly looking into allegations that following Oswald's discharge from the Marines he associated with a young right wing extremist from Mississippi in Greenwich Village, New York's bohemian district. The pair, according to New York press accounts, were reported to have made a habit of creating disturbances at liberal political meetings.

This new aspect of Oswald's tangled background originated with an informant who had gone to New York newspaper and radio stations on the day of the President's assassination, claiming that he served in the Marines with the other two men. Oswald, according to the informant's account, photographed disturbances created at the liberal gatherings and furnished them to a right wing publication.

The FBI declined to confirm or deny the report.

'Out of Prison'

A MONTH after his Marine discharge, unknown to his mother, Oswald turned up in Moscow. "I've been waiting to do it for two years, saving my money, just waiting until I got out of the Marine Corps, like waiting to get out of prison. For two years I've had it in my mind not to form any attachments because I knew I was going away," he said in a Moscow interview.

"My mother doesn't know. She's rather old. I couldn't expect her to understand. It wasn't fair of me to go without telling her, but it's better that way."

Mrs. Oswald phoned him in Moscow after reading news accounts of his presence there. When she reached him, the son hung up without saying a word.

He was soon disappointed with life in the Soviet Union. One of Oswald's Dallas associates heard him describe his three-year stay in Russia with much disillusionment.

"Lee complained that in the Soviet Union you had to take an appointed job, live in an appointed room," said the acquaintance. "You couldn't own a rifle, just a shotgun. I think he joined a rifle club although he said he regarded it as a paramilitary organization."

"He just didn't appear to like these strictures on his freedom."

In Moscow, Oswald had met a fellow American, Soviet affairs expert Priscilla Johnson. She remembered him as "pleasant enough but helpless and lost. His intellectual grasp was secondary, his hostility was the strongest element. I soon came to feel that this boy was the stuff of which fanatics are made."

The 19-year-old Oswald had boasted to an Italian correspondent in Moscow: "I am the youngest Marxist in all the United States."

Russia Was Boring

NEARLY A YEAR ago, Oswald had a long, earnest conversation with Samuel Ballen, a Republican petroleum economist in Dallas, in which he said he found Russia "incredibly boring." Oswald had dropped in to be interviewed for a job.

Ballen said he found Oswald to be "an independent thinking, inquiring young man," but declined to hire him. At one point in the conversation, Ballen asked Oswald why he went to Russia.

"He said, 'Well, I wanted to see what it was like. I wanted to make up my own mind. I didn't believe the newspapers.'"

What was it like? Ballen asked him. "His answer to what it was like was that it was incredibly boring," Ballen said. "There wasn't a darn thing to do. Everybody was working hard and didn't have much money. The only thing that made life bearable was the theater."

"Some people who I presume met him through the Russian church (in Dallas) felt that this was an interesting character and were trying to get people to go over and help determine in their minds whether he was a genius or a nut," Ballen says.

"Erudite" was the word that the Rev. Byrd Nelligas, associate pastor of the First Unitarian Church of Dallas, used to describe Oswald. They met at an Oct. 25 meeting of the American Civil Liberties Union, Dallas chapter.

"He had a good vocabulary. No dangling participles or split infinitives. In the dictionary definition of the word 'intellectual' he was an intellectual. He had a wide knowledge of different facts."

Helligas added that he sensed no "frustration through the erudition. He was calm."

Wife an Atheist

OSWALD'S WIFE was an atheist, Ballen says, but she wanted their child to be baptized in the Russian church here and later to make an independent religious decision. Everyone seemed to like her, but Oswald was another matter.

"There was a big debate among these people in the Russian-speaking community, 'Was he a genius or was he a nut?' He had unorthodox responses, independent responses to questions. He was a rather frail person physically. At least to me, he was the kind of person I could like. I kind of took a liking to him, I wanted to help him a little bit."

"Some other fellows who are better judges of character than I am were repelled by him, and said, 'That fellow's filled with hate.'"

Ballen, who is a member of the local chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, characterized Oswald:

"This was an individual who was reflective who was obviously of an independent frame of mind. . . . He had a kind of a Gandhi, far-off look about him. A year ago I would have said, I wouldn't say it now, to me he would have looked like the sort of guy who wouldn't touch a fly."

Oswald was "rather indefinite" about what kind of work he could do. "I think he indicated he had some training in photography and maybe he could get a job in that direction," Ballen says.

"I had the feeling that this was very much an independent thinking, inquiring young man, which was one of the reasons I took a liking to him. He didn't, but if at the time he had hit me up for some money, I would've given it to him," Ballen said.

"His response to pretty near any question would be an interesting and unorthodox response," said Ballen. "He's the first one I'd ever heard describe Russia as boring."

Ever an Alien

IN HIS first flush of enthusiasm as a Muscovite, Oswald had sworn allegiance to the Soviet Union. That was in November, 1959. It was the first step toward the Soviet citizenship he hoped to achieve, but it never came. He could not get beyond the status of resident alien.

Eight months later, Oswald appeared to be disenchanted with Russia and was speaking of returning to the United States. He found a job as a technician in Minsk and met a blonde girl, Maria. They were married a year later.

He had learned to speak and read Russian with fluency. "His vocabulary was better than his grammar," said a Russian-speaking Dallas acquaintance. "But he could both read and speak well."

Oswald's salary at the television factory, according to friends here, was 80 rubles a month. His wife, who had advanced pharmaceutical training, worked in a hospital and drew a pay check of only 40 rubles.

After numerous attempts to get an exit visa through Soviet and American Embassy channels, Oswald turned in desperation to Sen. John G. Tower (R-Texas) in January, 1962.

"Since June 20, 1960," Oswald wrote to Tower, "I have unsuccessfully applied for a Soviet exit visa to leave this country. The Soviets refuse to permit me and my Soviet wife (who applied at the U.S. Embassy, Moscow, July 8, 1960, for immigration status to the U.S.A.) to leave the Soviet Union.

"I am a citizen of the United States of America and I beseech you, Senator Tower, to rise (sic) the question of holding by the Soviet Union of a citizen of the United States against his will and expressed desires."

A Temporary Loan

TOWER TOLD the State Department on Jan. 26, 1962, that Oswald's letter should have gone to the Executive Branch. "For this reason, I am forwarding this correspondence to you for whatever action the Department may consider appropriate," Tower wrote to Fred G. Dutton, Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations.

State reported back that Oswald had requested that his American citizenship be revoked. Nevertheless, in May, 1962, the American Embassy in Moscow renewed Oswald's passport. The Soviet Union granted Marina a visa and the couple, now with an infant daughter, left Russia with \$435 borrowed from the State Department. The money was promptly repaid.

From Russia, Oswald also corresponded with then Navy Secretary John Connally.

The young expatriate was protesting to Connally an undesirable discharge that had been imposed on him by the Marine Corps after word had gotten back that he had renounced his American citizenship. Oswald had previously appealed the discharge, without success.

Help From Brother

ON JUNE 13, 1962, Oswald, Marina and little June, then four months old, arrived in New York from Rotterdam. Oswald had less than \$100 in his pocket and the long trip to Texas still ahead. Through the Travelers Aid Society, he managed to get in touch with his brother Robert in Fort Worth. Robert sent money to pay for the family's trip to Texas.

The Oswalds lived an alienated existence in the Dallas-Fort Worth area in the ensuing months. He worked at a succession of jobs. His wife learned little English, primarily because Oswald was not anxious to teach her.

"He seemed happiest when she was a total vassal," said one acquaintance. "It was unforgivable not to help her learn the language."

Last February, the couple struck up their first social bond in Dallas with an American couple, Michael and Ruth Paine. The Paines were both college-educated, were from the East and were active church members—he a Unitarian and she a Quaker.

The two men would occasionally discuss politics. Mrs. Paine, a student and teacher of Russian, discussed their mutual language interests or their children.

"It was difficult to discuss things with him. If he didn't agree with me, he'd just say I was wrong and not argue rationally. It was just not written in his Marxist bible that way," said Paine, an engineer with the Bell Helicopter plant near Fort Worth.

Relations between the Oswalds were often strained, and at one point, according to another Dallas acquaintance of the young Russian woman, it seemed that they were on the verge of separation.

A Pro-Castro Tack

EARLY LAST MAY, Oswald lost a \$50-a-week job with a Dallas photoengraving plant and went to New Orleans to find another one. His wife and child remained behind in the Paines' home.

On May 10, the Oswalds were reunited in New Orleans and moved into rooms at 4907 Magazine st. Oswald avoided his neighbors. On one occasion he displayed pro-Castro posters and other propaganda on the porch of the boarding house. He acquiesced when the landlady, Lena Garner, ordered him to remove the material.

It was during the stay in New Orleans, in August, 1963, that he was arrested and fined for distributing pro-Castro material on a downtown street. In the incident, Oswald got into a street argument with local anti-Castro figures.

Several days after that, Oswald appeared on a New Orleans television panel interview. He identified himself as secretary of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and managed to keep his composure under heavy baiting by other panel members, one of whom was an active anti-Castro figure in New Orleans.

At one point in the exchange, Oswald was asked if he agreed with a Castro characterization of President Kennedy as a "traitor and a thief." He replied, "I would not agree with that particular wording."

But he went on to charge that the United States, "through certain agencies, mainly the State Department and the CIA, have made monumental mistakes in its relations with Cuba—mistakes which are pushing Cuba into the sphere of activity of, let's say, every dogmatic country, such as China is."

Was he now or had he ever been a Communist? Oswald was asked. He began to stammer that this was not the sort of questioning he expected to face on the program.

"Are you a Marxist?" the questioner then snapped.

"Yes, I am a Marxist," he replied.

"What's the difference?"

"The difference is primarily the difference between a country like Guinea, Ghana, Yugoslavia, China or Russia. A very, very great difference. Differences which we appreciate by giving aid, let's say, to Yugoslavia in the sum of a hundred million or so dollars a year."

September Journey

IT WAS DURING this period that Oswald wrote Mrs. Paine in Dallas that he was out of work again. His wife was expecting another child.

"I suggested that Marina come to Dallas and have her baby here," said Mrs. Paine. "She qualified under the one-year residency requirement for free medical care at Parkland Hospital."

On Sept. 23, the Paines' blue station wagon was noticed by neighbors pulling up to the Oswald home in New Orleans. Marina and her daughter departed in the car. Oswald then disappeared on a mysterious mission, leaving 15 days' rent unpaid.

Sept. 26 was a day of more than routine significance in Oswald's life. He crossed the Mexican border in an automobile on his way to Mexico City. And, in Dallas, the news of President Kennedy's impending visit was made public.

Oswald was unable to drive, according to Dallas acquaintances, and certainly he was not known to have a car. Cuban sources in Mexico City confirmed, however, that he showed up there to request a visa for travel to Russia by way of Havana.

(Last June 25 a passport was granted to Oswald after he said he wanted to roam Russia, Poland and Western Europe as a photographer. In order to get the passport, he must have replied negatively to questions as to whether he had been a Communist or sought foreign nationality.)

Oswald was told that it would take time, since he didn't have authorization for the trip from the Soviet Union. So annoyed did he become that he stalked out of the Cuban consulate and slammed the door behind him.

Next he tried the Soviet embassy, with no more encouraging results.

On Oct. 3, he was reported to have crossed back into the United States through Laredo. During this entire period, his wife was under the impression that he was in Houston, looking for work.

*Details on the Mexican trip are fragmentary. It is equally unclear why Oswald, who tried to get out of the Soviet Union for more than two of the three years he was there, should now want to return.

Reversed His Name

OSWALD WAS back in Dallas Oct. 4. He stayed at the local YMCA, then moved into a \$7-a-week room. Ten days later he selected a tiny \$8 room at 1026 North Beckley st. in the close-lying suburb of Oak Cliff.

"I find it comfortable, light, and I think I am getting my money's worth," he told the owner of the house, Mrs. Arthur C. Johnson. And no one had any reason to question the name under which he rented the room—O. H. Lee, the exact reverse of his own name and initials.

"He was what you call an ideal tenant. He wouldn't bother no one and he wouldn't even speak to you unless you spoke to him first. He was clean with his room and clean with himself," recalled the 62-year-old landlady.

"He always kept some lunch meat, and a half gallon of milk in my box... Kept the jam, bread and dressing in his room. You couldn't find a crumb. He looked just like an old country boy—kind of bashful, a little awkward, and every once in a while had a half smile on his face."

A Thoughtful Roomer

LANDLADY MRS. JOHNSON remembered that Oswald's dresser drawers were always closed and the room immaculate. "One time when I put a lamp in his room, he came to me and said, 'It was thoughtful of you to put a lamp in my room. I'm really grateful.'"

"Now what other man would do that?" asked Mrs. Johnson. "I think there was something behind this. I hope they don't stop until they find out the whole truth."

Oswald started work at the Texas School Depository Building, which stands beside the main highway access corridor to Dallas, on Oct. 15—nearly three weeks after President Kennedy's trip to the city was announced.

The circumstances under which Oswald got the job appeared to be fortuitous. A neighbor of the Paines, Mrs. William Randall, said her younger brother had learned of the \$1.25-an-hour stock clerk job in the privately owned textbook supply building while job hunting himself.

"I mentioned it to Ruth Paine once over a cup of coffee," she said.

Mrs. Paine recalled that Oswald was delighted at getting the job. "He said, 'Hooray!'"

It was also during this period that the life of the Oswalds fell into a fixed pattern. Lee Oswald would spend weekends with his wife at the Paine rambler. He would remain in the Beckley st. room during the week.

On weekends, Oswald was fond of playing with his 22-month-old daughter and watching football on television. He helped around the house. "But mostly, he would keep to himself," said Mrs. Paine.

Another Alias

IN THE FINAL weeks, although no one knows precisely when, Marina Oswald made a discovery. She found that inside a rolled-up blanket at the rear of the Paines' garage was a rifle. It was the Italian carbine that was found on the sixth floor of the School Book Depository Building after the President's assassination.

Oswald had ordered it from a Chicago mail order house last March. He used another alias to buy it—A. Hidell. It was under this name also that Oswald kept a post office box in Dallas. The 6.5-mm weapon arrived by parcel post March 20, when the Oswalds were living under one roof.

The first Mrs. Paine knew of the weapon's presence was when Marina whispered in Russian after the assassination, while sheriff's deputies were searching the house, that she had seen a rifle in the garage. Police couldn't find it.

A Pattern Broken

ON THE WEDNESDAY before President Kennedy was due to arrive in Dallas, Mrs. Paine tried to reach Oswald by phone at the Beckley st. rooming house. But no one there had heard of Lee H. Oswald. And even Marina Oswald was apparently unaware that he was using an alias.

When Oswald heard of the phone call, Mrs. Paine later recounted, he made a furious return call to his wife. He berated her for trying to reach him at the downtown address. Marina was upset.

Then the following day, Oswald broke the pattern that he had followed rigorously since he returned to Dallas. He went to the Paine house to stay overnight Thursday with his wife.

Mrs. Paine was under the impression that Oswald had intended to make up with his wife. "It wasn't until later that we realized he had come out to get the gun," she said.

The night before the assassination Oswald retired early, between 8 and 9 p.m. His wife went to bed at 10:30.

The following morning, at about 7 a.m., Oswald awoke before anyone else in the house. He moved about quietly, made himself a cup of coffee and then walked in the drizzle to the home of B. Wesley Frazier with the long package under his arm. Then they began the half-hour drive to the Texas School Book Depository Building—Frasier, to work and Oswald to infamy.



Above is Lee Harvey Oswald as he looked when he was living in Moscow and was applying for Russian citizenship. Below is the letter he wrote during the same period to the Navy Secretary, John Connally, asking for reversal of his undesirable (he called it "dishonorable") discharge from the Marine Corps. Connally was one of the victims Nov. 22.

Refer to Secret.
Secretary of the Navy
John S. Connally Jr.
Fort Worth, Texas

Mr. H. Oswald
U.S.M.C.R. 1652232
Kalinin St. 4-29
Minsk, U.S.S.R.
January 30, 1962

Dear Sir,

I wish to call your attention to a case about which you may have personal knowledge since you are a resident of Fort Worth as I am.

In November 1958 an event was well publicized in the Fort Worth newspapers concerning a person who had gone to the Soviet Union to reside for a short time, (much in the same way E. Kennedy resided in Paris).

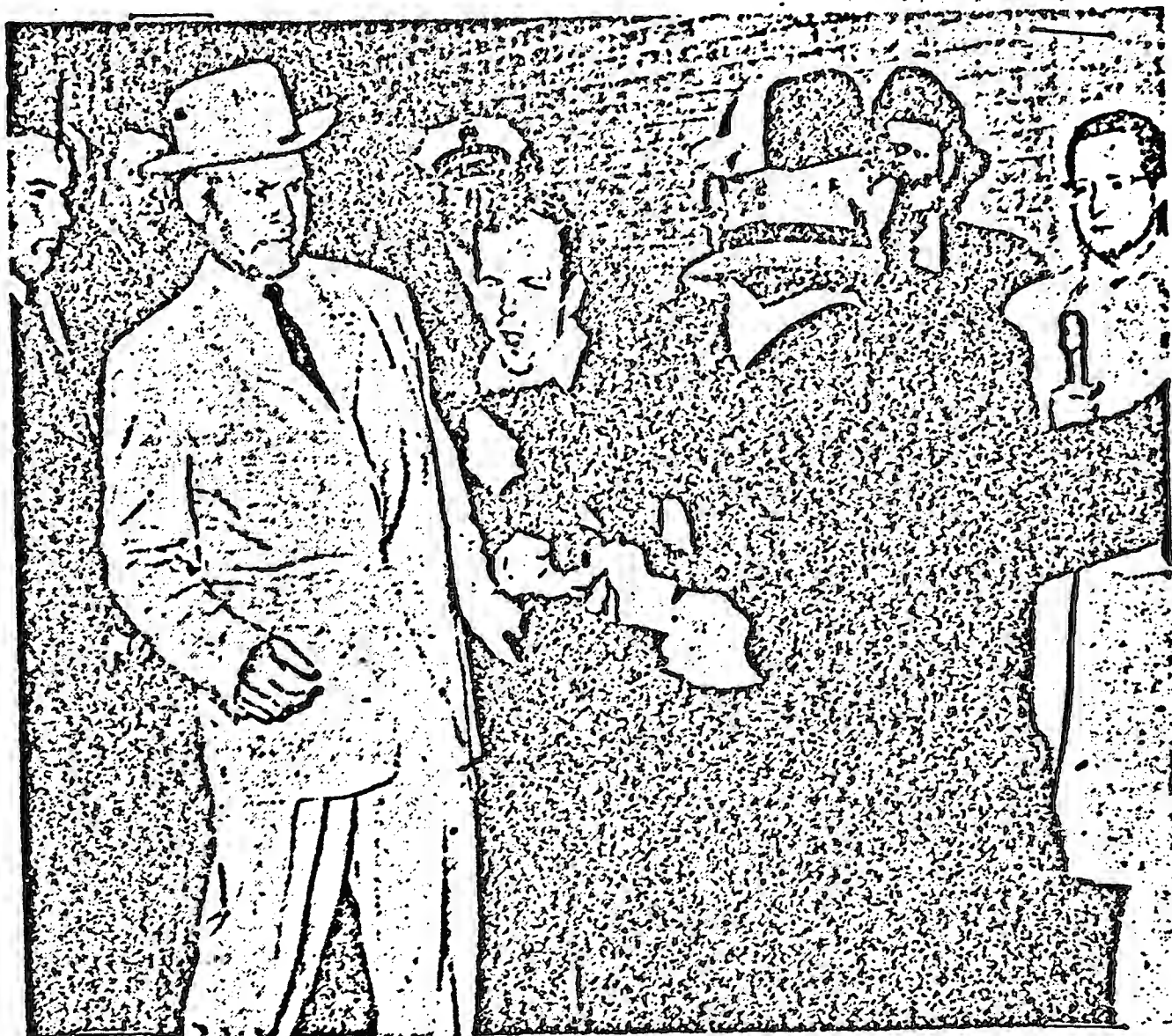
This person in various manners questioned the validity of reports in Moscow concerning certain facts of American life. The story was blown up into another turn-out, resulting with the result that the Navy Department gave this person a belated dishonorable discharge, although he had received an honorable discharge after three years service on Sept. 11, 1957 at El Toro, Naval Corps Base in California.

These are the basic facts of my case.

I have and always had the full sanction of the U.S. Embassy, Moscow, U.S.S.R. and since the U.S. government. In as much as I am returning to the U.S.S.R. in this year with the aid of the U.S. Embassy, bring with me my family, since I married in the U.S.S.R. I shall employ all means to right this gross injustice or injustice to a bonafide U.S. citizen and if it is now the U.S. government has no charges or complaints against me, I ask you to look into this case and take the necessary steps to repair the damage done to me and my family. For information I would direct you to consult the American Embassy, Chikover St. 19/21, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Thank you

Edith Oswald 8 1/5



© 1963, the Dallas Times-Herald and Photographer Bob Jackson

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Oswald Wasn't Insane, Psychiatrists Believe

Might Have Learned
Much From Him if
He Had Lived, Doc-
tors Assert

By JAMES C. SPALDING
Of The Journal Staff

Lee Harvey Oswald, the pre-
sumed slayer of President Ken-
nedy, was neither insane nor
psychotic, in the opinion of
highly qualified psychiatrists.

They believe there are many
like Oswald at large in the
United States who—under cer-
tain circumstances—would at-
tempt assassination.

Nearly everyone sometime
experiences the murderous hos-
tility Oswald felt, psychiatrists
say. But very few lose control
over these feelings.

Psychiatrists think that an
intensive study of Oswald's life
might yield much that would
help understand and detect in-
dividuals who are likely to be-
have dangerously. But far
more might have been learned,
they say, if Oswald had not
been shot to death by Jack
Ruby.

Two Are Questioned

Neither of two Wisconsin
psychiatrists questioned about
Ruby's act thought that Ruby
was insane. But public sym-
pathy for Ruby made it likely,
one of them said, that psychia-
trists would be found who
would testify that Ruby was in-
sane.

The psychiatrist said psy-
chiatry often served the pub-
lic's prejudices instead of
maintaining the same scientific
neutrality displayed by the
Dallas surgeons, who tried as
hard to save Oswald's life as
the president's.

For Oswald to be judged in-
sane would have required being deprived and unwanted
proof that he suffered from a in society.
delusion which, if real, would "But such feelings are not
have led a normal person to crazy," the psychiatrist said.
shoot at the president. An ex- "The world is full of such peo-
ample would be the delusion ple."
that the president was plan-
ning to have Oswald killed.

No Evidence of Delusion

No evidence has appeared
that Oswald suffered from this
delusion or any other. Persons
with delusions ordinarily reveal
them. Oswald apparently did
not.

Requirements for a psychia-
tric diagnosis of psychosis are
less restrictive, but Oswald
fails to meet these criteria ac-
cording to psychiatrists who
have discussed it.

Dr. Seymour Halleck, Madi-
son, chief psychiatric consult-
ant to the Wisconsin correc-
tions division, said psychotics
showed deficiencies in their
concept of what is real, as
well as serious disturbances in
thinking and in emotional life.

Dr. Halleck said it was im-
possible to know whether Os-
wald was psychotic because he
could not be examined, but Os-
wald's behavior showed no sug-
gestion that he was.

Others Express Doubt

Psychiatrists elsewhere in
the country also have ex-
pressed doubt that Oswald was
insane; they suggested that he
was a confused, inadequate, in-
secure individual—unconscious-
ly seeking acceptance and sta-
tus from some society some-
where.

A Milwaukee psychiatrist in
private practice agreed with
Dr. Halleck that Oswald pro-
bably was not psychotic, al-
though the psychiatrist and
many others in this country
might prefer to think so.

"It would appear that Os-
wald merely lost control over
his angry wish to retaliate,"
he said.

He said only an examination
could have uncovered the ori-
gin of Oswald's deep feeling of

Practically Universal

He said the impulse to kill
was practically universal.
Many must have had the im-
pulse to shoot a president, he
said, and random circum-
stances, probably played a ma-
jor role in determining whether
assassination was attempted.

Dr. Karl Menninger of the
Menninger foundation, Topeka,
Kas., said, "Every president
has been assassinated one
thousand times by words. Bit-
ter, scathing and hostile things
have been said about each
president. We assume violence
in human beings is under pret-
ty good control most of the
time. It isn't."

Dr. Sandor Lorand, New
York city, said many normal
persons were "full of vio-
lence."

"We learn to control it," he
said. "When the controls break
down, a person can want to at-
tack the whole community and
everyone he thinks is mistreat-
ing him."

Controls Are Cited

A Milwaukee psychia-
trist said murderous impulses
were checked chiefly by these
controls: Fear of disgrace and
censure, fear of punishment,
fear of blighting the lives of
one's children and family, and
fear of retribution after death.

The psychiatrist said not

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of
newspaper, city and state.)

A7 Milwaukee Journal

Milwaukee

Wisconsin

Date: 11/30/63
Edition: Latest

Author:

Editor:

Editor: Harry Sonnenhorn

Title: JACK LEO RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD-Vic
(Deceased)

Character: CR

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Milwaukee

105-22555-A

NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 16 1964

59 JAN 16 1964

enough was known yet about Oswald to say why his controls failed. He said it could be speculated, however, that the social climate in Dallas might have weakened one of the controls—the dread of disgrace and censure. Many there had expressed hatred of the president for various reasons.

He said similar loss of control—not insanity—probably underlay assassinations like the killing of Negro leader Medgar Evers in Mississippi in June. Evers' slayer and Oswald probably differed greatly in personality, however.

If He Had Killed Castro

The Milwaukee psychiatrist suggested that a few of the deer hunters shot to death in Wisconsin were victims of murderous impulses, although these impulses often were hidden in the unconscious minds

of those who "accidentally" did the shooting.

Anyone who denies that he has murderous impulses, psychiatrists say, should ask himself whether he ever thought of assassinating Adolf Hitler. How many would have been outraged if Oswald had assassinated Premier Fidel Castro?

In Ruby's case, the loss of control, although no more attributable to insanity than Oswald's, was more understandable, the psychiatrist said. Ruby might not expect to suffer disgrace or censure for slaying Oswald. Ruby might even have felt little need to fear punishment.

Persecution Fear?

One psychiatrist, who is Jewish, suggested that Ruby, a Jew, might have been motivated in part by the Jews' per-

secution fear. His slaying of Kennedy's assassin seemed to declare: "Look, we Jews hate this guy, too," the psychiatrist said. He said one of his own reactions was: "Thank God it was not the other way around, with Ruby assassinating the president."

The problem of identifying the many individuals in society capable of dangerous behavior has been little studied. Such studies are being discussed now at Madison by University of Wisconsin faculty members in several departments. They think much might be learned from intensive examination of all aspects of Oswald's life.

What society might decide to do if its dangerous members were identifiable remains a fundamental question. Additional safety might be gained only at the expense of freedom.

THE WASHINGTON POST
E4 Sunday, Dec. 1, 1963

A Further Outlook

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

As a Schoolboy, Oswald Pinched and Bit ... But Grown, He Was the Model Roomer

The Washington Post and Times Herald ✓
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
Date 12-3-63

105-82555
71/85

105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 16 1964

82 JAN 15 1964

'Das Kapital' Was His Bible But Moscow Spurned Him and Even Fidel Castro Said No

By Laurence Stern and Alfred E. Lewis

Staff Reporters

DALLAS—A rain had just washed the skies to a brilliant north Texas blue. The sun glistened on the faces of those who had come to greet the President and the First Lady. It was not a setting for tragedy.

Then, as the official motorcade swung toward the spaghetti-like maze of the Dallas underpass, they cracked out from overhead—the three shots that reverberated around the world and will echo timelessly in the Nation's memory.

In this senseless lurch of history, a President was dead. An obscure and sullen-faced young man, Lee Harvey Oswald, flashed before the world's eyes and then he too was destroyed by the convulsion of events.

An ever-tightening chain of evidence seems to have assured Oswald a secure niche of infamy in the history books of the future. Yet he died proclaiming his innocence, without the benefit of a trial. Thus, as Oswald's lips are sealed forever, the doubts and suspicions over the tragedy in Dallas may haunt the Nation for years to come.

An Open Case

THE VISIBLE FACTS of what happened on the morning of Nov. 22 are familiar to the American people. The awful moment itself has been frozen on countless television tapes and newspaper and magazine pages.

But the covert chain of events culminating in the three rifle shots that detonated in downtown Dallas are still being investigated by platoons of Federal and local police. The case is not closed.

On the morning of Nov. 22, Lee Oswald was being driven to work in downtown Dallas by a coworker, B. Wesley Frazier. He had an ungainly package under his arm. "Window blinds," Oswald explained curtly when Frazier asked about the bundle.

At about the same time, President Kennedy, 30 miles away, was preparing to address an outdoor gathering at Fort Worth in a drizzle that had not yet lifted.

The President, who had come in hopes of damping down factional fires in the Lone Star State's Democratic Party, was visibly pleased with the way things were going in Fort Worth.

After nearly two hours of handshaking, waving and political banter, the touring group—the Kennedys, Vice President and Mrs. Johnson, Gov. and Mrs. John Connally—returned to the presidential jet, Air Force One.

At 11:30 a.m., the presidential party touched down again at Dallas's Love Field. Temperatures in Dallas were in the balmy 70s and throngs had formed all the way from the airport along the 10-mile motorcade route through downtown Dallas.

Shortly after noon, on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building, Charlie Givens, a porter, saw Oswald and asked if he wanted to go to lunch. "Not now," Oswald replied. "Just send the elevator back up."

Although the sixth floor of the textbook storage building is a dead storage area, the presence of Oswald, a stock clerk, in the deserted area did not appear to arouse Givens' suspicions.

At 12:20 p.m., the President's motorcade was making a sharp S-turn from Main st. and swinging into a ramp that passed under a railroad overpass. The limousine, its protective bubble top packed away, had just passed the windows of the textbook building.

The wife of Gov. John Connally turned to the President and gaily observed, "Mr. President, you can't say Dallas wasn't friendly to you."

Then came the three shots, the horror and bedlam that were re-enacted time and time again on the television screens of the world.

A Backfire Noise

AT THE MOMENT the shots were fired, Roy S. Truly, director and superintendent of the Texas School Book Depository, was on his way to lunch with another company executive and they decided to look on as the President drove by.

"I heard what I thought was a backfire noise," Truly said. "Then I heard someone yell, 'Someone up there has a gun!'"

"That's my building," Truly shouted back. "I work in there."

He was quickly joined by a policeman, and they ran up the steps together, the officer with gun drawn. The two men scrambled up the stairs to the second floor. As they made their way to a back stairway, the policeman saw Oswald standing beside a soft drink machine, sipping from a Coke bottle.

The officer ran toward Oswald and held the revolver at close range. "He's all right. He's one of my employees," assured Truly. The two men then continued on their way. Later, the employer described Oswald's demeanor in this incident as "cool as a cucumber—although he seemed a little bothered by the gun."

Oswald walked past a girl clerk who exclaimed, "Oh my land! the President has been shot!"

Oswald jumped on a bus headed for Oak Cliff, an area of Dallas, where he lived by himself during the week in a

overnight.

Initially the FBI denied that it knew of the film. Later it was established that the film had indeed been impounded by Federal agents but that the camera was panning on the wrong window. Dallas police originally announced discovery of the chicken at the sniper post but now say it may not have been brought there by Oswald.

The three 75 to 100-yard shots at a moving target that killed the President and wounded Gov. Connally may or may not have been an impressive feat of marksmanship. Experts are in disagreement on this point. It took seven seconds to get off the three precisely placed shots.

Since the weapon was clip-loaded (the clip was recovered by police) it was possible to fire in rapid sequence without reloading. The sniper had only to crank the rifle's bolt. Oddly, Oswald's Marine Corps marksmanship record was only average. There is no evidence that he practiced shooting. Early last month, however, Oswald had a Dallas gunsmith mount telescopic sights on his Italian carbine.

FBI Denial

HOW DID OSWALD finance a trip to Mexico City in late September? Who provided the car that drove him there? These questions are being intensively investigated by the FBI. The answers are not yet apparent. When Oswald was arrested on Friday after the assassination he had only \$13 with him. His job paid him only \$1.25 an hour.

A report that Oswald received telegraphed money in \$10 to \$20 denominations has been denied by Western Union officials. The story of the wired money was published in a Dallas newspaper yesterday. FBI spokesmen issued their standard "no comment" on the development. (See story on Page A3).

Dallas police and private sources declare that the FBI had been keeping tabs on Oswald's movements in Dallas and had, in fact, interrogated him on Nov. 16 in the suburban Dallas community of Irving, where his wife was living.

FBI sources have denied that they had spoken to Oswald in Dallas and said they did not have him under active surveillance at the time. However, these reporters overheard an FBI agent caution one acquaintance of Oswald's not to discuss FBI contacts with the assassination suspect. Agents did keep close tabs on Oswald in New Orleans after he was arrested and convicted of disorderly conduct for handing out pro-Castro material.

Even with advance knowledge of Oswald's presence in Dallas, those who know him insist, nothing in his behavior suggested that he was capable of murder. The New Orleans arrest was his only police record. Still the question persists—shouldn't the FBI have notified Dallas police or the Secret Service of Oswald's presence in the textbook building along the motorcade route?

Was Oswald out to gun Connally or just the President? In 1961 Oswald sought the assistance of Connally, as Secretary of the Navy, to reverse a dishonorable discharge that he received from the Marine Corps after it was learned that he had sworn allegiance to the Soviet Government in Moscow.

Oswald once indicated in an interview shortly after his arrival in Moscow that he had signed an affidavit declaring his loyalty to the Soviet Union—on Nov. 2, 1959—presumably as a preliminary step toward renouncing his American citizenship.

Connally speculated in a sickbed television interview that Oswald may have been aiming for both himself and the President. Connally's name had been pencilled into an address book found in Oswald's room. In his 1961 letter to Connally Oswald had said he would "employ all means" to reverse the Marine Corps action.

Introspective Child

WHIO WAS Oswald? What made him tick?

Lee Harvey Oswald was born in New Orleans Oct. 18, 1939. His father, F. W. Oswald, died before he was born. His mother, Marguerite, switched from one job to another to support Lee Harvey and his two older brothers.

The one strong emotional attachment of his childhood appeared to have been his mother. Otherwise he was a withdrawn and introspective child who played alone and seemed acutely aware of his mother's constant economic struggle.

From an early age Oswald worked at after-school jobs. "He was a good boy," his mother said. "He always brought the money home to his mother."

In the fourth and fifth grades his achievement scores were below average but his citizenship mark was "A." In sixth grade, his achievement score rose. His citizenship rating dropped to a B.

One recollection that goes back to Oswald's fourth grade class in Fort Worth was that of Monroe Davis, a classmate. "He was a dirty fighter—a pincher and a biter. That's the way he would beat me."

His school grades were mediocre, although in junior and senior high school achievement tests he scored well above average in reading and vocabulary. Classmates remember him chiefly as a "loner"—always the outsider.

A former teacher at Ridglea Elementary School in Fort Worth remembered Oswald as a "lonely little boy everybody felt sorry for."

In junior and senior high school questionnaires, when Oswald was asked to list his close personal friends, his answer invariably was "None." At the same time, his favorite pastime would often be "Reading."

His mother shuttled the family from one city to another: New Orleans, Fort Worth, Dallas, New York City, Los Angeles, New Orleans, North Dakota, San Diego and, again, Fort Worth.

He described his adolescence and his intellectual development in a 1959 interview with a United Press International reporter who interviewed Oswald in the Soviet Union, where he spent three years after leaving the Marine Corps.

"I had a certain amount of friends," Oswald said, but I don't have many attachments now in the United States. In my childhood, I enjoyed few benefits of American society. I was a bookworm."

Literary Catholicity

OSWALD APPEARED to be a voracious reader as an adult, with a wide-ranging appetite that included popular non-Marxist books on world affairs.

In a New Orleans library last summer, Oswald checked out "Portrait of a President" by William R. Manchester. Found later on the flyleaf of the book was a rubberstamped notation: "Fair Play for Cuba Committee."

Other books checked out by Oswald were "The Huey Long Murder Case" by Hermann B. Deutsch, "The Berlin Wall" by Deane and David Heller, "Portrait of a Revolutionary: Mao Tse-tung" by P. S. R. Payne; "Soviet Potential: A Geographic Appraisal" by George B. Gressy and "What We Must Know About Communism" by the popular non-Communist authors Harry and Bonaro Overstreet.

In Fort Worth, a public stenographer revealed Friday that she had been asked by Oswald to prepare a manuscript of a book that he had written on his travels in the Soviet Union shortly after he returned from Russia in June, 1962. The stenographer, Pauline V. Bates, remembered this much of the book:

"Conditions were terrible in his eyes. Several families living in one room. Everybody working. Women as well as men. Children placed in nurseries until they are old enough to go to state schools. The continual perpetual pressure of the Communist Party. The spying and the fear of electronic 'bugs.'"

"People spoke openly only in parks. He wrote about the May Day parades, carefully arranged. You better turn out unless you are really sick. Oswald said he worked in a Minsk factory 12 and 14 hours a day on a quota basis."

But she doesn't know whether he ever finished it. He rushed in one day and grabbed his notes, all copies and even her carbon paper. He left only a \$10 bill.

Found a 'Bible'

OSWALD'S INTEREST in Marxism was first awakened when he was 15. "An old lady handed me a pamphlet about saving the Rosenbergs," he told Miss Mosby. "I still remember that pamphlet . . . I don't know why." Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were executed June 19, 1953 on charges of conspiring to commit espionage for the Soviet Union.

"Then we moved to North Dakota and I discovered one book in the library, 'Das Kapital.' It was what I'd been looking for. It was like a very religious man opening the Bible for the first time.

"I started to study Marxist economic theories. I could see the impoverishment of the masses before my own eyes in my own mother. I thought the worker's life could be better. I found some Marxist books on dusty shelves in the New Orleans Library and continued to indoctrinate myself for five years."

Seven days after his 17th birthday, Oswald enlisted in the Marine Corps because "my family was poor and I didn't want to be a burden on my mother." He joined the Marines in Dallas in October, 1956, and after boot camp in California he was trained as an aviation electronics operator at the Naval Air Technical Training Center at Jacksonville.

Oswald was regarded as a good technician but his personal relations in the service were stormy. His hot temper flared often and he was known as a scrapper who often got the worst of a fight.

Donald Goodwin, Oswald's sergeant at Camp Pendleton, said ". . . he was such a hothead, I was glad when he shipped out. He was always having beefs with the guys in the barracks . . ."

Peter Connor, a West Haven, Conn., ironworker, remembers Oswald as a "real aggravator" with a constant, annoying smile. Oswald wouldn't join his companions when they headed out for a night on the town. "No one knew what he did," said Connor. One Marine acquaintance recalled that Oswald used his spare time to study Russian.

He was twice court-martialed—once for carrying an unregistered weapon and once for using disrespectful language toward a noncommissioned officer. He served in Japan from July, 1957 to October, 1958. And the last eight months of his Marine duty were spent with the Third Marine Air Wing at El Toro, Calif.

On Sept. 11, 1959—"for reasons of hardship in order to support his mother"—Oswald was granted a discharge and placed on inactive reserve status.

FBI agents are reportedly looking into allegations that following Oswald's discharge from the Marines he associated with a young right wing extremist from Mississippi in Greenwich Village

New York's bohemian district. The pair, according to New York press accounts, were reported to have made a habit of creating disturbances at liberal political meetings.

This new aspect of Oswald's tangled background originated with an informant who had gone to New York newspaper and radio stations on the day of the President's assassination, claiming that he served in the Marines with the other two men. Oswald, according to the informant's account, photographed disturbances created at the liberal gatherings and furnished them to a right wing publication.

The FBI declined to confirm or deny the report.

'Out of Prison'

A MONTH after his Marine discharge, unknown to his mother, Oswald turned up in Moscow. "I've been waiting to do it for two years, saving my money, just waiting until I got out of the Marine Corps, like waiting to get out of prison. For two years I've had it in my mind not to form any attachments because I knew I was going away," he said in a Moscow interview.

"My mother doesn't know. She's rather old. I couldn't expect her to understand. It wasn't fair of me to go without telling her, but it's better that way."

Mrs. Oswald phoned him in Moscow after reading news accounts of his presence there. When she reached him, the son hung up without saying a word.

He was soon disappointed with life in the Soviet Union. One of Oswald's Dallas associates heard him describe his three-year stay in Russia with much disillusionment.

"Lee complained that in the Soviet Union you had to take an appointed job, live in an appointed room," said the acquaintance. "You couldn't own a rifle, just a shotgun. I think he joined a rifle club although he said he regarded it as a paramilitary organization."

"He just didn't appear to like these strictures on his freedom."

In Moscow, Oswald had met a fellow American, Soviet affairs expert Priscilla Johnson. She remembered him as "pleasant enough but helpless and lost. His intellectual grasp was secondary, his hostility was the strongest element. I soon came to feel that this boy was the stuff of which fanatics are made."

The 19-year-old Oswald had boasted to an Italian correspondent in Moscow: "I am the youngest Marxist in all the United States."

Russia Was Boring

NEARLY A YEAR ago, Oswald had a long, earnest conversation with Samuel Ballen, a Republican petroleum economist in Dallas, in which he said he found Russia "incredibly boring." Oswald had dropped in to be interviewed for a job.

Ballen said he found Oswald to be "an independent thinking, inquiring young man," but declined to hire him. At one point in the conversation, Ballen asked Oswald why he went to Russia.

"He said, 'Well, I wanted to see what it was like. I wanted to make up my own mind. I didn't believe the news papers.'"

What was it like? Ballen asked him. "His answer to what it was like was that it was incredibly boring," Ballen said. "There wasn't a darn thing to do. Everybody was working hard and didn't have much money. The only thing that made life bearable was the theater."

"Some people who I presume met him through the Russian church felt that this was an interesting character and were trying to get people to go over and help determine in their minds whether he was a genius or a nut," Ballen says.

"Erudite" was the word that the Rev. Byrd Helligas, associate pastor of the First Unitarian Church of Dallas, used to describe Oswald. They met at an Oct. 25 meeting of the American Civil Liberties Union, Dallas chapter.

"He had a good vocabulary. No dangling participles or split infinitives. In the dictionary definition of the word 'intellectual' he was an intellectual. He had a wide knowledge of different facts."

Helligas added that he sensed no "frustration through the erudition. He was calm."

Wife an Atheist

OSWALD'S WIFE was an atheist, Ballen says, but she wanted their child to be baptized in the Russian church here and later to make an independent religious decision. Everyone seemed to like her, but Oswald was another matter.

"There was a big debate among these people in the Russian-speaking community, 'Was he a genius or was he a nut?' He had unorthodox responses, independent responses to questions. He was a rather frail person physically. At least to me, he was the kind of person I could like. I kind of took a liking to him, I wanted to help him a little bit."

"Some other fellows who are better judges of character than I am were repelled by him, and said, 'That fellow's filled with hate.'"

Ballen, who is a member of the local chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, characterized Oswald:

"This was an individual who was reflective, who was obviously of an independent frame of mind . . . He had a kind of a Gandhi, far-off look about him. A year ago I would have said, I wouldn't say it now, to me he

would have looked like the sort of guy who wouldn't touch a fly."

Oswald was "rather indefinite" about what kind of work he could do. "I think he indicated he had some training in photography and maybe he could get a job in that direction," Ballen says.

"I had the feeling that this was very much an independent thinking, inquiring young man, which was one of the reasons I took a liking to him. He didn't, but if at the time he had hit me up for some money, I would've given it to him," Ballen said.

"His response to pretty near any question would be an interesting and unorthodox response," said Ballen. "He's the first one I'd ever heard describe Russia as boring."

Ever an Alien

IN HIS first flush of enthusiasm as a Muscovite, Oswald had sworn allegiance to the Soviet Union. That was in November, 1959. It was the first step toward the Soviet citizenship he hoped to achieve, but it never came. He could not get beyond the status of resident alien.

Eight months later, Oswald appeared to be disenchanted with Russia and was speaking of returning to the United States. He found a job as a television technician in Minsk and met a handsome blonde girl, Marina Nicholaeva. They were married a year later.

He had learned to speak and read

Russian with fluency. "His vocabulary was better than his grammar," said a Russian-speaking Dallas acquaintance. "But he could both read and speak well."

Oswald's salary at the television factory, according to friends here, was 80 rubles a month. His wife, who had advanced pharmaceutical training, worked in a hospital and drew a pay check of only 40 rubles.

After numerous attempts to get an exit visa through Soviet and American Embassy channels, Oswald turned in desperation to Sen. John D. Tower (R-Texas) in January, 1962.

"Since June 20, 1960," Oswald wrote to Tower, "I have unsuccessfully applied for a Soviet exit visa to leave this country. The Soviets refuse to permit me and my Soviet wife (who applied at the U.S. Embassy, Moscow, July 8, 1960, for immigration status to the U.S.A.) to leave the Soviet Union."

"I am a citizen of the United States of America and I beseech you, Senator Tower, to rise (sic) the question of holding by the Soviet Union of a citizen of the United States against his will and expressed desires."

A Temporary Loan

TOWER TOLD the State Department on Jan. 26, 1962, that Oswald's letter should have gone to the Executive Branch. "For this reason, I am forwarding this correspondence to you for whatever action the Department may consider appropriate," Tower wrote to Fred G. Dutton, Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations.

State reported back that Oswald had requested that his American citizenship be revoked. Nevertheless, in May, 1962, the American Embassy in Moscow renewed Oswald's passport. The Soviet Union granted Marina a visa and the couple, now with an infant daughter, left Russia with \$435 borrowed from the State Department. The money was promptly repaid.

From Russia, Oswald also corresponded with then Navy Secretary John Connally.

The young expatriate was protesting

to Connally an undesirable discharge that had been imposed on him by the Marine Corps after word had gotten back that he had renounced his American citizenship. Oswald had previously appealed the discharge, without success.

Help From Brother

ON JUNE 13, 1962, Oswald, Marina and little June, then four months old, arrived in New York from Rotterdam. Oswald had less than \$100 in his pocket and the long trip to Texas still ahead. Through the Travelers Aid Society, he managed to get in touch with his brother Robert in Fort Worth. Robert sent money to pay for the family's trip to Texas.

The Oswalds lived an alienated existence in the Dallas-Fort Worth area in the ensuing months. He worked at a succession of jobs. His wife learned little English, primarily because Oswald was not anxious to teach her.

"He seemed happiest when she was a total vassal," said one acquaintance. "It was unforgivable not to help her learn the language."

Last February, the couple struck up their first social bond in Dallas with an American couple, Michael and Ruth Paine. The Paines were both college-educated, were from the East and were active church members—he a Unitarian and she a Quaker.

The two men would occasionally discuss politics. Mrs. Paine, a student and teacher of Russian, discussed their

mutual language interests or their children.

"It was difficult to discuss things with him. If he didn't agree with me, he'd just say I was wrong and not argue rationally. It was just not written in his Marxist bible that way," said Paine, an engineer with the Bell Helicopter plant near Fort Worth.

Relations between the Oswalds were often strained, and at one point, according to another Dallas acquaintance of the young Russian woman, it seemed that they were on the verge of separation.

A Pro-Castro Tack

EARLY LAST MAY, Oswald lost a \$50-a-week job with a Dallas photoengraving plant and went to New Orleans to find another one. His wife and child remained behind in the Paines' home.

On May 10, the Oswalds were reunited in New Orleans and moved into rooms at 4907 Magazine st. Oswald avoided his neighbors. On one occasion he displayed pro-Castro posters and other propaganda on the porch of the boarding house. He acquiesced when the landlady, Lena Garner, ordered him to remove the material.

It was during the stay in New Orleans, in August, 1963, that he was arrested and fined for distributing pro-Castro material on a downtown street. In the incident, Oswald got into a street argument with local anti-Castro figures.

Several days after that, Oswald appeared on a New Orleans television panel interview. He identified himself as secretary of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and managed to keep his composure under heavy baiting by other panel members, one of whom was an active anti-Castro figure in New Orleans.

At one point in the exchange, Oswald was asked if he agreed with a Castro characterization of President Kennedy as a "russian and a thief." He replied,

"I would not agree with that particular wording."

But he went on to charge that the United States, "through certain agencies, mainly the State Department and the CIA, have made monumental mistakes in its relations with Cuba—mistakes which are pushing Cuba into the sphere of activity of, let's say, every dogmatic country, such as China is."

Was he now or had he ever been a Communist? Oswald was asked. He began to stammer that this was not the sort of questioning he expected to face on the program.

"Are you a Marxist?" the questioner then snapped.

"Yes, I am a Marxist," he replied.

"What's the difference?"

"The difference is primarily the difference between a country like Guinea, Ghana, Yugoslavia, China or Russia. A very, very great difference . . . differences which we appreciate by giving aid, let's say, to Yugoslavia in the sum of a hundred million or so dollars a year."

September Journey

IT WAS DURING this period that Oswald wrote Mrs. Paine in Dallas that he was out of work again. His wife was expecting another child.

"I suggested that Marina come to Dallas and have her baby here," said Mrs. Paine. "She qualified under the

one-year residency requirement for free medical care at Parkland Hospital.

On Sept. 23, the Paines' blue station wagon was noticed by neighbors pulling up to the Oswald home in New Orleans. Marina and her daughter departed in the car. Oswald then disappeared on a mysterious mission, leaving 15 days' rent unpaid.

Sept. 28 was a day of more than routine significance in Oswald's life. He crossed the Mexican border in an automobile on his way to Mexico City. And, in Dallas, the news of President Kennedy's impending visit was made public.

Oswald was unable to drive, according to Dallas acquaintances, and certainly he was not known to have a car. Cuban sources in Mexico City confirmed, however, that he showed up there to request a visa for travel to Russia by way of Havana.

(Last June 25 a passport was granted to Oswald after he said he wanted to roam Russia, Poland and Western Europe as a photographer. In order to get the passport, he must have replied negatively to questions as to whether he had been a Communist or sought foreign nationality.)

Oswald was told that it would take time, since he didn't have authorization for the trip from the Soviet Union. So annoyed did he become that he stalked out of the Cuban consulate and slammed the door behind him.

Next he tried the Soviet embassy, with no more encouraging results.

On Oct. 3, he was reported to have crossed back into the United States through Laredo. During this entire period, his wife was under the impression that he was in Houston, looking for work.

Details on the Mexican trip are fragmentary. It is equally unclear why Oswald, who tried to get out of the Soviet Union for more than two of the three years he was there, should now want to return.

Reversed His Name

OSWALD WAS back in Dallas Oct. 4. He stayed at the local YMCA, then moved into a \$7-a-week room. Ten days

later he selected a tiny \$8 room at 1026 North Beckley st. in the close-lying suburb of Oak Cliff.

"I find it comfortable, light, and I think I am getting my money's worth," he told the owner of the house, Mrs. Arthur C. Johnson. And no one had any reason to question the name under which he rented the room—O. H. Lee, the exact reverse of his own name and initials.

"He was what you call an ideal tenant. He wouldn't bother no one and he wouldn't even speak to you unless you spoke to him first. He was clean with his room and clean with himself," recalled the 62-year-old landlady.

"He always kept some lunch meat and a half gallon of milk in my box Kept the jam, bread and dressing in his room. You couldn't find a crumb. He looked just like an old country boy—kind of bashful, a little awkward, and every once in a while had a half smile on his face."

A Thoughtful Roomer

LANDLADY MRS. JOHNSON remembered that Oswald's dresser drawers were always closed and the room immaculate. "One time when I put a lamp in his room, he came to me and said, 'It was thoughtful of you to put a lamp in my room. I'm really grateful.'"

"Now what other man would do that?" asked Mrs. Johnson. "I think there was something behind this. I hope they don't stop until they find out the whole truth."

Oswald started work at the Texas School Depository Building, which stands beside the main highway access corridor to Dallas, on Oct. 15—nearly three weeks after President Kennedy's trip to the city was announced.

The circumstances under which Oswald got the job appeared to be fortuitous. A neighbor of the Paines, Mrs. William Randall, said her younger brother had learned of the \$1.23-an-hour stock clerk job in the privately owned textbook supply building while job hunting himself.

"I mentioned it to Ruth Paine once over a cup of coffee," she said.

Mrs. Paine recalled that Oswald was delighted at getting the job. "He said, 'Hooray!'"

It was also during this period that the life of the Oswalds fell into a fixed pattern. Lee Oswald would spend weekends with his wife at the Paine rambler. He would remain in the Beckley st. room during the week.

On weekends, Oswald was fond of playing with his 22-month-old daughter, and watching football on television. He helped around the house. "But mostly, he would keep to himself," said Mrs. Paine.

Another Alias

IN THE FINAL weeks, although no one knows precisely when, Marina Oswald made a discovery. She found that inside a rolled-up blanket at the rear of the Paines' garage was a rifle. It was the Italian carbine that was found on the sixth floor of the School Book Depository Building after the President's assassination.

Oswald had ordered it from a Chicago mail order house last March. He used another alias to buy it—A. Hidell. It was under this name also that Oswald kept a post office box in Dallas. The 6.5-mm weapon arrived by parcel post March 20, when the Oswalds were living under one roof.

The first Mrs. Paine knew of the weapon's presence was when Marina whispered in Russian after the assassination, while sheriff's deputies were searching the house, that she had seen a rifle in the garage. Police couldn't find it.

A Pattern Broken

ON THE WEDNESDAY before President Kennedy was due to arrive in Dallas, Mrs. Paine tried to reach Oswald by phone at the Beckley st. rooming house. But no one there had heard of Lee H. Oswald. And even Marina Oswald was apparently unaware that he was using an alias.

When Oswald heard of the phone call, Mrs. Paine later recounted, he made a furious return call to his wife. He berated her for trying to reach him at the downtown address. Marina was deeply upset.

Then the following day, Oswald broke the pattern that he had followed rigorously since he returned to Dallas. He went to the Paine house to stay overnight Thursday with his wife.

Mrs. Paine was under the impression that Oswald had intended to make up with his wife. "It wasn't until later that we realized he had come out to get the gun," she said.

The night before the assassination Oswald retired early, between 8 and 9 p.m. His wife went to bed at 10:30.

The following morning, at about 7 a.m., Oswald awoke before anyone else in the house. He moved about quietly, made himself a cup of coffee and then walked in the drizzle to the home of B. Wesley Frazier with the long package under his arm. Then they began the half-hour drive to the Texas School Book Depository Building—Frazier to work and Oswald to infamy.

Public Stenographer Makes Disclosure

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____

Oswald Autopsy Finds Brain Was Undamaged

DALLAS, Nov. 30 (AP)—The county medical examiner says there was nothing physically wrong with Lee Harvey Oswald's brain.

This was part of an autopsy report yesterday by Dr. Earl F. Rose on the physical condition of the 24-year-old man accused of assassinating President Kennedy. Oswald later was shot to death by Jack Ruby, 52, Dallas strip joint owner.

The mention of lack of brain damage obviously was to spike any belief Oswald had some physical affliction that would have caused him to act insanely.

The FBI was checking out several leads to determine whether Oswald practiced firing the rifle authorities believe he used to kill the President, the Dallas Times Herald said. The FBI would not comment.

Oswald had been out of the Marine Corps for four years. Presumably his skill with a rifle could have been rusty.

It was revealed in San Antonio yesterday that Oswald has a half-brother, Sergt. John E. Pic, a laboratory technician at Air Force Wilford Hall Hospital in San Antonio, Tex.

Sergt. Pic, speaking through Air Force spokesmen, said he had seen his half-brother only once in 11 years. Sergt. Pic's father and mother were divorced, the Air Force said, and Sergt. Pic does not know whether his father is alive. Neither does he know where his father and mother were married and divorced.

An Air Force spokesman said Sergt. Pic immediately went to his superior officers and told them of the family ties when he knew of Oswald's arrest.

\$65,000 for Tippit

"A veteran of 14 years of honorable service, Sergt. Pic is highly regarded by his fellow airmen and superior officers," said the military spokesman.

"This regard is reflected in his official records where his efficiency reports place him in the upper portion of his rank."

Meanwhile, police, accepting contributions for the family of Patrolman J. D. Tippit, were far behind in counting the money. Counted so far was at least \$65,000 in money or pledges.

Patrolman Tippit was shot

down seeking to question a suspect in President Kennedy's assassination. Oswald was charged with the officer's murder.

Also being sent to police headquarters were contributions for Mrs. Oswald, Russian-born wife of the accused slayer. Lt. Verne K. Hipskind said this amounted to less than \$50, although a mass of mail remains unopened.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

File
5/1/64

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____

Date 11/30/63

105-82555-A

NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 15 1964

72 JAN 15 1964

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Oswald Notes Critical Of Russia, Typist Says

FORT WORTH, Tex., Nov. 30 (AP).—A Fort Worth stenographer says Lee Harvey Oswald, once employed by her to type some notes he said he hoped eventually to convert into a book.

Miss Pauline V. Bates, public stenographer, said yesterday Oswald came to see her on June 18, 1962, bearing notes taken while he lived in Russia.

Oswald, accused of slaying President Kennedy, was shot to death in Dallas last Sunday.

Miss Bates said Oswald told her he had seen her name in the telephone book.

The stenographer said the notes were handwritten in pen and pencil and typed and that they criticized life in Russia.

Hoped to Publish Book

Oswald hoped to get a Fort Worth engineer to help him publish a book from the notes, she related. She could not identify the engineer.

She said Oswald had several sheaves of papers, stapled together in sequences on different cities of Russia. She said the first was Minsk, the second Kiev.

Miss Bates said Oswald left her with the impression he had gone to Russia for the State Department.

"That was my assumption," she said. "He did not tell me that." She said she got the impression from his evasiveness that perhaps he was a secret agent of sorts.

She said his notes were "definitely anti-Communist. They told of terrible living conditions there (in Russia)."

Kept Possession of Notes

Miss Bates said Oswald never permitted her to remain alone with his notes during the three days he visited her. He brought the notes when he came and took them when he left, she said.

Miss Bates said that on the third day Oswald visited her he appeared "worried or scared."

He stopped her after the 10th page, she said, and told her:

"Ten dollars is all I've got."

She offered to finish the typing project and permit him to pay her later, but he refused.

Saw Him on Streets

He handed her the \$10 and left. Miss Bates said she saw Oswald on two other occasions on downtown streets but he did not speak.

She said she recalls little of what she typed, except that Oswald apparently was disenchanted with life in Russia.

She said the notes, as far as she typed, contained no mention of Oswald's renunciation of his United States citizenship.

Oswald defected to Russia in 1959. He returned nearly three years later.

Full 5-7-62

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 Date *11/30/62*

105-82555-A-

NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 1 1964

72 JAN 15 1964

Saturday, Nov. 30, 1963 THE WASHINGTON POST

Oswald Not Insane, Psychiatrists Say

By Alton Blakeslee

NEW YORK Nov. 29 (AP)—Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy, was not insane, in the opinion of some psychiatrists.

But he could have been "one of those people on the lunatic fringe, the kind who doesn't have many strings to his bow in reacting to life's stresses. So it could have been that he finally had to shoot," one said.

The key secrets as to what Oswald thought, how he felt, how he reacted to the world he had known for only 24 years, were buried with him. He died before he could be medically examined and studied, or before a court could pass verdict on his guilt or innocence.

For these reasons, most psychiatrists interviewed by the Associated Press asked not to be quoted in giving opinions about Oswald and his motives and personality.

Frustration Indicated
"Judging from scraps of evidence, he was not insane as most people think of insanity," said one authority in Boston.

"Rather he was on the lunatic fringe, one of the twisted, distorted people who have only a limited way of reacting to stress. He can run away, as Oswald did in going off to Russia, or resort to violence.

"The one thing a person of this type cannot tolerate is frustration and anxiety. From reports about Oswald's past, he had both.

There are certainly unstable personalities and characters who get carried away by all kinds of extremist appeals. Some have more anti-social feelings than others, and can

become involved in criminal acts."

Other psychiatrists said the murder Oswald was accused of could be the act of a paranoid, the person ridden by suspicion and hate, who twists situations, who feels persecuted.

Seeks Role of Martyr

Such a person, regarding himself as a self-appointed avenger, often does not really try to escape, but arranges almost certainly to be caught, one psychiatrist remarked. He seeks the role of martyr.

"Crimes of passion are perhaps different from those of the fanatic," said another specialist. "The fanatic feeds longer on hate and suspicion. By the record so far made public, Oswald appeared to be of that type. Yet he had his kindly, family side."

From the time he was a youngster, some friends of Oswald have said, he was withdrawn and even seclusive. One quotes him as objecting to criticism from a football coach, and shouting back: "This is a free country. A man is supposed to be able to do what he wants to do."

"If Oswald was displaying odd behavior, it never came to the attention of persons whose business it was to try to help such individuals," said one prominent psychiatrist.

Mixture of Motives

Dr. Fredric Wertham of New York City divides murderers into five classifications—political terrorists, the killers of tyrants, fringe fanatics, the insane who are definitely under delusions, and governments carrying out "legalized" murder for political reasons.

"The fringe fanatics are a mixture of all kinds of frus-

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Full
5/10/63

The Washington Post and Times Herald 11/8
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
Date 11/30/63

105-82555-A

NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 13 1964

72 JAN 15 1964

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Stenographer Tells of Anti-Red

FORT WORTH, Nov. 29 (UPI)—Lee Harvey Oswald, accused as assassin of President Kennedy, wrote at least part of a book in which he bitterly criticized everything he saw in the Soviet Union.

Miss Pauline V. Bates, a public stenographer, typed what she judged to be a third of the manuscript on June 18, 19 and 20, 1962. Oswald had just returned from a two-year, nine-month defection to Russia.

Miss Bates judged how much of the manuscript she had typed from the notes left. The notes were on whole

sheets of paper, pieces of wrapping paper and parts of envelopes—and he told her he had smuggled them out of Russia in his shirt.

Carbon Paper Destroyed

She said he would not even let her keep his notes or the material she had typed and even made her destroy the carbon paper she used.

The last time he came to Miss Bates' office he was nervous, she said.

She reached the 10th paragraph of a chapter about the Russian city of Kiev, then suddenly stopped her, she

said, and blurted: "Ten dollars is all I've got."

By now Miss Bates said she had become intrigued by his account of life in Russia and said: "I'll finish it for you, Lee, and you can pay me when you get the money" but he replied, "No."

He threw down a \$10 bill, took his manuscript and notes and left. Miss Bates saw him on the street about a week later but he did not nod or speak. A short time later, she said, she saw him again, and he again ignored her.

He had shown Miss Bates a letter from a Fort Worth en-

gineer, who said he wanted to publish the book. Miss Bates could not remember the engineer's name. She had no idea whether Oswald finished the book or what he intended to call it.

His Time in Russia

Oswald was in Russia from October, 1959, to June, 1962. He came to Miss Bates shortly after he returned to Fort Worth with a Russian-born wife and a baby daughter.

"Conditions (in Russia) were terrible in his eyes," Miss Bates said. "Several families living in one room. Everybody working. Women as well as

New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 Date 11/22/62

105-82555-A
 NOT RECORDED
 128 JAN 15 1964

72 JAN 15 1964

"We both did," he said, and managed the closest approach to a smile Miss Bates saw in the three days she worked for him.

JAN 14 1964

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Oswald Reported In Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 30 (AP). —The Milwaukee Sentinel said last night that a man who reportedly signed his name "Lee Oswald, Dallas," registered at a well-known night club about 30 miles northwest of Milwaukee on September 16.

The newspaper said the man reportedly had signed in the guest register at the Fox and Hounds Inn. Mrs. Patricia Stanley, the manager, said she had no comment.

The FBI office in Milwaukee also declined to comment.

Lee Harvey Oswald of Dallas is the man charged with slaying President Kennedy.

President Kennedy was at Ashland, Wis., on September 24. Ashland is about 400 miles northwest of Milwaukee.

Bartholomew
105-82555
File 5-En

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date NOV 30 1963

105-82555-A

NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 7 1964

64 JAN 8 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Talk to FBI, Police Say on Oswald Case

The reaction of Milwaukee police officials to reports that accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald may have visited the area ranged from surprise to guarded comment Friday.

Sgt. Richard T. Polsen, acting head of the police department's special assignment squad, said an investigation to learn whether Oswald was ever in Milwaukee turned up no indication that the man accused of slaying President Kennedy visited here.

Asked about reports that the signature, "Lee Oswald, Dallas," had turned up on the guest register of a Washington county restaurant, Capt. John J. Lavin, vacationing head of the special assignment squad, said:

"You place me in a difficult position. On something like this, I can't speak for another agency. I can only tell you to check with the FBI."

(Richard Baker, special agent in charge of the Milwaukee FBI office, would neither confirm nor deny the report.)

Police Chief Howard O. Johnson said Oswald's name had not come up in any reports to his office.

Inspector Raymond A. Dahl said Oswald's name had not come up in any reports on activities of the local unit of the Fair Play for Cuba committee. Oswald had claimed that he was a member of that organization.

"Of course, they (the Fair Play for Cuba group) have been very inactive here," Dahl said. "They have held no meetings since late 1962."

Polsen said police in cities with Fair Play for Cuba organizations had begun routine checks "to see whether this bum (Oswald) had any contact with them."

"As far as we've been able to learn, he had not," the sergeant said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

12-Milwaukee Sentinel

Milwaukee

Wisconsin

Date: 11/30/63
Edition: Morning
Author:
Editor: Harry Sonneborn
Title: JACK LEON RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD-Vict
(Deceased)
Character: CR
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Milwaukee

105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964

64 JAN 8 1964

The Dallas Police

Shocked Europe

By Don Cook

PARIS.

At the end of this appalling week in history, the outpouring of sympathy which Americans in Europe have felt for themselves and their nation cannot conceal harsher and sadder judgments which are also being rendered on the United States.

They concern the police, their methods and the American process of law and justice—at least as it was seen in Dallas. Throughout the horrible and tragic drama of the assassination of President Kennedy, Europeans were also looking at the American police in action. The crude, amateurish, publicity-seeking, ham-handed behavior of the Dallas officers of the law has left Europeans bewildered, shocked and incredulous.

To Americans, presumably, the dominance of the demands of television over questions of national security or the due process of law may by now seem to be natural or acceptable. But Europe has never seen anything like it. Even France, which heaven knows cannot be self-righteous on the subject of gun-play and assassinations, at least moves with vigor and precision in locking up a man, investigating and bringing him to court.

Reaction to the Dallas performance was of course strongest in England, where the television shots of the assassination of Oswald and his interview with newspaper men in the police station were run and re-run on the networks. In London, a British acquaintance remarked to me:

"I just want to say how deeply we all feel about the terrible loss of your President." Then he looked slightly hesitant and finally added with splendid understatement:

"Though I hope you don't mind my saying so—we do find the conduct of your police somewhat unusual."

From Dallas, meanwhile, a correspondent of the London Daily Express wrote bluntly: "The shame of the Dallas police is complete." In the Daily Telegraph, a reporter described as "incredible" the out-of-control milling which went on at police headquarters.

The climax, of course, was the fact that the Dallas police timed the transfer of their inflammatory prisoner to suit the television cameras instead of the security of the accused.

Then it was as if those European television favorites, "Rawhide" or "Wagon Train," exploded into reality.

Two things would not have happened in France or England or probably anywhere in Europe: the prisoner would never have been produced for a press conference before television cameras, and the prisoner's transfer to another jail would automatically have been a matter of the strictest and most secret police security arrangements. Finally, until an arraignment in court, the police would have remained silent on the evidence.

It was also bewildering to Europeans—as it probably was to a lot of Americans, too—that the control

Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☐
Casper ☐
Callahan ☐
Conrad ☐
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☐
Trotter ☐
Tele Room ☐
Holmes ☐
Gandy ☐

File 5 - End
105-82555

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune ☒
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date

NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 7 1964

NOV 30 1953

64 JAN 8 1964

of Oswald and the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy was left entirely with the local police. On the surface of it, here was a clear-cut and drastic case affecting the security of the United States—the death of the President at the hands of a man quickly identified as a defector to the Soviet Union and a Communist sympathizer. But the powerlessness of Federal officials in such a disaster, coupled with the behavior of the Dallas officers of the law, was something that simply could not be understood.

Apart from this sour bewilderment at the police and security handling of the whole affair, Europe remains at least temporarily obsessed with the belief that the assassination of the President and the subsequent killing of his killer could not have been one-man operations—that it is all part of some hidden plot. Newspapers have gone to the wildest lengths of inventiveness, aided and abetted by the fact that nowhere in the crucial days was there any coherent, clear, calm professional in charge of the prisoner, the investigation and the case.

Presumably before too long the Federal Bureau of Investigation will do the best that can be done in the absence of a trial of Oswald before a court of law.

But even when all that is done, Europe will remember from this tragic week two faces of America: the nation in heartfelt and dignified mourning, a world mourning with it, and the police incapable of clear thinking and out of control in the hour of crisis.

The Oswald Enigma: His Anti-Soviet Book

By a Staff Correspondent
FORT WORTH, Tex.

Lee Harvey Oswald, variously described as a Marxist, pro-Communist and Communist, was writing an anti-Soviet book a year before he was seized as President Kennedy's assassin.

He was bitterly critical of everything he had found during his travels as a defector in Russia from October, 1959, to June, 1962.

And he hinted that he had gone to the Soviet Union as a U. S. secret agent.

This was disclosed yesterday by Miss Pauline V. Bates, a public stenographer, who said she had typed a third of the manuscript from notes that Oswald brought to her. They were on whole sheets of paper, bits of wrapping paper and torn envelopes. He said he had smuggled the material out of Russia in his shirt.

Oswald sat and watched Miss Bates type his manuscript for a total of seven

over three days, June 18, 19 and 20, 1962. He went to her almost immediately after his return from Russia. He told her he had picked her name out of the telephone directory. He wore a white T-shirt, a zippered jacket and dark trousers.

Here is his opinion of the Soviet Union, as Miss Bates remembers it:

"Conditions were terrible in his eyes. Several families living in one room. Everybody working. Women as well as men. Children placed in nurseries until they are old enough to go to state schools. The continual, perpetual pressure of the Communist party. The spying and the fear of bugs (electronic listening devices).

He spoke only in parks. He wrote about the May Day parades, carefully arranged. He better turn out unless he is really sick. Oswald worked in a Minsk

factory 12 and 14 hours a day on a quota basis.

"If you did more than your quota, you got a citation. But it didn't show on your paycheck. There were no coffee breaks. No paid vacations. Just a chosen few got vacations from each factory. Even then they were not alone, but under a party boss. All lectures on communism were conducted during the lunch hour.

"The TV carries nothing but the Communist party line, but you have to turn it on or somebody gets suspicious. A few have hidden radios and are enthusiastic over the Voice of America.

"Here he had named names and towns, but commented: 'I'll have to change the names in my book if my book is published, or they will be in trouble.'

"The food was monotonous. Oswald didn't like it. He ate black bread, potatoes and occasionally fish; a little meat, and it wasn't very much even when you got it. Milk was hard to buy."

Miss Bates said he told her he made eight rubles a month in the factory and that a pair of shoes cost 100 rubles.

"One coat is all you can have in Russia, and it gets cold there. He had traveled some before he went to work in the factory and found travel restricted and reasons for it required."

Oswald hinted to Miss Bates that he was a U. S. agent by saying, "When the State Department granted my visa, they stipulated they could not stand behind me in any way."

"She was suspicious, however, doubting that a Federal agent would use a public stenographer. Also, any visa granted to him would be issued by Russia, not the U. S. The State Department usually advises tourists to Iron Curtain countries that they travel at their own risk.

Oswald had suspicions of his own. He would not let Miss Bates keep his notes or the material she had typed

And he made her destroy the carbon paper she used.

He showed her a letter from a Fort Worth engineer who offered to publish the book. She does not remember the engineer's name, nor does she know if Oswald ever finished the book.

The last time he visited her, he was nervous. "He was fidgety, jumping up and down, looking over my shoulder, wondering at what point I was in the manuscript," she said. He suddenly stopped her, saying, "Ten dollars is all I got."

Miss Bates, who had become interested in the book, offered to finish typing it and let Oswald pay her later. He refused, grabbed the manuscript and notes and left. She said she saw him twice later on the street, but both times he ignored her.

Oswald, who was slain two days after Mr. Kennedy was shot down, is buried here, and Thursday night a motorist told police that two bullets hit his pickup truck as he drove past the cemetery. The motorist, J. D. Ardrey, 40, was unhurt.

Regardless of the emotional health of Oswald, and there has been much speculation on that point, he was healthy physically just before he was slain. Dr. Earl P. Rose, Dallas County medical examiner, said in Dallas that "a thor-

Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune ☒
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964

NOV 30 1962

ugh autopsy showed the almost total lack of any abnormal pathology. The two things we could determine were, first, that he died from a hemorrhage from gunshot wound, and that otherwise he was a physically healthy male."

There was no evidence of a brain tumor or any other organic pathology of the brain.

In San Antonio, the Air Force disclosed that Oswald has a half-brother—Sgt. John E. Pic—stationed at Lackland Air Force Base as a laboratory technician. His military record is good. Brig. Gen. J. W. Humphreys Jr., commander of the Wilford Hall Hospital, where the half-brother works, said:

"It is my understanding that appropriate Federal agencies have investigated Sgt. Pic, and it appears that he is cleared of any possible connection with Friday's crime."

Oswald accused slayer, night club owner Jack Ruby, is scheduled to face a Dallas court Dec. 9, and his lawyer, Tom Howard, wants the action recorded by television cameras. TV viewers looked on as Ruby fired a single fatal shot into Oswald as he was being transferred from one pail to another, and Mr. Howard thinks they have a right to watch the murder trial, too.

The decision is up to District Judge Joe Brown, who will hear the case.

The latest word on Texas Gov. John B. Connally Jr., who was shot in the same car in which President Kennedy was slain, is that he has a "long way to go" to full recovery.

A state spokesman said the Governor had been "on the brink of death," and added, "Gov. Connally's overall condition is encouraging, but convalescence naturally will require some time."

As for the widow of the policeman, J. D. Tippit, who was slain while trying to arrest Mr. Kennedy's accused assassin, she is the recipient of \$50,000 in donations. Hundreds of other contributions are still uncounted, and more are pouring in.

Last night, in a press conference at the Dallas police station, she thanked the American people for their help. She said she wants to put her three children back in school and "live the way we did when he was with us as quickly as possible."

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Casper ☐
 Callahan ☐
 Conrad ☐
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans ☐
 Gale ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☐
 Trotter ☐
 Tele Room ☐
 Holmes ☐
 Gandy ☐

Oswald Widow Fund Started

BENTON, Ill., Nov. 30 (UPI) — A retired Presbyterian minister who launched a fund drive Thanksgiving Day for the family of Lee Harvey Oswald, the slain alleged assassin of President Kennedy, said yesterday he has had a "very heartening response."

Rev. Roy A. Kale, who organized the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Franklin County, touched off the drive by contributing \$10 as he spoke at union Thanksgiving services here Thursday night.

A total of \$43 was contributed at the service.

The Rev. Kale said several other ministers have indicated they will make appeals for funds Sunday.

In his sermon, the Rev. Kale said, "No doubt Mrs. Lee Harvey Oswald and the alleged assassin's mother must feel very much alone in the world. There seems to be no one who is prepared to show love and sympathy for the mother and widow and children of the alleged assassin."

105-82552-1
file - E-1

The Washington Post and Times Herald ☒
 The Washington Daily News ☒
 The Evening Star ☐
 New York Herald Tribune ☐
 New York Journal-American ☐
 New York Mirror ☐
 New York Daily News ☐
 New York Post ☐
 The New York Times ☐
 The Worker ☐
 The New Leader ☐
 The Wall Street Journal ☐
 The National Observer ☐
 People's World ☐
 Date

REC-46

105-82552-A-

NOV 30 1963

EX-117

NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 7 1964

68 JAN 9 1964

Tolson _____
 Belmont ☒ _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach ☒ _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen ☒ _____
 Sullivan ☒ _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Autopsy Shows Oswald Had Remarkable Health

DALLAS, Nov. 29 (AP) — gunshot wound, and that otherwise he was a physically healthy male.

The doctor who performed an autopsy on his body said today.

Dr. Earl P. Rose, Dallas County Medical Examiner, said the post-mortem revealed little of the history of the man accused of assassinating President Kennedy.

"A thorough autopsy showed the almost total lack of any abnormal pathology," according to Dr. Rose. "The two things we could determine were, first, that he died from a hemorrhage from a

The autopsy report showed no evidence of a brain tumor or any other organic pathology of the brain. There was no evidence of heart damage except for some bleeding, which resulted when he suffered a cardiac arrest shortly before his death on the operating table.

The Washington Post and Times Herald 13
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date _____

1105-82555-A

NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964

NOV 30 1963

64 JAN 8 1964

OSWALD
105-82555
SECTION A.3
COPY 2

Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____
Re: [Signature]

Oswald^{A 1/6} Appeal on Service Discharge Is Recalled

By Ronnie Dugger
Special to The Washington Post
 AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 19.—An official of the Texas Selective Service System says that Lee Harvey Oswald called on her

in several weeks in the assassination of before Kennedy in an attempt to get his discharge corrected. Marines changed to from thrable one. an honi

"He had been to the Governor's office to see how to get his discharge corrected. They sent him down here, because they didn't have any of the information that he wanted," according to Mary Lee Dannelly, assistant chief of the administrative division of the draft system for Texas.
 Neither the regular receptionist in Gov. John B. Connally's office nor Larry Temple, Connally's administrative assistant who usually handles affairs of a military kind in the office, recalls or has a

record of a visit from Oswald. "He said he had first gotten an honorable discharge, but it was later changed to other than honorable conditions," Mrs. Dannelly said. "They told him at the time that if he lived an upright life, he could make application after two years. He'd been waiting more than two years."
 "He said it had caused him difficulty getting or keeping a job, and it was embarrassing his family," Mrs. Dannelly said.
 She said he gave his name as "Oswald"; Mrs. Dannelly is

*105-82555
 file 6/7/64*

*W. J. Dallas
 12/23/64*

- The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star _____
- New York Herald Tribune _____
- New York Journal-American _____
- New York Mirror _____
- New York Daily News _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____

Date 105-82555-A-
 NOT RECORDED
 128 JAN 10 1964
 DEC 20 1963

66 JAN 13 1964

"positive" that the man was Lee Oswald. She recognized him on television.

She thought he must have given her his first two names in some variation, because she could not find a card on him in Selective Service files at the time. She has since found a routine card under the name Lee Harvey Oswald.

He told her he lived in Fort Worth, where his mother now lives and where he worked in 1962. He said he had registered for the draft in Florida; Oswald, in fact, had registered at Fort Worth, but Lt.

Col. Boyd Sinclair, chief of the administrative division, says registrants are frequently confused on such matters.

Mrs. Dannelly remembered that Oswald's visit lasted about half an hour and occurred on one of her paydays.

Oswald reportedly left New Orleans Sept. 23 and arrived in Mexico City by bus Sept. 26. He could have stopped in Austin en route to Laredo on Sept. 25, which was one of Mrs. Dannelly's paydays and was about eight weeks before the assassination.

Oswald was released from active duty in the Marine Corps on Sept. 11, 1959. After he tried to go to the Soviet Union he was given an undesirable discharge, and early in 1962, he wrote to Connally, then Secretary of the Navy, bitterly protesting this.

N/O

Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☐
 Casper ☐
 Callahan ☐
 Conrad ☐
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans ☐
 Gale ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☐
 Trotter ☐
 Tele. Room ☐
 Holmes ☐
 Gandy ☐

Brainin

UPI-23

(WALKER)
 KANSAS CITY, MO. -- FORMER MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER SAID YESTERDAY
 LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ACCUSED OF ASSASSINATING PRESIDENT KENNEDY, WAS
 SLAIN "TO ERASE A MARXIST-COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY."

WALKER TOLD NEWSMEN "MANY THINGS" LED HIM TO HIS OPINION ABOUT WHY
 OSWALD DIED.

BUT WALKER, TO SUPPORT HIS CLAIM WOULD POINT OUT ONLY THAT OSWALD
 WAS ABOUT THREE BLOCKS FROM THE HOME OF NIGHTCLUB OPERATOR JACK RUBY
 MINUTES AFTER THE ASSASSINATION. RUBY SHOT OSWALD TO DEATH TWO DAYS
 AFTER KENNEDY WAS KILLED.

12/20--TD939AES

REC-11

NOT RECORDED

46 DEC 26 1963

file 5-11

66 DEC 27 1963

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

DAVID LAWRENCE

The Secret Service and the FBI

Agencies Said to Work Well Together,
Neither Was at Fault in Assassination

Many people are puzzled by the terms "FBI" and "Secret Service," and there is a tendency to assume that both agencies are charged with protecting the life of the President and members of his family. Actually, this duty is imposed by law only on the Secret Service, which is a division of the Treasury Department. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, a division of the Department of Justice, has no statutory responsibilities relating to the protection of the President.

The Secret Service has only about 400 agents, and they have two primary responsibilities—protection of the President, the Vice President and their families, and the detection of counterfeiting of coins or currency.

Lee Harvey Oswald, who assassinated President Kennedy, never at any time gave the slightest inkling that he intended to commit any act of violence. All through his life he had been considered a taciturn individual and had avoided normal activities with friends. This tendency toward solitude was manifested even when he was in service in the Marine Corps.

Of the many people who have been contacted by newsmen and others interested in learning about Oswald, all the informants agree that he was an odd person and encouraged very few to seek him out. The record shows recommendations for psychiatric treatment when he was as young as 13 years of age. He never, however, earned a reputation as being a vicious person. There was not the slightest evidence in the records of either the Secret Service or the FBI to indicate that Oswald was likely to be engaged in any violence. Certainly no one had ever heard him make any threats against the President.

It has been suggested recently that a person with Oswald's record might have

been watched on this occasion, because he had once gone to Russia and renounced his citizenship. It is also a fact, however, that he came back to America and was helped by the United States Embassy to make the return trip. There was no evidence that he was a person likely to engage in violence.

There are many Communists or persons of Communist sympathy in the United States who have publicly expressed views similar to Oswald's. Some have even defected, either in the Korean War or under other circumstances, but subsequently have returned to their native land. Unless such an individual gives some sign of having become violent, or threatens somebody with violence, there is no inclination to single him out and put him under constant guard.

The FBI has estimated it gets at least 500 letters a week which it puts in the "crackpot" class. Each is read and evaluated, however, and appropriate action taken where it is necessary. No letters implicating Oswald were ever received.

Many statements have been made to the effect that the FBI and the Secret Service have not co-operated with each other and that hard feelings exist between the agencies. This is denounced as false by persons inside both agencies.

Thus, the chief of the Secret Service, James J. Rowley, is a former special agent of the FBI and a close personal friend of the present director, J. Edgar Hoover. Mr. Rowley also is a lecturer at the FBI National Academy, which is a training school for local law-enforcement officers.

Co-operations between the two agencies is carried on day after day in personal contacts, and the unequivocal statement is made by FBI officials that if, in the course of their investiga-

tions, any information which comes within the jurisdiction of the Secret Service is developed, it is immediately transmitted to the appropriate Secret Service office.

During President Kennedy's administration, it was argued by some of the television cameramen that they could not get a good view of the President in a parade if he was too closely surrounded by Secret Service men. In the Dallas motorcade, the Secret Service men were not placed around the President as closely as they have been on other occasions. But there were agents not only in the car with the President and Vice President but in other cars immediately behind each automobile, all watching the crowd carefully for any threatening gesture.

So the all-important problem of how to protect the life of the President of the United States is not going to be solved by blaming either the FBI or the Secret Service or both. Secret Service agents are, after all, obliged to carry out the wishes of the President himself. If he decides to ignore their warnings and ride in an open automobile, or to select a parade route which is against their advice, these facts are never made public, but the result can be tragic.

The main dilemma relates to the policing of the high buildings along streets through which a procession might be passing. If the Secret Service and the FBI were required to post guards in every building, or if they were obliged to investigate the record of every employee on every floor in every building along the parade route there would not be enough personnel in either the Secret Service or the FBI or the two agencies combined to do the job. Certainly they couldn't act on four days' notice.

There does not seem at present any sure way to prevent an attack on the President's life except by insisting that he ride in a bullet-proof automobile.

Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____

Gandy _____
J. E. H. OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

Rx Doc
105-82555
in 65/Jan

105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
13 JAN 2 1964

The Washington Post and Times Herald

The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star *A 23* _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date *1-7-64*
Don't forget
5000
Brooklyn

64 JAN 7 1964 *A3*

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Lawyer Urges Defense for Oswald at Inquiry

Ex-State Assemblyman Files
Brief With Warren Unit

By PETER KIHSS

A former New York Assemblyman has urged Chief Justice Earl Warren's investigating commission to appoint a defense counsel for Lee H. Oswald in its inquiry into the assassination of President Kennedy.

Mark Lane, who has frequently been a defense counsel in civil rights and murder cases, submitted a 10,000-word brief to the Warren commission by mail Tuesday night.

The brief is being reprinted in full in today's issue of The National Guardian, which calls itself a "progressive newsweekly." Yesterday, Mr. Lane said in response to a question that he would be willing to take on such a defense role, but was "not offering" to do so.

On one hand, his brief analyzed and attempted to rebut points made by Henry Wade, Dallas District Attorney, and on the other offered what would be defense arguments on the possibility of Oswald's innocence in the assassination, based largely on published data.

Rebuts Autopsy Report

Mr. Lane also cited what he said he knew were Federal Bureau of Investigation "off-the-record briefings" to newsmen.

One of his contentions was that a wound in the front of President Kennedy's throat could not have been made by a shot from the Texas School Book Depository Building, which was behind the Presidential car when the shot was fired.

Although new reports on still unannounced autopsy findings say the President was actually shot in the back, Mr. Lane argued yesterday:

An autopsy is "of less value many hours after death than an examination while the subject is still alive." Three physicians who examined the President at the hospital said the



The New York Times
Mark Lane

throat injury was an "entry through the throat" and obviously therefore altered the bullet hole.

In rebuttal to District Attorney Wade, Mr. Lane put forward the following arguments:

Only one witness said he saw Oswald at the sixth floor warehouse window, and his testimony would be "speculative" and inadmissible because he said, according to Newsweek magazine, "I can't identify him but if I see a man who looks like him I'll point him out."

A palm print—such as the one the prosecutor said appeared on the murder rifle and a nearby cardboard box—"unlike a fingerprint is not always uniquely identifiable." The asserted off-the-record F. B. I. briefings said "no palm prints were found on the rifle." No Oswald prints were found on immovable fixtures.

The prosecutor's statement on paraffin tests on both of Oswald's hands showing that Oswald had "recently fired a gun" referred specifically twice to a "gun." This could have been a pistol, and The Washington Evening Star has said

He Charges Many Gaps Exist in Data on Assassination

the tests found no gunpowder traces on Oswald's face, such as might have come from a rifle.

There are questions whether Oswald would have been permitted to leave the building after 500 policemen surrounded it within moments after the shooting, or whether he would have stopped first for a soda in the lunchroom.

After taking a bus for six blocks, Oswald allegedly hailed a taxicab driven by William Whaley, whose log says this was at 12:30 P.M. The President was shot at 12:31 P.M.

Potential Questions

Mr. Lane set forth potential questions on whether Oswald actually ever had the alleged assassination rifle, on varying accounts of the murder of a policeman, and on conflicting statements about Oswald's presence in a movie theater and attempted firing at another policeman.

As to motive, Mr. Lane asked, "If Oswald were a leftist, pro-Soviet and pro-Cuban," had he not known that with President Kennedy's aid better relations were developing with the Soviet Union?

Also, Mr. Lane asked, did Oswald know that "within the last six months, Gus Hall urged the Communist party, which he leads, to endorse and support Kennedy again?"

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

24 NEW YORK TIMES

Date: 12-19-63
Edition: LATE CITY
Author: PETER KIHSS
Editor: TURNER CATLEDGE
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
UNDER INVESTIGATION

Character: AFO
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: NYO

EX-102

REC-22

109-82555-A-

NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 3 1964

68 JAN 10 1964

Lane's defense brief for Oswald

Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

In an analysis of the civil liberties aspects of the assassination of Lee Harvey Oswald, the American Civil Liberties Union said the "Public Interest" would be served if the commission named by President Johnson were to make "a thorough examination of the treatment accorded Oswald, including his right to counsel, the nature of the interrogation, his physical security while under arrest, and the effect of pretrial publicity on Oswald's right to a fair trial."

In the public interest the GUARDIAN is devoting one-half of its issue this week to a lawyer's brief in the Oswald case which has been sent by the author to Justice Earl Warren as head of the fact-finding commission inquiring into the circumstances of the assassination of President Kennedy. The author is Mark Lane, a well known New York defense attorney, who has represented almost all the civil rights demonstrators arrested in New York. He has also served as defense counsel in a number of murder cases involving young persons.

In 1959, he helped organize the Reform Democrats in New York, an insurgent movement within the Democratic Party, was the first candidate of the movement to be nominated to the New York State Legislature and was elected in 1960.

In his letter to Justice Warren accompanying the brief, Lane urged that defense counsel be named for Oswald so that all aspects of the case might be vigorously pursued, particularly since Oswald was denied a trial during his lifetime. It is an ironic note, as the ACLU statement said, that "if Oswald had lived to stand trial and were convicted, the courts would very likely have reversed the conviction because of the prejudicial pretrial publicity."

The GUARDIAN's publication of Lane's brief presumes only one thing: a man's innocence, under U.S. law, unless or until proved guilty. It is the right of any accused, whether his name is Oswald, Ruby or Byron de la Beckwith, the man charged with the murder of Medgar Evers in Mississippi. A presumption of innocence is the rock upon which American jurisprudence rests. Surely it ought to apply in the "crime of the century" as in the meanest back-alley felony.

We ask all our readers to study this document, show it to as many persons as you can (extra copies are available on request) and send us your comment. Any information or analysis based on fact that can assist the Warren Commission is in the public interest—an interest which demands that everything possible be done to establish the facts in this case.

—THE GUARDIAN

53 JAN 9 1964
93

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 8 1964

Handwritten:
105-82555
105-82555

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date 12/19/63

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"
PAGES 5-9

N ALL LIKELIHOOD there is not exist a single American community where 12 men or women, good and true, who presume to Lee Harvey Oswald did not assassinate President Kennedy. No more savage comment can be made in reference to the breakdown of the Anglo-Saxon system of jurisprudence. At the very foundation of our judicial operation lies a cornerstone which shelters the innocent and guilty alike against group hysteria, manufactured evidence, over-zealous law enforcement officials, in short, against those factors which militate for an automated, prejudged, neatly packaged verdict of guilty. It is the sacred right of every citizen accused of committing a crime to the presumption of innocence.

This presumption, it has been written, is a cloak donned by the accused when the initial charge is made, and worn by him continuously. It is worn throughout the entire case presented against him, and not taken from the defendant until after he has had an opportunity to cross-examine hostile witnesses, present his own witnesses and to testify himself.

Oswald did not testify. Indeed, there will be no case, no trial, and Oswald, murdered while in police custody, still has no lawyer. Under such circumstances the development of a possible defense is difficult, almost impossible. Under such circumstances, the development of such a defense is obligatory.

There will be an investigation. No investigation, however soundly motivated, can serve as an adequate substitute for trial. Law enforcement officials investigate every criminal case before it is presented to a jury. The investigation in almost all such cases results in the firm conviction by the investigator that the accused is guilty. A jury often finds the defendant innocent, notwithstanding.

That which intervenes between the zealous investigator and the jury is due process of law, developed at great cost in human life and liberty over the years. It is the right to have irrelevant testimony barred. It is the right to have facts, not hopes or thoughts or wishes or prejudicial opinions, presented. It is the right to test by cross-examination the veracity of every witness and the value of his testimony. It is, perhaps above all, the right to counsel of one's own choice, so that all the other rights may be protected. In this defense, Oswald has forfeited all rights along with his life.

The reader, inundated at the outset with 48 solid television, radio and newspaper hours devoted to proving the guilt of the accused and much additional "evidence" since then, cannot now examine this case without bringing to it certain preconceived ideas. We ask, instead, only for a temporary suspension of certainty.

The case against Oswald

LONG BEFORE OSWALD was shot to death in the basement of the Dallas courthouse, the Dallas officials had concluded that Oswald was "without any doubt the killer." On Saturday, the press was informed that "absolute confirmation as to Oswald's guilt" had just arrived but that the "startling evidence" could not then be released to the press.

Immediately after Oswald was slain, the Dallas district attorney, Henry Wade, announced that the "Oswald case was closed." Despite the deep belief that prevailed throughout the U.S. as to Oswald's guilt, doubts raised throughout Europe escalated with Oswald's murder into almost absolute rejection of the prosecution case.

The Justice Department then announced that the case was not closed. Wade called a press conference to "reopen" the case. In a radio and television statement, publicized throughout the world, Wade presented, "the evidence, piece by piece, for you."

Wade is not new to the ways of law enforcement and prosecution. He has held the post of district attorney in Dallas 11 years. He has a staff of 80, and an



LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND THE DALLAS POLICE
He was questioned, without counsel, for 48 hours

annual budget of almost \$500,000. For more than four years he was an FBI agent before becoming district attorney.

He boasts of obtaining the death sentence in 23 of the 24 capital cases he has prosecuted. It can be assumed that the Oswald case was by far the most important matter that he ever handled, and that his appearance on Sunday to present the evidence was the high point of his career. This was an appearance for which he had abundantly prepared himself.

In that light, we now examine the "airtight case," the "absolute confirmation of Oswald's guilt." Wade presented 15 assertions, some mere conclusions, some with a source not revealed, some documented.

Here are the 15 assertions:

- 1—A number of witnesses saw Oswald at the window of the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository.
- 2—Oswald's palm print appeared on the rifle.
- 3—Oswald's palm print appeared on a cardboard box found at the window.
- 4—Paraffin tests on both hands showed that Oswald had fired a gun recently.
- 5—The rifle, an Italian carbine, had been purchased, by Oswald, through the mail, under an assumed name.
- 6—Oswald had in his possession an identification card with the name Hidell.
- 7—Oswald was seen in the building by a police officer just after the President had been shot.
- 8—Oswald's wife said that his rifle was missing Friday morning.
- 9—Oswald had a package under his arm Friday.
- 10—Oswald, while taking a bus from the scene, laughed loudly as he told a woman passenger that the President had been shot.
- 11—A taxi driver, Darryl Click, took Oswald home, where he changed his clothes.

13—A witness saw Oswald enter the theater.
14—Oswald drew a pistol and attempted to kill the arresting officer.

15—A map was found in Oswald's possession showing the scene of the assassination and the bullet's proposed trajectory.

Perused lightly, the list seems unimpressive. But in capital cases evidence is not perused lightly. It is subject to probing cross-examination, study and analysis. The most effective tool available to any defendant, cross-examination, is not available in this case. We rely instead, solely upon press reports of statements made, not by witnesses for the defense, not by the defendant, but by the district attorney, police officers or FBI agents. With this oppressive restriction in mind, we move on to an analysis of the evidence.

Point One

A number of witnesses saw Oswald at the window of the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository.

SINCE IT IS ALLEGED that Oswald fired through that window, that assertion is important. Wade was unequivocal, stating, "First, there was a number of witnesses that saw the person with the gun on the sixth floor of the bookstore building, in the window—detailing the window—where he was looking out." Subsequently, it developed that the "number of witnesses" was in reality one witness, who was quoted as follows: "I can't identify him, but if I see a man who looks like him, I'll point him out." (Newsweek—Dec. 9) Such "identification" is at best speculative and would not be permitted in that form at trial.

Point Two

Oswald's palm print appeared on the rifle.

A PALM PRINT, unlike a fingerprint, is not always uniquely identifiable. Nevertheless, palm prints possibly belonging to the suspect and present on a murder weapon must be considered important evidence. If the rifle did belong to Oswald, the presence of palm prints there might be normal and need not lead to the inevitable conclusion that Oswald fired the fatal shots. However, speculation in this area is not now required to rebut Wade's second point. The FBI now states that "no palm prints were found on the rifle."

This conclusion, first carried in the Fort Worth press, was later leaked to reporters by the FBI in off-the-record briefing sessions. The FBI at that time took the position that "we don't have to worry about prints in this case." The FBI indicated anger with Wade for stating that a palm print was present when in fact it was not.

Point Three

Oswald's palm print appeared on a cardboard box found at the window.

WADE STATED, "On this box that the defendant was sitting on, his palm print was found and was identified as his." Inasmuch as a palm print is not always uniquely identifiable, depending on the number of characteristics that are readable, the palm print very likely was not definitely "identified as his."

It had been alleged earlier that the defendant ate greasy, fried chicken at the window. The presence of a palm print indicates that he wore no gloves and took no precautions to prevent a trail of fingerprints and palm prints. Nevertheless, no prints of the defendant were found on the floors, walls, window ledge, window frame or window. Only a movable cardboard carton, subsequently present at the police station while the defendant was also there, is now alleged to have his print.

An over-zealous investigatory staff might arrange to secure such a print after the fact. Certainly the handling of this case by the Dallas authorities was marked by over-zealous desire to convict the defendant. A dis-

trict attorney who states falsely that a palm print is present on the murder weapon might make a similar statement in reference to a cardboard carton.

Point Four

Paraffin tests on both hands showed that Oswald had fired a gun recently.

PARAFFIN IS APPLIED to that portion of the human body which might come in close contact with the gas (released by a weapon's firing) containing solid particles of burned nitrates in suspension. To determine whether a pistol (i.e., a gun) has been fired, tests are made of both hands. To determine whether a rifle has been fired, tests are made of both hands and the area on both sides of the face near the cheekbone, the cheek remaining in immediate contact with a rifle when the trigger is pulled.

In the service, as any veteran, including Wade, well knows, a rifle is always referred to as a rifle. It is never, under fear of company punishment, called a gun (pistol). At Wade's press conference, this dialogue took place:

Reporter: What about the paraffin tests?

Wade: Yes, I've got paraffin tests that showed he



DALLAS DISTRICT ATTORNEY HENRY WADE

He presents the 'evidence'—to the press

had recently fired a gun—it was on both hands.

Wade: Both hands.

Reporter: Recently fired a rifle?

Reporter: A gun.

Wade: A gun.

answers, while truthful, are a study in understatement. The district attorney neglected to state the additional facts that tests had been conducted on Oswald's face and that the tests revealed that there were no traces of gunpowder on Oswald's face (Washington Star, Nov. 24). One fact emerges here with clarity. The paraffin test did not prove Oswald fired a rifle recently. The test tended to prove Oswald had not fired a rifle recently. This fact alone raises that reasonable doubt that a jury might utilize in finding the defendant not guilty.

Point Five

The rifle, an Italian carbine, had been purchased by Oswald through the mail and under an assumed name.

WADE SAID. "It (the rifle), as I think you know, has been identified as having been purchased last March by Oswald, from a mail-order house, through an assumed name named Hidell, mailed to a post office box here in Dallas." Wade said this was the weapon that killed the President.

Wade had made a very different statement in reference to the murder weapon just a short while before.

Just after the arrest of Oswald, Dallas law enforcement officials announced that they had found the murder weapon. Wade and his associates studied the rifle. It was shown to the television audience repeatedly. Some enforcement official carried it high in the air, with his bare hands on the rifle. After hours of

examination Wade said without hesitation, that "the murder weapon was a German Mauser."

The next day it was reported that FBI files showed that Oswald purchased an Italian carbine through the mail. It was sent to a post-office box maintained by Oswald in his own name and also A. Hidell. (Clearly no serious effort to escape detection as the purchaser of the rifle was made by Oswald, if he did purchase it.)

Armed with the knowledge that Oswald could be connected with an Italian carbine (it then not being known that the Italian rifle in question might not be able to fire three times in five seconds), Wade made a new announcement. The murder weapon was not a German Mauser, it was an Italian carbine. This prosecution reversal established a high point in vulnerability for the trial—the trial that was never to take place.

Point Six

Oswald had in his possession an identification card with the name Hidell.

WADE SAID. "On his (Oswald's) person was a pocketbook. In his pocketbook was an identification card with the same name (Hidell) as the post-office box on it."

Almost immediately after Oswald was arrested the police asserted that he was guilty of assassination, was a Communist, was the head of the New Orleans Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and had used an alias, "Lee," the name under which he had rented his \$8-a-week room. The following day, after the FBI had revealed that Oswald had purchased a rifle under the assumed name Hidell, the Dallas DA announced for the first time that Oswald had carried an identification card under the assumed name Hidell on his person when he was arrested the previous day.

One wonders why the police and the DA, in announcing Oswald's political background, failed to mention another alias readily available to them. Clearly, the suspect was immediately searched when arrested. Clearly, an identification card made out to another person fitting Oswald's description exactly was proof of another assumed name. Why did the Dallas authorities publicly "discover" the ID card for Hidell after the FBI said that Oswald purchased a rifle under the name Hidell?

Point Seven

Oswald was seen in the building by a police officer just after the President had been shot.

WADE SAID. "A police officer, immediately after the assassination, ran in the building and saw this man in a corner and tried to arrest him; but the manager of the building said he was an employee and it was all right. Every other employee was located but this defendant of the company. A description and name of him went out by police to look for him." (At this point it might be in order to state that all of the Wade quotations are reproduced unedited, and in their entirety. The text of the Wade remarks appeared in the New York Times, Nov. 26.)

Unexplained by Wade is why the officer was going to arrest Oswald, who was sipping a soft drink in the lunchroom along with others. If the officer had reason to single out Oswald for arrest for the assassination at that time, it seems unlikely that the mere statement that Oswald was an employee might result in immunity from arrest.

Wade does explain, however, how the almost immediate description of Oswald was radioed to the police and to the citizens of Dallas. The explanation: "Every other employee was located but this defendant of the company." The New York Times (Nov. 23) reported: "About 90 persons were employed in the Texas School Book Depository and most of them were out watching the President's motorcade when the shots were fired." Police Chief Curry, who was riding in a car just 40 feet ahead of the limousine carrying the President, said he could tell from the sound of the three shots that they had come from the book company's building. Moments after the shots were fired, Curry said, he radioed instructions that the building be surrounded and searched.

(New York Times, Nov. 24). The deployment of 500 officers from his 1,100-man force made fast action possible in the manhunt, he said.

The scene painted for us by Wade and Curry finds officers immediately rushing to the building to seal it off and search it. This is the building from which the fatal shots allegedly were fired.

In these circumstances, is it likely that Oswald was permitted to leave the premises after the police had arrived? Is it likely that Oswald, after killing the President, and deciding to leave the premises, decided first to stop off for a soda, and had then—only after the building was surrounded, sealed off and the search begun—made an effort to leave? Is it likely that each of the almost 90 employees, most of whom were outside of the building, engulfed in the panic and confusion attendant upon the assassination, could easily and quickly return to his place of employment through the police line, while still on his lunch hour, so that "every other employee was located but this defendant" and the description of the one missing employee radioed at once?

Point Eight

Oswald's wife said that the rifle was missing Friday morning.

WADE SAID. "The wife had said he had the gun the night before, and it was missing that morning after he left." All indications are from statements made by other law officials and from FBI private briefings that Mrs. Oswald had never been quoted as saying anything remotely similar to Wade's assertion.

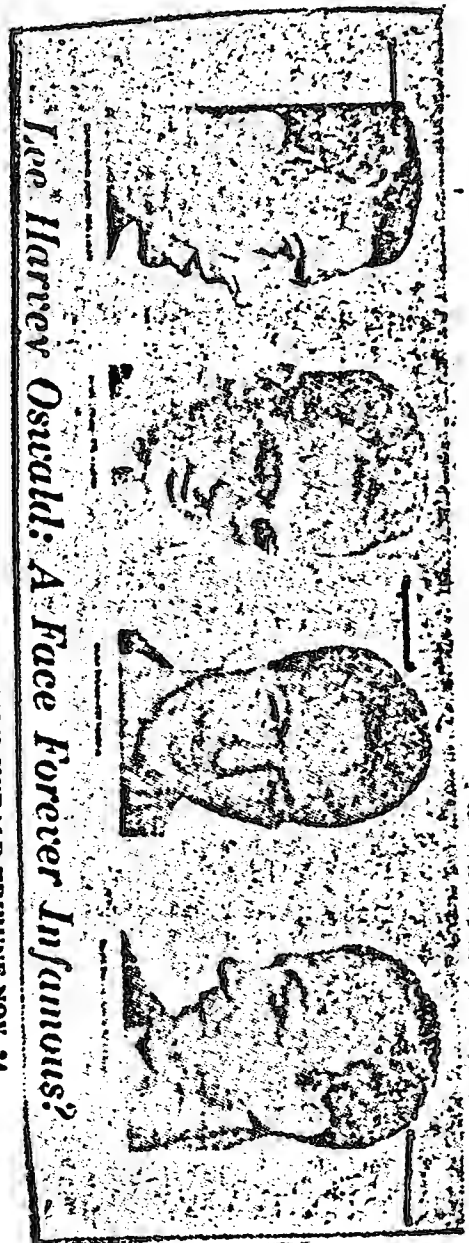
Mrs. Oswald was alleged to have said, at the very most, that she saw something in a blanket that could have been a rifle. However, it soon became plain that the Secret Service "leak" was itself absolutely inaccurate. Later we discovered that Mrs. Oswald stated that she never knew that her husband owned a rifle nor did she know he owned a pistol (New York Times, Dec. 8).

Perhaps Wade and the Secret Service felt confident that, just as Oswald never got the opportunity to tell his side of the story, Mrs. Oswald might also have difficulty in being heard. Immediately after the assassination Marina Oswald, Oswald's wife, was incarcerated by the Secret Service. "The widow and relatives of Lee Harvey Oswald are being sequestered here (Dallas) by the Secret Service. A spokesman for the Secret Service said the family was being kept in a secret place for its own protection . . . A Secret Service spokesman said he did not know when they would be released." (New York Times, Nov. 27.)

Inasmuch as there will be no trial, Marina Oswald clearly is not being held as a material witness. Since the federal government has no jurisdiction in any event, there seems to be no legal basis for her incarceration. Lee Oswald's mother, jeopardized by the existing hysteria as much as his widow, after being released from Secret Service "protective custody," requested that a guard be stationed at the door of her home. The Secret Service rejected that request, stating that she was not in danger. One wonders then why Marina Oswald, widely and inaccurately quoted by the Secret Service and FBI, has remained in custody and practically incommunicado as well. The same issue of the New York Times that correctly stated Marina Oswald's view of the rifle said, "Mrs. Oswald has been moved from the motel where she was taken with Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, her brother-in-law and his wife, after her husband was killed. She is now excluded from Oswald's relatives as well as from the public." Several days after the "protective custody" began a reporter sought an interview with Marina Oswald. She indicated a desire to meet the reporter. The FBI then intervened and prevented the interview.

It would seem that the Secret Service move was dictated by a desire to prevent any truthful leaks from Mrs. Oswald's family or friends or through the press in reference to her views. At about the same time more Secret Service and FBI "leaks" regarding Marina Oswald's recollection of her late husband's "attempt to shoot Gen. Walker with the same assassination rifle" flooded the front pages of every daily in America. Marina Oswald's assertion that she never even knew

A SAMPLE HEADLINE—THIS ONE IN THE N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE NOV. 24
The question mark hardly erases the sensationalism of treatment



"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

LATE CITY EDITION

It is printed for the Proprietor by the New York Times Company, 15 N. 9th St., New York 17, N.Y.
Entered as Second-Class Matter, October 3, 1877, under Post Office No. 263, Post Office at New York, N.Y., under special agreement of Post Office and Post Office Department.
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 10, 1962.
Postage paid by New York Times Company.

THE CITY

NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1963

TEN CENTS

PRESIDENT'S ASSASSIN SHOT TO DEATH IN JAIL CORRIDOR BY A DALLAS CITIZEN; GRIEVING THROGS VIEW KENNEDY BIER

A SWIFT VERDICT OF GUILTY — N.Y. TIMES HEADLINE NOV. 25
The Times later 'regretted' its failure to qualify the word assassin

that her husband owned a rifle, buried in the 14th paragraph of a story appearing on page 63 of the New York Times, is a total repudiation of that fabrication.

It may be said that when Marina Oswald is released from "protective custody" she will be able to discuss the truth of the statements attributed to her by the FBI, the Secret Service and Wade. The Secret Service has "suggested to her (Marina Oswald) that it might be safer and easier for her to return to the Soviet Union than to try to live in the United States (Times, Dec. 8)." Perhaps the Secret Service intended to indicate that it would be safer and easier for the Secret Service, the FBI and Wade and the case against Oswald if Mrs. Oswald quietly left the country.

Meanwhile, back to Wade's "clinched case." Even if Mrs. Oswald did state that her husband owned a rifle and that it was missing Friday morning, such "evidence" would not be admissible under the laws of Texas. The Dallas law enforcement officials, nevertheless, released that "evidence" to the public and, therefore, to all potential jurors in Dallas, while Oswald was alive and facing the possibility of trial. Such conduct did violence both to the spirit and letter of law and ethics and to the rights of the defendant.

In view of Marina Oswald's lack of knowledge regarding the rifle, and in view of the statement made by Mrs. Paine, at whose home the rifle was alleged to have been stored, one questions whether Oswald ever actually possessed the rifle. "Mrs. Paine, a Quaker, said she had no idea what was in the blanket. She said that because of her personal beliefs she would not allow a weapon of any sort in her home." (New York World Telegram and Sun, Nov. 25).

Point Nine

Oswald had a package under his arm Friday.

THE PROSECUTOR said, "This day he went home one day earlier on Thursday night, and came back to—with this fellow—and when he came back he had a package under his arm that he said was window curtains, I believe, or window shades."

If Oswald were alive, we would proceed to ask him whether he carried a package to work Friday morning, and if so, what was in the package and what happened to the contents. If Mrs. Oswald were not locked up in a secret location we might ask her about the package. Wade has not indicated what evidence regarding the package led him to the conclusion that he offered (that it contained the murder weapon).

Point Ten

Oswald, while taking a bus from the scene, laughed loudly as he told a woman passenger that the President had been shot.

WADE SAID, "The next we hear of him is on a bus where he got on at Lamar Street, told the bus driver the President had been shot, the President. (He) told the lady—all this was verified by statements—told the lady on the bus that the President had been shot. He said, 'How did he know?' He said a man back there told him. The defendant said, 'Yes, he's been shot' and laughed very loud."

Wade, in telling his story, made no attempt to explain how Oswald escaped from the building sealed off by scores of Dallas police. We leave that mystery to enter a new one. Why did Oswald, fleeing the scene of a murder, joke publicly about the murder? Why did he "laugh very loud"? Such behavior is hardly consistent with 48 hours of consistent denial of guilt when in custody of the Dallas authorities. The laughter on the bus story seemed so unlikely that the FBI, in off-the-record briefing sessions for the press, conceded that it was untrue. In considering that the bus laughter story is false, we consider also the statement by Wade in the telling of that story, "... all this was verified by statements."

Point Eleven

A taxi driver Darryl Click, took Oswald home, where he changed his clothes.

WADE SAID, "He then—the bus, he asked the bus driver to stop, got off at a stop, caught a taxicab driver, Darryl Click—I don't have his exact place—and

went to his home in Oak Creek and changed his clothes hurriedly and left."

On Nov. 27, it was conceded that "Darryl Click" did not drive a taxicab in which Oswald was a passenger. When "Darryl Click" disappeared from the case, "William Whaley" appeared as the man who drove Oswald, not home, but at least in that general direction.

Oswald, it is alleged, fired the shots that killed Kennedy from the sixth floor of the building. Oswald, it is alleged, then walked down four flights of stairs, purchased a soft drink and was sipping it while a police officer approached him on the second floor.

Oswald, it is alleged, later left the building, slipping through the police cordon and proceeded through the panicked street crowds until he found a bus. Oswald, it is alleged, then boarded the bus, paid his fare, got a transfer (that he never used) and spoke to the driver about the assassination.

The driver referred a woman to Oswald. It is alleged, and Oswald spoke with her about the shooting. Oswald, it is alleged, eventually left the bus after riding about six blocks and was walking "from Commerce Street" when the taxicab driver, now named "William Whaley" saw him. Oswald, it is alleged, hailed the taxi, and entered it. "William Whaley's" log shows that Oswald entered the taxi, after having completed this entire trip, at exactly 12:30 p.m. The shots that killed Kennedy were fired at 12:31 p.m.

Point Twelve

Oswald shot and killed a police officer.

WADE SAID. "He walked up to the car. Officer Tippit stepped out of the car and started around it. He shot him three times and killed him."

This allegation isn't directly related to the murder of the President but it raised interesting points.

The Dallas authorities first said Tippit was shot in a movie theater. Later, it was reported that he was shot on one street and, still later, on another street. The first charge against Oswald was not for the murder of the President but for the murder of Tippit. That charge was made while the investigation of the Kennedy shooting was still going on. Wade announced that the Tippit case was absolutely set and that all the evidence proved Oswald shot the officer.

In view of the certainty of the prosecutor as to a case that had been entirely locked up two days before, the following dialogue (at the press conference) is rather curious.

Reporter. Was this (where Oswald shot Tippit) in front of the boarding house?

Wade: No. It's not in front of the boarding house.

Reporter: Where was it?

Wade: I don't have it exact.

Point Thirteen

A witness saw Oswald enter the Texas Theater.

WADE SAID. "Someone saw him go in the Texas Theater."

There has been little conflict about that assertion. The first statement by Dallas authorities indicated that the theater cashier was so suspicious when she saw Oswald change from seat to seat nervously that she telephoned the police.

It soon became obvious that a cashier at a post outside of the theater might have difficulty watching the customers once they entered. So the authorities then indicated that an usher saw Oswald changing seats. The last version has a person outside the theater noticing Oswald's suspicious action, following him into the theater, sealing off the doors with the assistance of the usher, and then notifying the police through a telephone call made by the cashier.

Some questions peripheral to the arrest in the theater persist. What did Oswald do before entering the theater to attract attention? In what manner were his actions "suspicious?" We have been told by the newly emerging firearm-psychologist experts that although Oswald was not particularly talented with a rifle, his "psychotic condition" may have given him "nerveless coordination" so that he might fire accurately.

Evidently that "nerveless coordination" was not present outside the theater, although it could have appeared

to Oswald that he had committed the perfect crime, had escaped the police at the Texas Book Depository and was now far removed from the scene. Frantic actions by Oswald, so obvious as to attract the attention of a passerby, in these circumstances, also seem inconsistent with Oswald's reported demeanor moments after the President had been shot. At this time a policeman charged up the stairs of the book depository, pointed a gun at him and sought to arrest him for shooting the President.

Oswald's employer described Oswald's condition at that time as "cool as a cucumber—although he seemed a little bothered by the gun." (Washington Post, Dec. 1)

Point Fourteen

Oswald drew a pistol and attempted to kill the arresting officer. The firing pin struck and marked the bullet but it did not explode.

WADE SAID. "He (Oswald) struck at the officer, put the gun against his head and snapped it, but did not—the bullet did not—go off. We have the snapped bullet there. Officers apprehended him at that time. It misfired being on the—the shell didn't explode. We have where it hit it, but it didn't explode."

Wade was attempting to indicate that when Oswald was arrested in the theater he tried to shoot the arresting officer and did in fact pull the trigger of the pistol. There can be no question that the trigger was pulled since Wade assured us, in his fashion, that the firing pin struck the bullet and marked the bullet. He further assured us his office has the "snapped bullet" in its possession. The arresting officer, however, policeman MacDonald, told the story differently: "I got my hand on the butt of his gun," said MacDonald. "I could feel Oswald's hand on the trigger. I jerked my hand and was able to slow down the trigger movement. He didn't have enough force to fire it. (Washington Post, Dec. 1.)

Confronted with a resume of that report, Wade quickly adjusted to it:

Reporter: There was one officer who said that he pulled the trigger, but he managed to put his thumb in the part before the firing pin. It didn't strike the—the bullet didn't explode. Is that . . . ?

Wade: I don't know whether it's that or not. I know he didn't snap the gun is all I know about it. (New York Times, Nov. 26.)

We leave this incident bearing in mind one remarkable fact. Physical evidence, introduced by Wade—a bullet marked by a firing pin in an attempt to kill a police officer—now was repudiated by the officer who was an eyewitness and by Wade himself.

Point Fifteen

A map was found in Oswald's possession showing the scene of the assassination and the bullet's trajectory.

Oswald the Man, Dallas Cops Sure

By HENRY MACHIRELLA

THE DALLAS COPS CERTAINLY MADE THE NEWS
This appeared in the N.Y. News, Nov. 24

THE DAY AFTER Wade's historic press conference, and three days after the Oswald arrest, a new discovery was made.

"Today Mr. Wade announced that authorities had also found a marked map, showing the course of the President's motorcade, in Oswald's rented room. 'It was a map tracing the location of the parade route,' the district attorney said, 'and this place [the Texas School Book Depository, a warehouse from which the fatal shots were fired] was marked with a straight line.' Mr. Wade said Oswald had marked the map at two other places, 'apparently places which he considered a possibility for an assassination.' " (New York Times, Nov. 25.)

A document written by the defendant showing his intention to commit a crime is important evidence. It seems incredible, were such a map in the hands of the Dallas authorities on the previous day when Wade presented the evidence, "piece by piece," that he would have neglected to mention it.

Oswald was arrested three days prior to the map announcement. On the day of his arrest police removed all of his belongings from his room, telling the landlady that Oswald "would not return." One wonders where the map came from three days later. The same newspapers that hailed the discovery of the map Nov. 25, without a single question as to its legitimacy, origin, or previous whereabouts, totally ignored or buried the last comment regarding this important document. "Dallas officials yesterday denied that such a map exists." (Washington Post, Nov. 27.)

The people vs. Oswald

WHEN A CRIMINAL CASE is brought in federal court against an individual, it is entitled, "The People of the United States against" the named defendant. No federal charge was lodged against Oswald;

Very likely no pre-trial defendant in the history of civilization has been tried and condemned through the utilization of the media as thoroughly as was Oswald.

The American Liberties Union commented on Dec. 6:

"It is our opinion that Lee Harvey Oswald, had he lived, would have been deprived of all opportunity to receive a fair trial by the conduct of the police and prosecuting officials in Dallas, under pressure from the public and the news media.

"From the moment of his arrest until his murder two days later, Oswald was tried and convicted many times over in the newspapers, on the radio, and over television by the public statements of the Dallas law enforcement officials. Time and again high-ranking police and prosecution officials state their complete satisfaction that Oswald was the assassin. As their investigation uncovered one piece of evidence after another, the results were broadcast to the public.

"... Oswald's trial would ... have been nothing but a hollow formality."

In a section headed "Police Responsibility for Oswald's killing" the ACLU stated that the concessions to the media "resulted in Oswald being deprived not only of his day in court, but of his life as well."

On Dec. 4 the chancellor-elect of the Philadelphia Bar Association stated that Lee Oswald had been "lynched" and that this was an "indictment" of the legal profession for its failure to protect Oswald (New York Times, Dec. 5). These two comments, made after the death of Oswald and buried by the news media under the avalanche of news attacks against Oswald (including the FBI leaks of other crimes alleged to have been committed by him), constitute to date almost the only indication of sanity in the country.

After Oswald's death, the FBI acted to prevent certain information from reaching the public. "Most private citizens who had cooperated with newsmen reporting the crime have refused to give further help after being interviewed by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation." (New York Times, Dec. 6). The FBI acted, not to protect the rights of a defendant, but, after he was murdered, to protect the inconsistent evidence from further scrutiny. Mrs. Oswald, still in Secret Service custody, hidden in an unknown location, was quoted on the front pages of papers throughout the country Dec. 6 and 7 as implicating Oswald in another crime. Such a quotation could have come only from a Secret Service or FBI leak. No one else had access to her. And so the insanity accelerates until the few remaining vestiges of doubt as to Oswald's guilt are obliterated from the American scene.

However, let it not be said that the lawyers are not aroused by an attorney's giving statements to the public in relation to a pending case. "A Dallas Bar Association grievance committee met three hours last night on charges that Tom Howard, attorney for Jack Ruby, had violated legal ethics by discussing Ruby's case with the press ... No charges had been placed against District Attorney Henry Wade." (New York Post, Dec. 6)

When an entire society moves in for the kill, logic is a weapon of doubtful value. Were logic to prevail, a number of questions might be raised for rational deliberation. For example, one might inquire why the FBI, having questioned Oswald just a week before the assassination and having discovered that he worked in a building directly on the President's line of march, and knowing that Oswald had purchased a rifle, did not watch him on the day of assassination. Certainly, a small portion of the millions of dollars bestowed upon the FBI each year and utilized for following persons of unorthodox political views and tapping their telephones might have been made available under these circumstances, as part of what the FBI and Secret Service referred to as the "greatest security provisions ever taken to protect an American President."

The question of motive

WHETHER THE DALLAS POLICE through complicity or complacency permitted the murder of the defendant by a police department friend after two warnings through the FBI that such an attempt would be made should be a matter for press discussion. Whether or not the FBI showed Mrs. Oswald, the defendant's mother, a picture of Ruby before Ruby murdered Oswald would ordinarily demand media debate.

There are two matters not even commented upon by the press to date—Oswald's motive and Oswald's plan for escape. Oswald seemed to respect President Kennedy. If Oswald were a leftist, pro-Soviet and pro-Cuban, did he not know that during the last year, with the assistance of President Kennedy, a better relationship was in the process of developing between the U.S. and the Soviet Union? Even the relations between the U.S. and Cuba, while still extremely unfriendly, have progressed past the stage of military intervention. Fidel Castro himself stated, just before the President's death, "He (Kennedy) has the possibility of becoming the greatest President of the United States . . . He has

come to understand many things over the last few months . . . I'm convinced that anyone else would be worse." (New York Times, Dec. 11)

The press made much of the fact that Oswald had been seen with a copy of the Worker, a Communist publication, and that he had received at least two letters from the Communist Party. A New York newspaper referred to him editorially as a "Communist murderer." Did Oswald know that the U.S. Communist Party supported Kennedy when he ran for the presidency in 1960 and that within the last six months Gus Hall urged the Communist Party, which he leads, to endorse and support Kennedy again?

Why should Oswald wish to assassinate the President; and after firing at the President, how did he plan to escape? Did he wish to flee from the building? If so, why did he remain in the lunchroom sipping a soda? Was he in a hurry? If so, why did he take a ride on a bus? It was a very warm day in Dallas. Mrs. Kennedy, sweltering in the open moving car, later said that she was looking forward to the cool relief of riding through the underpass just ahead. Why then, did Oswald, seeking to escape the police, go home to pick up his jacket? If he was planning to leave the city, why did he then go to a movie just as the city-wide search was gaining intensity?

These are genuine areas for speculation by the press now that the defendant is dead. These are, nevertheless, almost the only areas left unexamined by the media.

Perhaps some day, when America is ready for the sunlight of reason to penetrate the national mind, now frozen to a false and unfair conclusion, this article and others far more comprehensive may be read.

An affirmative case

UNDER OUR SYSTEM of justice a defendant need not prove he is innocent. It is the obligation of the prosecutor to attempt to prove the defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. Should the prosecutor fail to sustain that burden, the defendant must be declared not guilty.

In the case of Oswald, hysteria and intolerance have so swept our country that the protections guaranteed by our Constitution and by our traditions have failed to operate. Since irrationality is the implacable foe of justice and due process, we are compelled to depart from ordinary legal procedure. At this point we shall submit an affirmative case. We shall attempt to present facts that tend to prove that Oswald did not shoot President Kennedy.

A denial by a defendant that he committed a crime when supported by testimony as to his good character, is sufficient in and of itself to cause a reasonable doubt which, even in the face of evidence to the contrary, may result in acquittal.

Oswald denied he shot anyone. He stated that the charges against him were "ridiculous." He persisted in his denial despite the fact that he was questioned for 48 hours without the benefit of counsel.

Denial of counsel, when coupled with extensive questioning, is improper and contrary to long-established principles of law. This principle was developed out of

revulsion against the ancient trial by ordeal or trial by fire which forced a person accused of a crime to cooperate in the prosecution of his own case. Great constitutional protections, including the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, were developed. It was found that not only would guilty persons confess when sufficient pressure was placed against them, but innocent persons also were likely to succumb.

Great pressure was placed against Oswald. He stood all alone condemned as the slayer of a popular leader. "Oswald was pummeled by the arresting officers until his face was puffed and battered. 'Kill the President will you?' one officer shouted in a choked voice." (Washington Post, Dec. 1.)

In addition "Oswald received a black eye and a cut on his forehead." (New York Times, Nov. 24.)

When a reporter asked Oswald in a televised interview how he received the bruises and cuts on his face, he answered calmly, "A policeman hit me."

For 48 hours, Oswald was denied the elementary right to counsel of his choice. The Dallas police falsely told the attorneys for the ACLU that Oswald "did not want counsel." Despite physical abuse and absolute isolation, Oswald continued to state that he was innocent. Each previous assassin of an American president immediately and boastfully declared that the act was his.

The press has been glutted with attacks on Oswald since his death, with each informant issuing self-serving declarations as to his own ability to detect incipient mental problems or character weaknesses, when Oswald was much younger.

A former probation officer in New York City permitted an interview which violated principles of a privileged and protected relationship between himself and a young boy. A justice of the Family Court released records to the FBI, and the information was carried in the press.

Nevertheless, those who knew Oswald a little better had some rather kind things to say about him. At a trial, their testimony could have been decisive. The associate pastor of First Unitarian Church, Dallas, Rev. Byrd Helligas, described Lee Oswald as "erudite." "He had a good vocabulary. No dangling participles or split infinitives. In the dictionary definition of the word 'intellectual' he was an intellectual." Helligas added that he sensed "no frustration through erudition. He was calm." (Washington Post, Dec. 1.)

Samuel Ballen, described in the press as a "Republican petroleum economist in Dallas," said he found Lee Oswald to be "an independent, thinking, inquiring young man . . . He was a rather frail person physically. At least to me, he was the kind of person I could like. I kind of took a liking to him, I wanted to help him a little bit. . . . He had a kind of Ghandi, far-off look about him." (Washington Post, Dec. 1.)

Roy Truly, the director of the depository where Oswald was employed, said of Oswald, "He seemed just a normal, quiet young fellow."

Mrs. Paine, with whom his wife and children lived and where he stayed on weekends, said, "Marina (Lee Oswald's wife) felt very favorably toward the President and his family. Most of what she learned of American news was provided by Lee, who translated from newspapers and news magazines. Marina said he never transferred any negative feelings toward President Kennedy." (Washington Post, Nov. 28.)

Mrs. Paine also stated that, "As far as I know Oswald had never been critical of Kennedy. He had been critical of General (Edwin) Walker, but I never heard him say anything against the President. In fact, it was my impression that he respected him." (New York World Telegram and Sun, Nov. 25.)

In 1959, Oswald was interviewed by Priscilla Johnson, an American correspondent while in Moscow. She reported, "I found him rather likeable. He was quiet and didn't have a vehement manner. He was so very young. He was someone you would try to help."

Mrs. Luella Merrett, principal of West Ridglea Elementary School which Oswald attended, said, "If he had problems, we did not recognize them . . . He was interested in things."

Were the case to be tried, persons ordinarily selected as character witnesses would include his employer, a minister, his landlady, a respected businessman, a correspondent who knew him abroad, the Quaker family with whom his wife resided and his school teachers. Judging by the initial response, one could conclude that character testimony for Lee Oswald would be compelling.

Time, place and Oswald

IN ADDITION to consistent denial of guilt by the defendant and statements of character witnesses that seem to indicate a person different from the disturbed, hostile character usually associated with the particular crime, a defendant may offer testimony indicating that he was somewhere other than at the scene of the crime when it was committed. We, of course, can't get such information from this defendant.

However, a valid defense could result in showing that even if the defendant were at the scene he could not have committed the crime. Such a defense is available.

If Oswald was on the sixth floor of the book depository armed with the alleged murder weapon, a 6.5mm Italian

carbine, he could not have fired three shots that struck President Kennedy and Gov. Connally.

The official homicide report filed by the Dallas Police Department, requested by two police officers, states under the section "Place of Occurrence": "Elm Street (approximately 150 feet west of Houston)." The report also states under the section "Pronounced dead by Physician," the name "Dr. Kemp Clark, 1 p.m., Parkland Hospital."

A motion picture taken of the President just before, during and after the shooting, and demonstrated on television showed that the President was looking directly ahead when the first shot, which entered his throat, was fired. A series of still pictures taken from the motion picture and published in Life magazine on Nov. 29 show exactly the same situation. The Life pictures also reveal that the car carrying the President was well past the turn from Houston St. and a considerable distance past the depository building. The Life estimate in an accompanying caption states that the car with the President was 75 yards past the sixth-floor window when the first shot was fired.

The New York Times (Nov. 27) reported: "Dr. Kemp Clark, who pronounced Mr. Kennedy dead, said one [bullet] struck him at about the necktie knot. It ranged downward in his chest and did not exit," the surgeon said. The second he called a 'tangential wound', caused by a bullet that struck the 'right back of his head'."

The New York Herald Tribune (Nov. 27) said: "On the basis of accumulated data, investigators have concluded that the first shot, fired as the Presidential car was approaching, struck the President in the neck just above the knot of his necktie, then ranged downward into his body."

Surgeons who attended the President at the Parkland Memorial Hospital described the throat wound as "an entrance wound." (St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Dec. 1.) "They said it was in the center of the front, just below the Adam's apple, at about the necktie knot." (Ibid.) Dr. Malcolm Perry began to cut an air passage in the President's throat in an effort to restore an air passage and start his breathing. The incision was made through the bullet wound, since it was in the normal place for the operation. "Dr. Perry described the bullet hole as an entrance wound." (Ibid.) Dr. Robert N. McClelland, one of three surgeons who participated in the operation, said "It certainly did look like an entrance wound." (Ibid.) Dr. McClelland said he saw bullet wounds every day, "sometimes several a day. This did appear to be an entrance wound." (Ibid.)

On Nov. 27, the Secret Service re-enacted the assassination of the President. "The purpose was to test whether it could be done the way we believe it was done," an official source said. (New York Times, Nov. 28.) The consensus was "that the shooting began after the President's car had made the turn from Houston Street into Elm Street." (New York Times, Nov. 28.)

In an interview broadcast from Dallas Nov. 27, Gov. Connally told Martin Agronsky that the shooting began after the car had turned the corner. (New York Times, Nov. 28.)

If the throat wound resulted from a shot fired from the book depository the President would have had to turn around with his throat facing almost directly to the rear. Dr. McClelland stated that the doctors postulated that "he (the President) would have had to be looking almost completely to the rear." (St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Dec. 1.) The Washington correspondent for the Post-Dispatch stated that, "The motion pictures, however, showed the President looking forward." (Dec. 1.) "Mrs. John Connally, the wife of the Texas Governor, has said that she had just told Mr. Kennedy, 'You can't say Dallas isn't friendly to you today.' Presumably he was about to reply when he was hit." (Ibid.) Mrs. Connally was seated in front of the President.

Believing, therefore, upon the **Hoyle Report** filed with the Dallas Police by two officers who were eyewitnesses, the motion pictures taken of the shooting, still shots taken from the motion pictures, the statement of Gov. Connally, the consensus of those who reenacted the scene under supervision of the Secret Service, and the report of the attending physicians, we may conclude that the shot was fired while the back of the President was to the sixth-floor window and many yards removed from that window and that the bullet entered the front of the President's throat.

If Oswald was at the sixth-floor window, as alleged, when the President was shot it would have been physically impossible for him to have fired the first shot that struck the President. In the words of Richard Dudman, the correspondent for the Post-Dispatch (Dec. 1), "The question that suggests itself is: How could the President have been shot in the front from the back?"

The gun and the experts

THE QUESTION now arises as to whether any one man, even a skilled expert, could have fired the three shots within a period of five seconds. An Olympic rifle champion, Hubert Hammerer, said he doubted it

could be done with the weapon allegedly used. The Dallas sheriff, Bill Decker, said he believed three shots "could be fired in less than 20 seconds." (Washington Post, Nov. 27.) The FBI and the witnesses agree the elapsed period was five seconds, possibly five and one-half seconds.

Life magazine (Dec. 6) hired a skilled marksman, the director of the National Rifle Association, to fire a similar rifle. The best he could do was "three hits in 6.2 seconds." The New York Times, Nov. 23 reported: "As marines go, Lee Harvey Oswald was not highly regarded as a rifleman."

Debate will continue whether the rifle in question was capable, in the hands of an expert, of the performance the prosecution insists it gave. All agree, however, that such a remarkable display of shooting would be

Other uncertainties

IF OSWALD WAS WHERE the FBI and the Dallas District Attorney said he was when the shots were fired and if the President was assassinated by one person as charged—Lee Harvey Oswald is demonstrably not guilty. Oswald was in the wrong place and did not have sufficient time to shoot President Kennedy as charged.

The facts as presented to date by the FBI and the Dallas district attorney (soon to be rewritten no doubt) have overcome the presumption of guilt manufactured when the case was initiated.

Dudman wrote in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Dec. 1): "Another unexplained circumstance is a small hole in the windshield of the presidential limousine. This correspondent and one other man saw the hole, which resembled a bullet hole, as the automobile stood at the hospital emergency entrance while the President was being treated inside the building.


"The Secret Service kept possession of the automobile and flew it back to Washington. A spokesman for the agency rejected a request to inspect the vehicle here (Washington). He declined to discuss any hole there might be in the windshield."

Undoubtedly the Secret Service has placed the auto in protective custody, "in a secret place for its own protection."

Dudman continued to present startling information. "Uncertainty surrounds the number of shots fired." (Ibid.) Although most witnesses heard three shots fired within a period of five seconds it seems that five bullets have been discovered.

"The first bullet is said by the doctors to have entered the throat, coursed downward and remained in the President's body. The second was extracted from Gov. Connally's thigh. It had lodged there after entering the right side of his back, passing through his body and through his wrist. A third, which may be the one that struck the back of Mr. Kennedy's head, was recovered from the stretcher on which he was carried into the hospital. A fourth was found in fragments in the car. Still another bullet was found by Dallas police officers after the shooting. It was in the grass opposite the point where the President was hit. They did not know whether it had anything to do with the shooting of the President and the Governor." (Ibid.)

One point does emerge with absolute clarity. The theory held by the Dallas police and supported repeatedly by the FBI that "there is an airtight case against Oswald as the sole killer" is based upon an investigation so poor as to be incredible or an investigation de-



New York Post

WEEKEND
BLUE PAGE
EDITION

NOV. 27, 1963

ASSASSIN



NAMED

A PRESUMPTION OF GUILT IN THE PUBLIC PRESS The way the N.Y. Post expressed it Nov. 24

beyond the ability of any person less qualified. To maintain the ability to fire a rifle accurately, one must practice continually. Oswald's wife and the Paine family, all of whom lived in the house where the rifle was allegedly stored, did not even know Oswald owned a rifle. This would seem to indicate an extremely limited use of the rifle at the very most. Oswald did not have the requisite skill to fire three accurate shots within 5½ seconds at a moving target.

voted to a particular conclusion at the outset.

The investigation

The FBI, having completed its investigation, has submitted what amounts to its findings and conclusions as well. The verdict, deftly and covertly divulged to the press, and then blared forth throughout the world, is impressively simple: "Oswald is the assassin. He acted alone." This remarkable law enforcement and investigatory agency, unable to solve a single one of the more than 40 Birmingham bombings, is now able to function as investigator, prosecutor, judge and jury. No other American agency has presumed to occupy so many positions of trust at one time.

The essential problem is that no investigating agency can safely evaluate the fruits of its own work. Were the FBI certain of its conclusions it seems likely it would not be so reluctant to permit witnesses to talk with the press. It might not feel the need continually to leak information favorable to its verdict to the press. Most disquieting of all, however, is that the FBI, once wedded to a conclusion conceived before investigation, might be motivated to discover evidence which supports that conclusion. Within a few hours after Oswald was arrested the Dallas police, with the FBI at its side, announced the very same verdict now reinforced by the latest FBI discoveries. Under such circumstances, we fear that evidence tending to prove Oswald innocent might be discarded and evidence proving him guilty might be developed out of proportion or even created.

The Justice Department has already privately expressed "disappointment" with the FBI report, fearing that it "has left too many questions unanswered."

The stakes are big

The FBI investment in a Warren Commission finding identical with its own cannot be emphasized too boldly. Should the Warren Commission reach and publish a conclusion substantially different from the one submitted so publicly by the FBI, public confidence in the FBI would be so shaken as, in all likelihood, to render the FBI as it is now constituted, almost absolutely useless. One can assume that the FBI wishes to avoid that result.

It may be argued on many different levels of governmental life that a finding by the commission that an American lynched in a Dallas courthouse might be innocent, would result in the further destruction of the American image abroad.

It will be extremely difficult for any commission, in these circumstances, to bear the responsibility imposed upon it. For the sake of our country let us hope that Justice Earl Warren, a fair and great American, may successfully guide his commission through the sea of hatred and malice surrounding this case in its search for the truth.

An era of understanding

There are those who have said much good may come from this assassination, that a new era of understanding and unity may result. I doubt this. From hate comes hate. From murder—as we have already seen—murder. And from hysteria—rejection of the great Anglo-Saxon tradition of justice. But if it is possible to leave behind us the America of violence and malice, our national renaissance must begin with a respect for law and disdain for the hysteria that has thus far made fair consideration of this case impossible.

Our national conscience must reject the massive media conviction of Oswald—presumed to be innocent—and begin to examine and to analyze the evidence. We must recognize that the same reckless disregard for human life and decency that resulted in the death of our President resulted also in the death of Oswald while in police custody. And, before that, it resulted in the destruction of every right belonging to an American accused of a crime. The press, the radio and the television stations share that guilt.

The law enforcement officials, however, beginning with District Attorney Wade, who falsely stated evidence to the entire world repeatedly and who gave leadership to the development of a carnival atmosphere, must bear history's harshest judgment.

You are the jury. You are the only jury that Lee Harvey Oswald will ever have.

A terrible crime has been committed. A young, vital and energetic leader of perhaps the world's most powerful nation has been killed by the cowardly act of a hidden assassin. The murderer or murderers were motivated by diseased minds or by such depths of malice as to approach that state. We will perhaps never know their motives. We must, however, know and approve of our own conduct and our own motives.

We begin with a return to an old American tradition—the presumption of innocence. We begin with you.

Let those who would deny a fair consideration of the evidence to Oswald because of a rage inspired, they say, by their devotion to the late President, ponder this thought: If Oswald is innocent—and that is a possibility that cannot now be denied—then the assassin of President Kennedy remains at large.

Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Casper ☒
 Callahan ☒
 Conrad ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans ☒
 Gale ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☒
 Trotter ☒
 Tele Room ☒
 Holmes ☒
 Gandy ☒

Kennedy Autopsy

Report: Final Bullet Was Lethal

By Nate Haseltine
 Staff Reporter

PRESIDENT KENNEDY was shot twice, both times from the rear, and could readily have survived the first bullet which was found deep in his shoulder. The second bullet to hit the President, however, tore off the right rear portion of his head so destructively as to be "completely incompatible with life." A fragment was deflected and passed out the front of the throat, creating an erroneous belief he may have been shot from two angles. These are the findings of the as yet unofficial report of pathologists who per-

formed the autopsy on the President's body the night of Nov. 22. The findings clear up confusions over whether the President was shot once or twice, and particularly whether one shot hit him in the neck from the front. Now it is known that both shots came from the back, the first hitting him high in the back shoulder. It caused a hematoma, a pooling of blood, inside the neck and shoulder muscles, but no critical harm. **T**HE SECOND, the lethal bullet, smashed off the lower right back side (occipito-parietal region) of the head. As far as public un-

derstanding of the subject is concerned, the wound was instantly fatal. The President, however, still showed some physical movements of life on his arrival at Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas and was not officially pronounced dead until 22 minutes later. The disclosure that a bullet hit the President in the back shoulder, 5 to 7 inches below the collar line, came as a complete surprise to doctors at the Dallas hospital. The President, they said, was on his back from the moment he was brought into the hospital until the body was covered with a

Rich. Smith
Brady
Keen

Letting 2nd

105-82555

- The Washington Post and Times Herald ☒
- The Washington Daily News ☐
- The Evening Star ☐
- New York Herald Tribune ☐
- New York Journal-American ☐
- New York Mirror ☐
- New York Daily News ☐
- New York Post ☐
- The New York Times ☐
- The Worker ☐
- The New Leader ☐
- The Wall Street Journal ☐
- The National Observer ☐
- People's World ☐
- Date ☐

105-82555-A
 NOT RECORDED
 46 DEC 24 1963

DEC 8 1963

59 DEC 24 1963

sheet after he was pronounced dead.

Dr. James Carrico, the hospital's resident in surgery and first to examine the President, confirmed the fact that the shoulder wound was not observed.

AS to the President's condition on arrival, he said the victim showed "slow, agonal respiratory efforts," with occasional heart movement discernible on auscultation (listening).

The President, however, showed no pulse or blood pressure, and was not bleeding as he would have been had his heart been pumping blood, Dr. Carrico said.

Dr. Carrico also added that from the moment the President was brought into the hospital until the body was covered the pupils of his eyes were dilated and fixed. This is sometimes called the stare of death.

The Dallas doctors admittedly were in disagreement. Some believed the President had been shot twice, the neck wound being from a glancing hit; one of the surgeons explained over television that he was shot only once, and that a fragment from the bullet that hit his head coursed downward and emerged through the front of the throat.

The so-small and clean wound in the front of the throat led to open speculation that the President may have been shot from two sides, which the autopsy showed to be false.

The shot that killed was the third one fired; the second struck Gov. John Connally, although it, too, may

have been aimed at the President.

ALL the shots, the investigations have shown, had trajectories that would line them up with the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository building, where the assassin has been traced.

Both bullets that struck the President were tied by ballistics tests to the rifle found in that building where Lee Harvey Oswald worked.

The one bullet that struck Gov. Connally, however, could not be similarly traced to any rifle because it fragmented. One fragment of that bullet then struck the windshield of the car in which he and the President were riding. Recovered fragments of the bullet indicated it was of the same kind as those that struck the President.

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Evans _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Holding Up FBI Report-How Long?

Various excuses or explanations have been made on behalf of the Warren presidential commission for its failure to "release" the bulky federal bureau of investigation report on the assassination cases. The FBI presumably is deferring to the wishes, rather than the powers, of the commission, in not making the report public on its own. It was prepared to do so at one time.

The differences between what has been given out and what is in the text are (1) that the former is largely unofficial, the latter official; and (2) the latter contains many details of public interest bearing on the question of outside complicity, revealing just how thoroughly that matter has been checked out. Those who retain any doubt as to thoroughness should have an opportunity to examine the record; and those who directly or indirectly have been victims of slurs cast every which-way after the tragedies, deserve to have the facts in their entirety made available.

The commission's latest request for all the investigative materials accumulated by all the agencies that worked on this cause celebre seems extraordinary. In the case of the FBI, whose report ran to five inch-thick volumes, the need for still more data is certainly not superficially apparent, and its agents are available to clarify any omissions, contradictions or inconsistencies that may have crept into the main document. Police files have in the past enjoyed an integrity of their own and are protected federally to the extent that only documents pertinent to a particular trial issue are subject to citation. Wholesale production is

in principle injurious to police work and particular production might be so if it results in general knowledge of confidential sources of information.

Whether the request also means more delay in releasing the FBI report or could be construed as a proper cause of delay is not discernible from what has been said by commission spokesmen.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 14 Sec. 1

THE TIMES PICAYUNE
 NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Burgin

Date: 12/18/63

Edition:

Author:

Editor: George W. Healy, Jr.

Title: Lee Harvey Oswald,
 aka.

Character: IS-R-CUBA

or

Classification: 105-82555

Submitting Office: New Orleans

105-82555-A-

NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 6 1964

43
 64 JAN 7 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Holding Up FBI Report—How Long?

Various excuses or explanations have been made on behalf of the Warren presidential commission for its failure to "release" the bulky federal bureau of investigation report on the assassination cases. The FBI presumably is deferring to the wishes, rather than the powers, of the commission, in not making the report public on its own. It was prepared to do so at one time.

The differences between what has been given out and what is in the text are (1) that the former is largely unofficial, the latter official; and (2) the latter contains many details of public interest bearing on the question of outside complicity, revealing just how thoroughly that matter has been checked out. Those who retain any doubt as to thoroughness should have an opportunity to examine the record; and those who directly or indirectly have been victims of slurs cast every which-way after the tragedies, deserve to have the facts in their entirety made available.

The commission's latest request for all the investigative materials accumulated by all the agencies that worked on this cause celebre seems extraordinary. In the case of the FBI, whose report ran to five inch-thick volumes, the need for still more data is certainly not superficially apparent, and its agents are available to clarify any omissions, contradictions or inconsistencies that may have crept into the main document. Police files have in the past enjoyed an integrity of their own and are protected federally to the extent that only documents pertinent to a particular trial issue are subject to citation. Wholesale production is

in principle injurious to police work and particular production might be so if it results in general knowledge of confidential sources of information.

Whether the request also means more delay in releasing the FBI report or could be construed as a proper cause of delay is not discernible from what has been said by commission spokesmen.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 14 Sec. 1

THE TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 12/18/63

Edition:

Author:

Ed George W. Healy, Jr.
Title: Lee Harvey Oswald,
aka.

Character: IS-R-CUBA

or

Classification: 105-82555

Submitting Office: New Orleans

No Federal Crime? A 22

The 1100-man police force of Dallas, Tex., is tough on jay-walkers and maintains the peace as best it can. But when President John F. Kennedy was assassinated on November 22, the city police were way beyond their depth. And since it is not a Federal crime to murder the President of the United States, J. Edgar Hoover's FBI had no more jurisdiction in the assassination than the Sheriff of Louisa County, Va.

For more than 48 hours after the President was slain, responsibility for the crime of the century lay entirely within the province of Police Chief Jesse E. Curry and, more particularly, Homicide Squad Captain Will Fritz.

There is no suggestion that the Dallas police could have done anything to prevent the slaying of the President. But there is very serious doubt that assassin Lee H. Oswald would have been slain, in turn, two days later if he had been a Federal prisoner instead of in the custody of the Dallas police.

These who have followed the case closely are well aware that the lack of jurisdiction did not keep the FBI out of the case entirely—even before President Lyndon Johnson ordered Mr. Hoover to assume charge the day after the murder of Oswald by Dallas nightclub owner Jack Leon Ruby.

Within minutes after Oswald fired the shots that killed President Kennedy, L. Gordon Shaglin, Special Agent in Charge of the Dallas field office of the FBI, had mobilized his 30 agents and Mr. Hoover ordered 20 more agents to proceed to Dallas at once from such areas as Oklahoma City, New Orleans and other Texas cities. But until President Johnson made it official on Monday, November 25, the FBI had no legal or official status of any kind in the assassination of President Kennedy or the subsequent death of his Marxist slayer.

This nebulous role almost certainly made the investigation less efficient than if the FBI had had the power to take charge from the outset. Assistant United States Attorney Tim Timmins of Dallas said the lack of a Federal law on the crime seriously hindered the investigation. Many on a higher level than that are in full agreement.

Senator Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi and Senator Proxmire, Democrat of Wisconsin, have introduced bills in the Senate, now referred to the Judiciary Committee, making it a Federal crime to assassinate a President and to enable Federal authorities to move promptly in event of an assassination. Senator Proxmire's bill covers the President, Vice President and Chief Justice. The Eastland bill covers all those in the Presidential succession. In the House, Representative Schweiker, Republican of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill making it a Federal crime to assault the President or Vice President.

As the law stands today, it is a crime to assault or to kill Federal Judges, United States Attorneys or Marshals and a wide variety of others in performance of their duty, including Indian Field Service agents, NASA guards, Federal game wardens, FBI employees, customs or narcotics agents, postal inspectors, prison guards and others. But it is still not against the law of the United States to kill a President. Congress should correct this absurdity now.

Mohr ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

Lee H. Oswald
105-82555
file 1/2/64

Lee H. Oswald

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 8 1964

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

DEC 18 1963

74 JAN 9 - 1964

RA
H
(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

All the Facts

WHILE REPORTS indicate that the FBI investigation of the assassination of the late President Kennedy clearly supports the charge that Lee Harvey Oswald was the murderer there are other questions related to this tragedy which the Warren Commission must do its best to answer.

If we hope to improve the security system for President Johnson and future Presidents then it is of the utmost importance that we learn what went wrong in providing for proper surveillance of Oswald.

It may be said that Dallas, as well as many other cities in the country, harbor all sorts of persons who dislike the nation's leaders and their policies. But Lee Harvey Oswald was just not a routine case. He was a known defector to the Soviet Union. He was a known promoter of pro-Castro propaganda. He was not an ordinary opponent to the Administration but one who had even gone to Russia for a while and married a Russian girl.

Now with this known background we cannot help but wonder why he was not checked out in advance of President Kennedy's visit to Dallas. Why wasn't his name on the "risk" list of Dallas authorities given to the Secret Service by the FBI in advance security preparations? If he had been given this usual checkout it would have become known that he had only recently taken employment in the building along the route which the President was to travel. This would have been a more compelling reason to keep him under surveillance.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

017/1
R47

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1. Elkins Inter-Mountain
Elkins, W. Va.

105-82555
Date: 12/17/63
Edition: Only
Author:
Editor: Mrs. Jack R. Muzum
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Pittsburgh

REC-25
105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 3 1964

These questions cannot be brushed over lightly. There are others that come to mind having to do with the Secret Service protection in the motorcade itself. The agents usually walk or run right alongside of the President's car. But in this instance Mrs. Kennedy had to climb out on the back of the car to beckon a Secret Service agent for assistance.

Even when it became known that the shots were fired from the book depository building why wasn't this building sealed off until a more thorough questioning of all persons therein carried out? As it happened Oswald was permitted to walk out of the building and take still another life.

The American people will not be satisfied merely with a reassurance that Oswald was the man who fired the fatal shots at the President. They will want to know all the circumstances surrounding this unforgettable tragedy. Because in learning all of the facts we can better establish safeguards to protect against ever again going through such a dreadful happening.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Potentially Dangerous

Perhaps the most important phase of the FBI's report on Lee Harvey Oswald will prove to be that dealing with his background of mental illness. When he was 13, he underwent a court-ordered psychiatric examination in New York.

The psychiatrist's report said Oswald showed schizophrenic tendencies and was potentially dangerous. But the judge did not follow the recommendation that he be committed to an institution for unruly youths.

All this is a pattern too familiar in America. In many cases of murder or other violence it is revealed that earlier psychiatric evidence showed the potential for danger in the person who ultimately committed the crime. Society paid no attention, or if it did, it lost interest much too soon.

Psychiatry is not an exact science, but it has made progress in detection, treatment and prevention of mental illness. Courts need to make better use of this knowledge to prevent crime.

It is possible the assassination of President Kennedy might have been prevented a decade ago if a court had heeded the advice of a psychiatrist it appointed. Crime can be reduced greatly if society will heed the warning signals in human behavior.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

— THE SUN

— THE EVENING SUN

— THE SUNDAY SUN

— THE BALTIMORE
NEWS POST

— THE BALTIMORE
AMERICAN

— BALTIMORE, MD.

2 — EVENING CAPITAL
ANNAPOLIS, MD.

Date: 12/16/63

Edition: EVENING

Author:

Editor: (MANAGING) EIMER

Title: M. JACKSON, (III)

ASSASSINATION OF

PRES. JOHN F. KENNEDY

Character: 11/22/63

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: Baltimore

☒ Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 6 1964

NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 6 1964

64 JAN 7 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-17

A Lesson From Oswald

By Henry J. Taylor



LEE HARVEY OSWALD'S New Orleans letters to the pro-Castro Fair Play for Cuba Committee headquarters pack a typical warning if carefully read. These letters prove that dead men do tell tales. Why should news facilities be made a patsy by such a punk?

No wonder vicious elements of all kinds among us can do what they do with few numbers and very little money.

Oswald reports: "... We managed to picket the Fleet when it came in ... Then on Aug. 16 I organized a Fair Play for Cuba demonstration of three people. This demonstration was given considerable coverage by (New Orleans) WDSU-TV channel 6 and also by our channel 4 TV station. Due to that I was invited to appear on the TV show called 'Latin-American Focus.' After the 15-minute interview I was flooded with callers and invitations to debate. ... You can I think be happy with the developing situation here."

Now, the mission of America's news media is freedom; its cargo, truth. This contrasts magnificently with Russia. But in this Oswald operation, freedom of speech has nothing whatever to do with Oswald and the mistake made. Instead, responsibility of the press has a great deal to do with it.

Oswald represented nothing except his own scheme, as his letters themselves reveal, and the committee prop he and the two other bums leaned on was a discoverable fraud.

Moreover, for years such methods have been exposed so clearly that you'd think the Oswalds among us, and their publicity objective, would be as easy to spot as a barracuda in a bathtub. Yet how simple to elevate his "cause" (three people) onto hundreds of thousands of TV sets.

Countless newspapers and air outlets avoid this trap. And it's not a question of any medium endorsing any "cause" like Oswald's. The Oswalds among us or the George Lincoln Rockwells or such of every hue don't expect endorsement. They'd drop dead with surprise if they got it. What they want is what Oswald reported he was getting: Attention by respected media.

The enormous anti-segregation march in Washington, was legitimate news and so are numerous other demonstrations. But who did the demonstrators really represent who dumped garbage on New York's City Hall steps in their segregation protest? These people got their publicity just the same. So did an exhibitionist horde of snag-toothed females who promptly handcuffed themselves to police car wheels as soon as cameras began to click.

In fact, who hasn't seen utter lethargy in many organized demonstrations (also the high percentage of juveniles) until cameras came around—as expected—to put their pictures in the papers? And how many, in their lifetime, would get their pictures in the paper any other way? Much civic disorder would disappear overnight, and without injustice to anyone, if more cameras refused co-operation with elements as unrepresentative as they are shallow.

One look at Oswald on the street, one sentence of what he was spewing and the Castro enemy handbills he was distributing should have shown media operators that still another clique was trying to abuse their public facilities by getting itself the air

Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach ☒
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen ☒
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

105-82555-
file 5-90

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News ☒
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
Date 12-16-63

NOT RECORDED
46 DEC 26 1963

74 DEC 30 1963

Was Kennedy Assassination Preventable?

By Dom Bonafede
Of The Herald Tribune Staff

WASHINGTON.

Was the assassination of President Kennedy preventable? The question has been troubling Americans since the President fell mortally wounded Nov. 22 in Dallas, Tex. It will concern the blue-ribbon commission appointed by President Johnson to conduct a definitive investigation of the assassination.

It is in the nature of Americans to seek the cause of minor and monumental events. And in their quest for some place to lay the blame—if any one can be held responsible—many have cast their eyes on the FBI and the Secret Service. Neither agency will say how many, but each has received hundreds of angry letters questioning their roles in the tragedy.

"Why didn't you have more agents protecting the President?" asked one irate letter-writer of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. "And why didn't your men search the buildings along the route? Is it you don't have enough money to do the job?"

Like many other U. S. citizens the writer was unaware that the duty of guarding the President and his family (as well as officials immediately in line of succession to the Presidency) falls within the province of the Secret Service.

Suppressing counterfeiting is its original job. But the paramount mission of its 400 agents is protecting the President. (Occasionally, the Secret Service will take on a special chore, such as safeguarding the "Mona Lisa" during the famous painting's U. S. visit.)

FBI NOT DERELICT

Generally overlooked in the enormity of the Dallas shooting, is the fact that the FBI assumes no extra duties when the President travels.

Nor does the FBI draw up a "risk list" of potentially dangerous individuals living in a city or area where the President plans to visit. A report that a Dallas "risk list" was given to the Secret Service but did not include the name of Lee Harvey Oswald suggested that the FBI was derelict in its duty.

As part of its normal procedure, the FBI compiles and makes available to the Secret Service a running report on persons considered a menace to the best interest of the U. S., including extremists. It includes 2,000 Marxists in the U. S., members of the Communist Party, officials and ex-officio members of Communist-bloc diplomatic missions and persons held to be potential assassins.

In the event a threat, no matter how remote, is made against the President, the FBI informs the Secret Service with urgent speed, first by telephone and then via normal liaison channels.

Since the report is kept up-to-the-minute, the FBI is not compelled to draft a special list when the President travels. To illustrate the timeliness and thoroughness of its report, the FBI recalls that the day following Pearl Harbor, its agents picked up 2,000 German-American Bundes and Japanese nationals within a few hours.

Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

file 5/2nd
105-82535
Lee H. Oswald

Bushman
Tavel
Rosen
Gale

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune 13 _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 10 1964

DEC 15 1963

66 JAN 13 1964

HAD OSWALD'S BACKGROUND

FBI spokesmen maintain Oswald was omitted from its report because he had never made threats or displayed violent tendencies. Nonetheless, the FBI was cognizant of Oswald's background as a Marxist. Agents interviewed him several times after he returned to the U. S. from Russia in June, 1962. Prior to the assassination, they knew he was in Dallas and that he was employed at the Texas school book depository, where the fatal shots were traced.

They concede they were unaware of his last address since he moved so frequently. They also admit he was not under surveillance.

Another popular jurisdiction in the assassination of the President, despite its domestic and international dimensions, was a local crime. If Oswald had lived, he would have been prosecuted, not by the Department of Justice, but by the state of Texas.

Furthermore, the FBI was not charged with the responsibility of gathering evidence until ordered by President Johnson, after Oswald himself was killed. The FBI, however, did move into the case, because of the magnitude of the crime.

SOME ARE COVERED

Proposals now are being heard to make the slaying of a President a Federal offense. Ironically, the FBI has long had jurisdiction over lesser officials such as Federal game wardens, National Park Service officers and agents of the Indian Field Service.

Co-operation of the FBI, which is an arm of the Justice Department, and the Secret Service, the investigating arm of the Treasury, has frequently been questioned. Yet, there is no tangible evidence that the efficiency of the two agencies has suffered because of jurisdictional friction. In rare instances, the FBI loans the Secret Service some of its men. This occurred the day of President Kennedy's funeral. The Secret Service asked the FBI for 50 to 100 agents to supplement the force guarding the visiting heads of state. The request, of course, was promptly granted.

The Secret Service, founded in 1865 to halt the flow of counterfeit money, was given the responsibility of protecting the President in 1901 following the assassination of President McKinley, the third President to die at the hand of an assassin in 37 years.

Until the murder of President Kennedy, the Secret Service had successfully guarded every one of its charges, thereby creating the legend it was infallible.

Whether this caused the Secret Service to lower its guard, if only for a moment is up to the Presidential commission to decide.

KENNEDY IMPATIENT

Secret Service agents, proud of their past performance, rile at the idea. They maintain a President is only as safe as he allows himself to be. President Kennedy was impatient with efforts by his protectors to build a wall between him and the people. This, he claimed, was anathema to an open society. Perhaps, but it also makes the Secret Service job more difficult.

The Secret Service carefully surveys the route in every city the President visits. But, the agency notes, it would be impossible to check every room in every building facing the Presidential route.

Nagging questions remain unanswered. For instance: why wasn't Gerald A. Behn, Secret Service agent in charge of the White House detail, in Dallas Nov. 22? And why wasn't Oswald considered a menace? He had a record of being a Marxist, had lived in Russia, married a Russian woman, had sought to renounce U. S. citizenship, worked on behalf of the Fair Play for Cuba group and had written veiled threatening letters to U. S. officials.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Research Bares Oswald's Tangled Past

Documentary Report Is Given on Introvers

EDITOR'S NOTE—Massive research has exposed in glaring detail the tangled personality of Lee Harvey Oswald, a man publicly unknown a month ago. Here is a comprehensive, documentary report on that research and what it reveals about the man accused of slaying the 35th President of the United States.

By JULES LOH

DALLAS, Tex. (AP) — No amount of tears will wash away a single line of the dark history written Nov. 22.

But as long as the eternal flame flickers on Arlington's green slope, the search will go on for some glimmer of motive behind the horribly well-aimed shots. The life of the man accused of firing them will continue to be explored.

Much is known of Lee Harvey Oswald—though the ultimate explanation for his alleged crime may remain forever locked in his grave.

Examination of his tangled past reveals a frustrated introvert, rudderless, undisciplined and self-deluded.

He was a high school dropout who thought of himself as an intellectual but couldn't even spell well. His goal was to be a worker in a Communist state but he couldn't hold a job. He deplored restriction of personal freedom but wouldn't let his wife wear lipstick. He craved the communal life but alienated every friend he ever made.

He left the Marine Corps out of supposed concern for his mother's welfare then deserted her three days later with \$1,000 in his pocket. He denounced exploitation of one's fellow man and skipped out on his rent.

He glorified the Soviet Union while in America, and America while in the Soviet Union? He regarded himself as an authority on Marxism but made a complete ass of himself when he tried to explain it on a television show. He sought to join the KKK but his knowledge never progressed beyond tired slan-

gans. Oswald was born in New Orleans on Oct. 18, 1939, two months after his father, Robert E. Lee Oswald, died of a heart attack.

His mother, whose maiden name is Marguerite Claverie, had been married once before to a stevedore named John Pic. According to her, Pic left her when she became pregnant after two years of marriage because he didn't want children. The child, John E. Pic, was born in 1932 and now is in the Air Force stationed at San Antonio Tex.

Eighteen months after her divorce Marguerite married Oswald and bore her first son by him in 1934. The boy, named for his father, now is a brick salesman in Denton, Tex.

Although her second husband was a Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. salesman, Mrs. Oswald said that when he died he left her with only a \$3,500 policy to support her family of four.

She put the boys in the Bethlehem Lutheran School, a boarding school for children orphaned or with one parent, and went to work. Then in 1945, when Lee was 5½, she married Edwin A. Eckdahl, a Boston electrical engineer who was working in the South.

The same year they sent the two older boys off to a Mississippi boarding school and moved to Fort Worth, taking Lee with them.

The youngster enrolled in the Lily B. Clayton Elementary School on Jan. 27, 1947. Because his birthday came in October he didn't enter first grade until he was almost 7 years old. His grades were above average, mostly Bs.

At home, however, things were somewhat below average.

In the spring of 1948, Eckdahl sued for divorce. He claimed his wife had nagged him incessantly about money, had thrown a bottle at his head, scratched him, struck him, flung a cookie

jar at him, and once when he was ducking a vase he wrenched his arm so violently it became paralyzed.

He divorced her with a \$1,500 settlement. She returned to her former name, Oswald, and bought a small bungalow in a different neighborhood. Lee transferred to the Ridgela West Elementary School.

His fourth-grade teacher, Emma Livingston, remembers him as a child of average intelligence but low achievement. He was a poor speller, poor reader, got Ds in arithmetic. On an IQ test taken when he was 10, however, he scored 103—a shade above average.

"I felt nobody at home was helping him with his school work," Mrs. Livingston said. So she coached him in his lessons after school. In return, Lee once brought her a present—a mongrel pup from his dog's litter.

Mrs. Livingston recalls that she was concerned about Oswald because he went home for lunch every day and she knew his mother worked.

"Does she leave a lunch for you in the refrigerator?" she asked.

"No. I eat soup."
"Does she open the can for you before she leaves?"

"No. I can open a can of soup as good as anybody."

In August 1952, Mrs. Oswald and Lee, 13, moved to a three-room furnished apartment in New York's East Bronx to be near her oldest son, John Pic, by then a married serviceman. Mrs. Oswald got a job as a sales clerk.

Lee enrolled in the Trinity Lutheran School in October but remained only three weeks before transferring to the seventh-grade class at Junior High No. 117. When his mother moved to a different apartment four months later, he transferred to Junior High No. 54.

From the first day he arrived

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 20 Sec. 1

THE TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 12/15/63

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: Lee Harvey Oswald, aka.

Character: IS-R-CUBA

or

Classification: 105-82555

Submitting Office: New Orleans

105-82555-A

105-82555-A

NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 8 1964

In New York he couldn't get along. The kids teased him about his drawl, and he couldn't take it. He didn't want to go to school, and often would turn around and go back home as soon as his mother was out of sight. In three months he was absent 47 times.

Warning Given by Psychiatrists

The truant officer picked him up and took him to the Bronx Children's Court and in April 1953, Judge Hubert T. Delancy sent him to the Youth House for Boys.

For four weeks Oswald underwent examinations by Dr. Renatus Hartogs, the chief psychiatrist, who concluded that unless the boy received treatment he was possibly in for trouble far more serious than skipping school.

He found Oswald to have a schizoid personality—an underlying, hidden, almost passive tendency toward aggression. He was, in short, potentially dangerous. He was given to violence, had fantasies involving violence, hated authority, and though outwardly calm harbored much hidden anger.

He was referred to two private institutions, but neither had room. A third wasn't geared to handle his type of case. A fourth, recalls his former probation officer, declined to accept Oswald because his mother wouldn't cooperate.

"Please keep out of family affairs," she insisted.

BACK TO N. O.

The probation officer, John Carro, remembers asking Oswald about his mother, whether or not he loved her.

"She's my mother," he replied. "I guess I do."

In December, Mrs. Oswald left New York without notice and took Lee back to New Orleans.

They moved into a house at 809 French St., a well-kept, middle-income neighborhood in the city's Lakeview area. Lee entered the eighth grade at Beauregard Junior High and, except for poor grades, appeared to get along just fine. The follow-

ing year he missed only nine days of school and his marks had risen close to the school average.

When Oswald finished his year and a half at Beauregard his mother had moved to a new address, 126 Exchange Place. The street, fronted by saloons, runs for three blocks off gaudy Canal Street into the heart of the French Quarter.

Oswald noted the change of address—and observed that the home had no telephone—on a personal history questionnaire which also yielded other nuggets of personal information.

For example, he listed his religious affiliation as Lutheran but drew a line through the blank asking what church he attended. To a question asking whether he had any close friends in school, Oswald answered no. The next question was, "If so, name two." He wrote in two names—then erased them both. In completing the form he misspelled both his mother's and his father's names.

Oswald left Beauregard Junior High that summer and on Sept. 8, 1955, enrolled in War-

ren Easton High School. He remained in high school only 23 days but, again, gave no indication of maladjustment.

"We called the kids who were troublemakers 'characters,'" said school official James E. Dean Jr. "If Oswald had been a character I would have remembered him. As it was, his name never came up."

With Permission, He Quits School

Even so, 11 days before his 16th birthday Oswald dropped out of school—with his mother's permission.

"Because we are moving to San Diego in the middle of this month," she informed school officials in a penciled note dated Oct. 7, 1955, "Lee must quit school now. Also, please send by him any papers such as his birth certificate that you may have. Thank you."

But the Oswalds didn't move to San Diego, or any place. Lee tried to join the Marines but

was too young. He took several jobs, mostly as a messenger boy, and otherwise just moped around. He spent a lot of time at the public library.

His mother would recall this period years later and remark: "He brought home books on Marxism and socialism, but I didn't worry. You can't protect children from everything—just try to help them see things in the right way. Besides, if those books are so bad why are they there where any child can get hold of them?"

One book Oswald got hold of contained the grandiloquent thunderings of Karl Marx. The truculent youth with a ninth-grade education drank in the nostrums of "Das Kapital" and became a worshipful disciple.

Oswald remained out of school a year, then in mid-September he and his mother moved back to Fort Worth where he enrolled in Arlington Heights High. He didn't last long there either.

On Oct. 24, 1956, a week after his 17th birthday, he joined the Marines and reported with 79 other recruits for boot training at Camp Pendleton, Calif. Oswald was assigned to Platoon 2060.

"He always said he hated the outfit," recalled Allen D. Graf of Buffalo, N.Y. "We all thought it was the usual gripes of a guy in the service. He was somewhat of a problem."

Oswald served in Japan and the Philippines, won a private first class stripe and a good conduct medal—but lost the stripe when he ran afoul of such rules as those which prohibit packing a gun and fighting with non-coms.

By one account, Oswald's unauthorized pistol was discovered when he dropped it on the floor of the barracks and it went off. Oswald remarked to a friend later that the shot "was no accident."

"That's one way to warn people to leave you alone," his friend said.

"You bet," replied Oswald.

For a Marine, Oswald was a poor hand as a rifleman. During his first year he barely qualified as a sharpshooter; the second year he barely qualified at all.

He had to score at least 190 to make marksman, the lowest category, and Oswald scored 191.

In July 1959, Oswald's mother told him in a letter that she had become ill and needed his help. He then was serving as a radar operator with Air Control Squadron 9 at Tustin, Calif. Oswald applied for a hardship discharge and was released from service in Santa Ana, Calif., on Sept. 11. He went straight home to Fort Worth.

Deserts Mother, Can't Be Located

He stayed with his mother three days, sleeping on a roll-away bed in her tiny apartment. Then, as she recalls it, he said to her, "I think I could earn more money for both of us if I got a job aboard a ship."

He left for New Orleans with \$1,000 which he had saved in the Marines. Two and a half weeks later Mrs. Oswald received a letter from her son saying he was headed for Europe.

The previous spring, while still in service, Oswald had applied for admission to the Albert Schweitzer College in Churwalden, Switzerland. (The institution isn't a college in the normal sense; it offers a one-year liberal arts course). Oswald was accepted, but never showed up.

Trying to trace her son's whereabouts, Mrs. Oswald wrote to the school asking if it had any information.

"So far as we knew he had simply disappeared," said Dr. Robert H. Schacht of Providence, R.I., chairman of the school's American admissions committee.

Oswald hadn't disappeared. Since Oct. 13, he had been in Moscow passing himself off at the Metropole Hotel as a shipping export agent. On Oct. 31, he walked into the U.S. Embas-

sy, slapped his passport down on a desk, and said he had applied for Soviet citizenship.

The embassy suggested he had better not sign any papers until he was sure the Soviet Union would accept him. Nonetheless, two days later, Oswald swore out an affidavit saying, "I affirm that my allegiance is to the Soviet Socialist Republic."

But the Soviet Socialist Republic didn't particularly want him. They refused him citizenship, told him he could live there as an alien resident.

Oswald got a job in a factory at Minsk, where two significant things happened to him: He married a comely brunette pharmacist named Marina Nicholaevna in the summer of 1961; and he became bitterly disenchanted with life in the Soviet Union. Too many restrictions on his freedom, he said.

WRITES CONNALLY

He argued on behalf of the United States at informal gatherings, and later, when he returned to America, he would attempt to write a book denouncing communism.

When word of Oswald's defection reached America the Marine Corps changed the nature of his discharge to "undesirable." Oswald learned of it through his mother, and became infuriated.

He wrote a letter to Navy Secretary John B. Connally: "I shall employ all means to right this gross mistake or injustice to a bona-fied (sic) U.S. citizen and ex-serviceman."

In light of what has happened since, the threat seems to have a morbid significance. Connally, now governor of Texas, was shot through the shoulder while riding in the presidential limousine Nov. 22.

A year later, in January 1962, Oswald wrote another letter—to Texas Sen. John G. Tower. He claimed he wanted out of the Soviet Union, had been trying to get an exit visa for 18 months.

"I beseech you, Senator Tower," he wrote, "to rise (sic) the question of holding by the Soviet Union of a citizen of the U.S. against his will."

DEPARTS MOSCOW

The senator sent the request

through channels and the State Department decided Oswald had not expatriated himself, and would be allowed to leave.

But Oswald was broke. He couldn't pay the passage for his wife and by then, a 4-month-old daughter, June Lee. The State Department loaned him \$435.71—which Oswald later repaid—and he and his family left Moscow at the end of May 1962.

They sailed to Rotterdam, and on June 3 left aboard the Holland-America liner Maasdam bound for Hoboken, N.J. They arrived June 13 with six suitcases, one bag, and no money. A member of the Traveler's Aid Society, Spas Raiken, met them on the pier.

"It was like pulling teeth to get information out of him," Raiken said.

Among bits of "information" he did give Raiken was this whopper: He had been a Marine on duty with the U.S. Embassy in Moscow when he met and married his wife.

ORDERS RIFLE

Raiken put the Oswalds on a bus for New York where they stayed the night at the Times Square Hotel, then took a plane to Fort Worth.

They lived for a month with Oswald's mother while he looked for work. Finally he got a job with a sheet metal company, but it didn't last long. He moved his family to Dallas—and that was the last his mother saw of him until he was in jail accused of assassinating the president.

Oswald drifted from one menial job to another in Dallas. He didn't keep any of them long enough to make ends meet. But he did, in March, scrape up enough to order a \$12.78 Mannlicher-Carcano 6.5mm rifle and a \$7.17 four-power telescopic sight from Klein's sporting goods store in Chicago. He had it sent to a Dallas post office box he had rented under the name A. Hidell.

The Oswalds began to make a few acquaintances among the city's small community of Russian-speaking persons, although few, if any, could get along well with him. At one gathering last February, however, they met Mr. and Mrs. Michael R. Paine.

Mrs. Paine felt sorry for Mrs. Oswald, and they became fast friends.

In May, the sympathetic Mrs. Paine took Mrs. Oswald to live with her for two weeks. Oswald had been out of a job since April, drawing \$33-a-week unemployment compensation, and decided to try to find work in New Orleans.

He did. He got a job as an oiler in a coffee warehouse on May 10—and on July 19 he was fired for incompetence.

Two weeks after he landed the job Oswald notified his wife, and Mrs. Paine drove her and the baby to New Orleans to join him. They moved into a white frame house at 4907 Magazine St.

READS SPY NOVELS

During this time Oswald got a library card—growling at the clerk when she asked for identification—and checked out several Ian Fleming spy novels, a book about John F. Kennedy titled "Portrait of a President," two novels by Aldous Huxley, a number of anti-Communist works on the Soviet Union and China—and a book describing the assassination of Huey Long.

Also, on June 25, he dropped by the federal courthouse and obtained a new passport, swearing, as required, that he never "sought or claimed the benefits of the nationality of any foreign state."

Oswald continued to draw Texas unemployment benefits the whole time he had his New Orleans warehouse job, but soon both sources of income ended and he turned to more exciting things.

POOR PANELIST

He described himself as an official of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and began working on behalf of the organization. In early August, while passing out leaflets saying "Viva Castro" and "Hands Off Cuba" he got into a fist fight with a group of anti-Castro Cubans and was fined \$10 in City Court for disturbing the peace.

Shortly after that he was invited on a television panel show where he described himself as a Marxist, but denied he was a Communist. He stumbled all

over himself trying to express his beliefs cogently, and never did.

On Sept. 23, Mrs. Paine again came to the Oswalds' rescue, driving to New Orleans and returning with the baby and Mrs. Oswald who was then eight months' pregnant. Oswald said he was going to travel on to Houston and see if he could get a job there. He left the following day—owing two weeks' rent.

Wants Transit Visa to Russia Again

On Sept. 26 he showed up, not in Houston, but in the Mexican border town of Nuevo Laredo. He bought a \$5.71 bus ticket to Mexico City where he checked into a \$1.28 room at the Comercio Hotel.

Next morning, he went to the Cuban Foreign Ministry and applied for a transit visa to the Soviet Union. He was told he first would have to get authorization from Havana, and that would take time. Oswald stormed out and slammed the door.

The following day he went to the Soviet consulate where he was similarly informed that the application would have to be submitted through Moscow and it could take up to three months. Again, Oswald angrily stalked out.

WIFE BEARS GIRL

He left Mexico City on Oct. 2, arrived in Nuevo Laredo the next morning and headed for Dallas, 475 miles away. When he got there Oct. 4 he took a bed at the YMCA and the next day found a \$7-a-week room where he lived for 10 days. Then he moved to an \$8-a-week room at 1026 North Beckley in the Oak Cliff section. Oddly, he registered as O. H. Lee, a back play on his name.

He drew at least one more \$33 unemployment check and then, on Oct. 15, landed a job at the Texas School Book Depository. Again it was Mrs. Paine who helped him. She had heard from a neighbor who worked there, Wesley B. Frazier, that the depository manager, O. V. Truly, was looking for help.

Oswald went to see Truly, indicated he was recently honor-

ably discharged from the Marines and, as a matter of fact, had had some officer experience. He said his wife was expecting any day and he needed a job. (The baby, Audrey Marina Rachel, was born Oct. 20.) Truly took Oswald on as a \$1.25-an-hour order filler, found him to be pleasant and industrious.

DEADLY SHOT

On weekends, Oswald would visit his wife and children who still lived with Mrs. Paine at her home in Irving, 10 miles away. During the week he stayed at his 5x12-foot room.

On the weekend of Nov. 9-10, however, and again on Nov. 17—and maybe even on Nov. 20—he went to the Sportsdrome public gun range at nearby Grand Prairie to practice with his rifle.

He worked hard at it, and acquired an amazing degree of proficiency. His skill fascinated others who frequented the range: consistently tight groups of bullet holes clustered in the bullseyes of target after target.

At up to 100 yards, they recalled, Oswald was deadly.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The Mind of Lee Oswald —His Psychiatrist's View

By JOSEPH WERSHBA

If Lee Harvey Oswald was President Kennedy's assassin, why did he do it? What was his motive? Could it have been political?

Is it possible Oswald was a "Manchurian Candidate"—an indoctrinated and whitewashed zombie sent in by a conspiracy as a long-fused time bomb? And if Oswald was the assassin, why did he break the so-called assassin's pattern,—by refusing to admit his act?

Dr. Reonatus Hartogs, the Youth House psychiatrist who diagnosed young Oswald 10 years ago as "potentially dangerous," gave his answers to these and other aspects of the assassination in an interview with The New York Post Saturday.

"I'm convinced there was no political motivation," says Hartogs. "The motive for people like Oswald is to avenge his grudge against the whole world. He picked the one symbol of power worthy of matching all his frustrations—the President.

"A person like Oswald—his early history, his conditioning, his behavior in later years—showed all the qualifications of a political murderer, even though politics had nothing to do with it.

"The potentially dangerous child who later on actually becomes a killer may engage in his final violent act as an unconscious means to forestall the total deterioration of his personality into psychosis," says Hartogs. "Such a person actually protects himself against total breakdown by committing murder.

"A person like Oswald, with passive-aggressive tendencies—

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

4 NEW YORK POST

Date: 12/15/63
Edition: WEEKEND BLUE FINAL
Author: JOSEPH WERSHBA
Editor: DOROTHY SCHIFF
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: AFO

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: NYO

*file 5
105-82555
105-11-2-10-12*

105-82555-A-

NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 1 1964

66 JAN 13 1964

that is, suppressed feelings of great violence—resents a lifetime of being pushed to the sidelines. His dangerous tendencies may reflect early sexual conflicts. Most frequently, these conflicts are deep-seated fears of latent homosexual tendencies.

"He may fear impotence, he may fear inadequacies. He denies these fears by becoming power-thirsty and destructive. He culminates his career of 'injustice-collecting' by committing a supreme, catastrophic act of violence and power.

"In this way, he denies his insufficiency, his impotence, his unimportance, and his fears of homosexuality. He has committed an act of power. He has shown his masculinity.

"Such a person would easily deny guilt in assassination. 'I can get away with killing somebody—and I can get away with denying it. I'm a bigger man than all of them put together—the President, the Secret Service, the FBI, the Dallas police, and the whole country.'

"A person like Oswald has an all-devouring need to achieve and maintain a power position. He needs to display grandiose



LEE OSWALD

As a boy in The Bronx.

strength and social, as well as sexual adequacy.

"He didn't need any indoctrination. No one had sent him in," says Hartogs. "The violence came from within; he was his own best indoctrinator. He was not a paranoid personality when I saw him 10 years ago. But falling treatment, he developed into a paranoid.

"Oswald is in the public eye because of the enormity of the act—but there are dozens and dozens of children with similar case histories who become murderers and rapists in later life."

5/ HOOVER DOESN'T RELISH FBI ITSELF BEING INVESTIGATED, JOHNSON HAD
TOUGH JOB GETTING WARREN TO SERVE ON INVESTIGATING COMMISSION.

Lee Harvey Oswald

WASHINGTON--THERE WAS A VERY IMPORTANT BACKSTAGE BYPLAY WHEN THE FBI SUBMITTED ITS REPORT TO THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION INVESTIGATING THE ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY.

REAL FACT WAS THAT J. EDGAR HOOVER, 69-YEAR-OLD DIRECTOR OF THE FBI, WANTED TO PUBLISH THE REPORT IMMEDIATELY. THIS WOULD HAVE GOT THE FIRST JUMP ON A COMMISSION WHICH ACTUALLY IS INVESTIGATING THE FBI. IT'S ALSO INVESTIGATING THE SECRET SERVICE, REPORTED FAILURE TO COOPERATE BETWEEN THE TWO AT DALLAS, AND ANY INEFFICIENCY BY EITHER.

WHAT THE PUBLIC DOESN'T REALIZE IS THAT FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE DAYS OF WARREN HARDING THE FBI ITSELF IS UNDER INVESTIGATION. THE FBI IS NOT ACCUSTOMED TO BEING INVESTIGATED. IT'S ACCUSTOMED TO DO THE INVESTIGATING ITSELF AND HAS BECOME ONE OF THE MOST POWERFUL AND FEARED AGENCIES OF GOVERNMENT. MOST NEWSPAPERMEN AND MOST CONGRESSMEN DO NOT CRITICIZE THE FBI.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON KNEW THE FBI WOULD BE IN FOR INVESTIGATION AND ALSO KNEW THE SACROSANCT POSITION OF THE FBI WHEN HE WENT TO GREAT PAINS TO PICK A PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION OF UNIMPEACHABLE INTEGRITY TO PROBE THE DALLAS TRAGEDY.

WHAT THE WHITE HOUSE KNEW, JUST FROM READING THE NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS, WAS THAT THE FBI HAD EITHER FALLEN DOWN ON ITS PART OF THE JOB IN DALLAS OR ELSE WAS NOT COOPERATING WITH THE SECRET SERVICE. THERE HAS LONG BEEN A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF FRICTION BETWEEN THESE TWO AGENCIES, ONE OF WHICH GETS THE MAJOR HEADLINES; THE OTHER, THE SECRET SERVICE, WHICH GOES ABOUT ITS BUSINESS WITHOUT SEEKING PUBLICITY.

--FBI CHECKED OSWALD--

IN THE TRAIN OF TRAGIC EVENTS LEADING UP TO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, IT IS AN INDISPUTABLE FACT THAT THE FBI DID INTERVIEW LEE OSWALD, THE SUSPECTED ASSASSIN, IN ADVANCE. DESPITE THIS, IT DID NOT REPORT HIM TO THE SECRET SERVICE.

MORE

THE DATE ON WHICH THE FBI INTERVIEWED OSWALD AT FIRST WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN NOV. 16, JUST SIX DAYS BEFORE THE TRAGEDY. LATER REPORTS INDICATE THE DATE MAY HAVE BEEN OCT. 16.

HOWEVER, WHAT IS CERTAIN IS THAT THE FBI AT FIRST TRIED TO COVER UP THE FACT THAT IT HAD INTERVIEWED OSWALD AT ALL AND ASKED ONE OF OSWALD'S FRIENDS NOT TO ADMIT TO THE PRESS THAT THE FBI HAD BEEN AROUND TO SEE HIM.

IT WOULD APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN A SHOCKING OVERSIGHT TO PERMIT AN UNSTABLE, IRRATIONAL YOUNG MAN WHO HAD LIVED IN RUSSIA, HAD PASSED OUT CIRCULARS FAVORING FIDEL CASTRO, AND QUITE RECENTLY HAD TAKEN A TRIP TO MEXICO TO CONTACT THE CUBAN EMBASSY, TO REMAIN BOTH UNWATCHED AND UNREPORTED TO THE SECRET SERVICE WHEN THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED THROUGH THE CITY IN WHICH HE LIVED AND PAST THE BUILDING IN WHICH HE WORKED.

IT'S NOW ESTABLISHED THAT THE FBI HAD KEPT TABS ON OSWALD AFTER HE CAME BACK FROM RUSSIA LAST YEAR, INTERVIEWED HIM LAST AUGUST WHEN HE WAS PASSING OUT PRO-CASTRO LEAFLETS IN NEW ORLEANS, AND CHECKED ON HIM AGAIN WHEN HE RETURNED TO DALLAS. THEY EVEN CHECKED TWICE WITH MRS. RUTH PAINE, THE LADY WHO WAS LOOKING OUT FOR MRS. OSWALD WHILE PREGNANT, OSWALD BEING AWAY MOST OF THE TIME.

THE FBI LEARNED FROM MRS. PAINE EVEN THAT OSWALD WAS WORKING AT THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK REPOSITORY, A STATE AGENCY LOCATED ALONG THE USUAL PARADE ROUTE THROUGH DALLAS.

DESPITE THIS, THE FBI NEITHER KEPT OSWALD UNDER SCRUTINY WHEN PRESIDENT KENNEDY PASSED THROUGH DALLAS, NOR DID IT GIVE HIS NAME TO THE SECRET SERVICE. THESE ARE SOME OF THE AMAZING FACTS ABOUT THE PRELIMINARY PROBE OF THE DALLAS TRAGEDY WHICH EXPLAIN WHY THE FBI WANTED TO GET ITS VERSION OF THE STORY OUT TO THE NEWSPAPERS AHEAD OF THE STUDY BY THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION.

NOTE--WHEN THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION STEPPED IN TO PREVENT PUBLICATION, AN OFFICIAL FBI LEAK LET CERTAIN CONCLUSIONS OUT TO THE PRESS.

--WARREN GETS REBUFFED--

WHEN CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN REPORTED TO HIS EIGHT COLLEAGUES ON THE SUPREME COURT THAT HE WAS HEADING A COMMISSION TO PROBE THE DALLAS TRAGEDY, HE CAUGHT JURIDICAL HELL.

ALL OF HIS FELLOW JUSTICES UPBRAIDED HIM, EXCEPT JUSTICE ARTHUR GOLDBERG, WHO WAS RECENTLY SECRETARY OF LABOR.

MORE

M G R - RELEASE SAT., DEC. 14--PAGE 3:

HOWEVER, JUSTICE HUGO BLACK, OLDEST MEMBER OF THE COURT IN BOTH YEARS AND SERVICE, SCOLDED HIS CHIEF FOR NOT FOLLOWING OUT THE AGREED POLICY OF KEEPING OUT OF NON-COURT ACTIVITIES. OTHERS JOINED IN THE CRITICISM.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE, DEFENDING HIMSELF, TOLD IN DETAIL OF THE ALMOST PLEADING SCENE BETWEEN HIM AND PRESIDENT JOHNSON. WHEN THE PRESIDENT FIRST STARTED TALKING, WARREN STARTED SHAKING HIS HEAD.

"I SEE YOU SHAKING YOUR HEAD," SAID THE PRESIDENT. "AND I KNOW WHAT YOU'RE THINKING. I ALSO KNOW WHAT YOU DID AS A YOUNGLIEUTENANT IN WORLD WAR I WHEN YOUR COUNTRY DRAFTED YOU. I'M NOT GOING TO DRAFT YOU. BUT I WANT YOU TO BE JUST AS GOOD A SOLDIER NOW WHEN YOUR COUNTRY NEEDS YOU JUST AS MUCH AS IT DID THEN."

WARREN FINALLY YIELDED. HAVING DONE SO, AND HAVING BRAVED THE CRITICAL FIRE OF HIS OWN COLLEAGUES, HE WAS NOT ABOUT TO LET J. EDGAR HOOVER DECIDE THE FACTS IN THE TRAGEDY OF DALLAS EVEN BEFORE THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION COULD START WORK.

END M G R FOR RELEASE SAT., DEC. 14, 1963)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

All the Facts

WHILE REPORTS indicate that the FBI investigation of the assassination of the late President Kennedy clearly supports the charge that Lee Harvey Oswald was the murderer there are other questions related to this tragedy which the Warren Commission must do its best to answer.

If we hope to improve the security system for President Johnson and future Presidents then it is of the utmost importance that we learn what went wrong in providing for proper surveillance of Oswald.

It may be said that Dallas, as well as many other cities in the country, harbor all sorts of persons who dislike the nation's leaders and their policies. But Lee Harvey Oswald was just not a routine case. He was a known defector to the Soviet Union. He was a known promoter of pro-Castro propaganda. He was not an ordinary opponent to the Administration but one who had even gone to Russia for a while and married a Russian girl.

Now with this known background we cannot help but wonder why he was not checked out in advance of President Kennedy's visit to Dallas. Why wasn't his name on the "risk" list of Dallas authorities given to the Secret Service by the FBI in advance security preparations? If he had been given this usual checkout it would have become known that he had only recently taken employment in the building along the route which the President was to travel. This would have been a more compelling reason to keep him under surveillance.

These questions cannot be brushed over lightly. There are others that come to mind having to do with the Secret Service protection in the motorcade itself. The agents usually walk or run right alongside of the President's car. But in this instance Mrs. Kennedy had to climb out on the back of the car and beckon a Secret Service agent for assistance.

Even when it became known that the shots were fired from the book depository building why wasn't this building sealed off until a more thorough questioning of all persons therein carried out? As it happened Oswald was permitted to walk out of the building and take still another life.

The American people will not be satisfied merely with a reassurance that Oswald was the man who fired the fatal shots at the President. They will want to know all the circumstances surrounding this unforgettable tragedy. Because in learning all of the facts we can better establish safeguards to protect against ever again going through such a dreadful happening.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Wheeling News-Register

Wheeling, W. Va.

Page 6

Date: 12/13/63

Edition:

Author:

Editor: HARRY WHITE

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: PITTSBURGH

REC-53

105-82555-A-

NOT RECORDED

28 JAN 6 1964

61 110 1904

THE STRANGE CASE OF THE DEFECTOR'S PASSPORT

Oswald puzzle deepens as new questions arise

By Jack A. Smith

ONE YEAR AFTER he returned to the United States following his two-and-one-half-year sojourn in the Soviet Union, during which he renounced his country and sought to affirm allegiance to the U.S.S.R., Lee H. Oswald applied to the State Department for a passport to visit Europe and the Soviet Union. After considering the application for one day, the department issued the passport June 25.

Why was the State Department so amenable in granting a passport to a self-proclaimed Marxist and one-time defector to visit the Soviet Union a second time? This is but one of two urgent questions raised during the last week to confront the Warren commission which is investigating the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas Nov. 22—a murder Oswald is accused of committing.

AN FBI LINK? The other involves the possibility that Oswald was an undercover informant for the FBI. The Philadelphia Inquirer reported Dec. 8 that FBI agents attempted to recruit the alleged assassin shortly after he moved to Dallas from New Orleans in September. According to the newspaper, which did not indicate whether or not Oswald had accepted the FBI assignment, an agent "named Hosty" (Joseph Hosty, of the Dallas bureau) had a lengthy discussion with the former defector in a car outside the home where his family was staying in Irving, Texas.

During his stay in New Orleans and Dallas, Oswald claimed to be the chairman of local Fair Play for Cuba Committees—groups that did not exist in those cities, according to national FPCC—and received considerable publicity for his pro-Castro activities. In New Orleans, however, he is known to have offered his services to a Cuban counterrevolutionary group.

It is an open question whether the seven-member Warren commission will delve into these and other questions that involve matters of national security and the prestige of the investigative agencies on which the panel depends.

THE FBI REPORT: The commission, headed by Chief Justice Warren received on Dec. 10 the much-publicized FBI report indicating—according to leaks—that the former Marine is guilty of firing three shots from the sixth floor of the Texas Book Depository, two of which sufficed to kill America's 35th President. The report contains information collected from the Dallas Police force, U.S. Secret Service, Central Intelligence Agency and the FBI itself. Each of these agencies may have reason to be circumspect about particular aspects of the case against Oswald as they relate to their own organization. The panel has been granted subpoena powers, but that is no guarantee that it will be able to uncover information not already supplied by the four police agencies.

• If the Secret Service were lax in protecting the President, would this appear in the official report?

• If Jack Ruby—the nightclub operator who murdered Oswald Nov. 24—was allowed in proximity of the accused assassin because of past services rendered, would the Dallas police reveal this to the public?

• If the FBI had enlisted Oswald as an agent, would this appear in the official report?

• If Oswald had been involved in espionage activities for the U.S., would the CIA allow this to become known?

The composition of the panel itself is another problem. Five of its members are Republicans and three are Southerners. All but one have no investigatory experience—and he is Allen Dulles, former head of the CIA, who may be considered especially sensitive about the possibility of Oswald's being an American agent. Other members include Rep. Gerald Ford (R-Mich.), an ardent FBI supporter.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

DeLoach
105-82555

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date 12/12/63
"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"
Page 3

105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 6 1964

1964

er, and conservative John J. McCloy.

PRESS LEAK: Portions of the FBI report condemning Oswald have been made public since the assassination, apparently to quell rumors of a "plot" to kill the President that are circulating around the world. The report, according to a "leak" from "various government sources," indicates that Oswald was "the lone and unaided assassin," who was later shot by Ruby, about whom "evidence is lacking of any personal acquaintance."

On Dec. 6 Dallas police charged that Oswald had attempted to kill Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker, a Dallas resident and ultra-rightist, who was narrowly missed by a bullet fired into his home April 10, shortly after Oswald had purchased the rifle allegedly used to kill Kennedy. Unable to prove, because of fragmentation, that the bullet was fired from the same rifle, police base their evidence on a statement said to have been made by Oswald's Russian-born wife, Marina, and a reference to Walker that police said was found in the notebook belonging to the suspect. Neither the notebook nor the wife, who is being held incommunicado by federal agents, has been produced to substantiate the charge.

MOTHER'S BELIEF: Despite the mounting circumstantial evidence against her son, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald told a news conference that she believes Oswald is innocent. She said her son probably became panic-stricken after the President was shot, fearing the crime would be attributed to him because he was a known defector and in the area of the crime. Thus, she said, he went home "to get a gun to protect himself."

Mrs. Oswald released to the press 16 of the 18 letters she received from her son during his stay in the Soviet Union. Two of the letters were withheld by the FBI. In his correspondence, Oswald indicated an eagerness to return to the U.S. and dissatisfaction with Russia. "Don't worry, mother," he wrote in one of the letters. "I will never become a Soviet citizen." In none of the letters did Oswald express anger toward the U.S. The letters confirm the statement made a

week earlier by a Fort Worth public stenographer that Oswald was ~~bitterly~~ critical of the Soviet Union. The stenographer typed notes for a book dealing with the hardships Oswald said he encountered in Russia.

THE RUSSIAN VIEW: The Soviet Union is known to have distrusted Oswald during his entire residence. According to UPI, the Soviet consular file on the suspected assassin, turned over to the State Department as a goodwill gesture shortly after Kennedy's death, indicated "the Russians judged Oswald to be more of a crackpot than Communist."

Oswald is said to have sought an exit visa from the Soviet Union 11 months after writing an affidavit stating: "I affirm that my allegiance is to the Soviet Socialist Republic." Two years after signing the affirmation, Oswald wrote to Sen. John Tower of Texas, implying that he was being held in the Soviet Union against his wishes (although the Soviet Union rejected his citizenship bid). He returned to the U.S. five months later—in June, 1962.

It is not confirmed whether Oswald conferred with U.S. officials after his return, but past practice would make it probable that he had—on his own or the government's initiative. Considering the nature of the book he was writing, and his negative reaction to life in the Soviet Union, Oswald's application for a passport to revisit Russia one year later and the State Department's immediate consent raises a crucial point: for what purpose would he return?

A THEORY: Three months after receiving his passport, and either shortly before or after his alleged conversation with the FBI agent, Oswald showed up in Mexico City, where he sought travel visas at the Soviet and Cuban Embassies, both of which rejected his application. Oswald is reported to have become extremely angry in both cases and to have created a disturbance.

Two months later, the President was murdered. Emerging from these puzzling elements is the theory that Oswald, notoriously ambivalent with a history of

seizomphenic tendencies, attempted to enlist himself as a U.S. agent; received approval from the government, but was frustrated by the suspicion of the Cuban and Soviet governments. In anger and revenge for his latest setback, it is postulated, he struck out at the nearest and most meaningful symbol of the oppression he felt he had experienced all his life—in this case the President of the United States, who was conveniently deposited before his gunsights shortly after noon Nov. 22.

POLICE CRITICIZED: Police handling of the circumstances surrounding the case against Oswald and his murder were severely criticized by the American Civil Liberties Union, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee and several independent bar groups. The ACLU charged the Dallas police and prosecuting officials with gross violation of Oswald's civil liberties and said it would have been "simply impossible," had Oswald lived, for him to have obtained a fair trial. The organization also criticized the communications media.

In its indictment, the ACLU asked: 1) "How much time elapsed before he was advised of his right to counsel?" 2) "How much time elapsed before he was permitted access to a telephone to call his family and an attorney?" 3) "During what periods and for how long was Oswald interrogated?" 4) "What methods of interrogation were used?" 5) "Was he advised of his right to remain silent?"

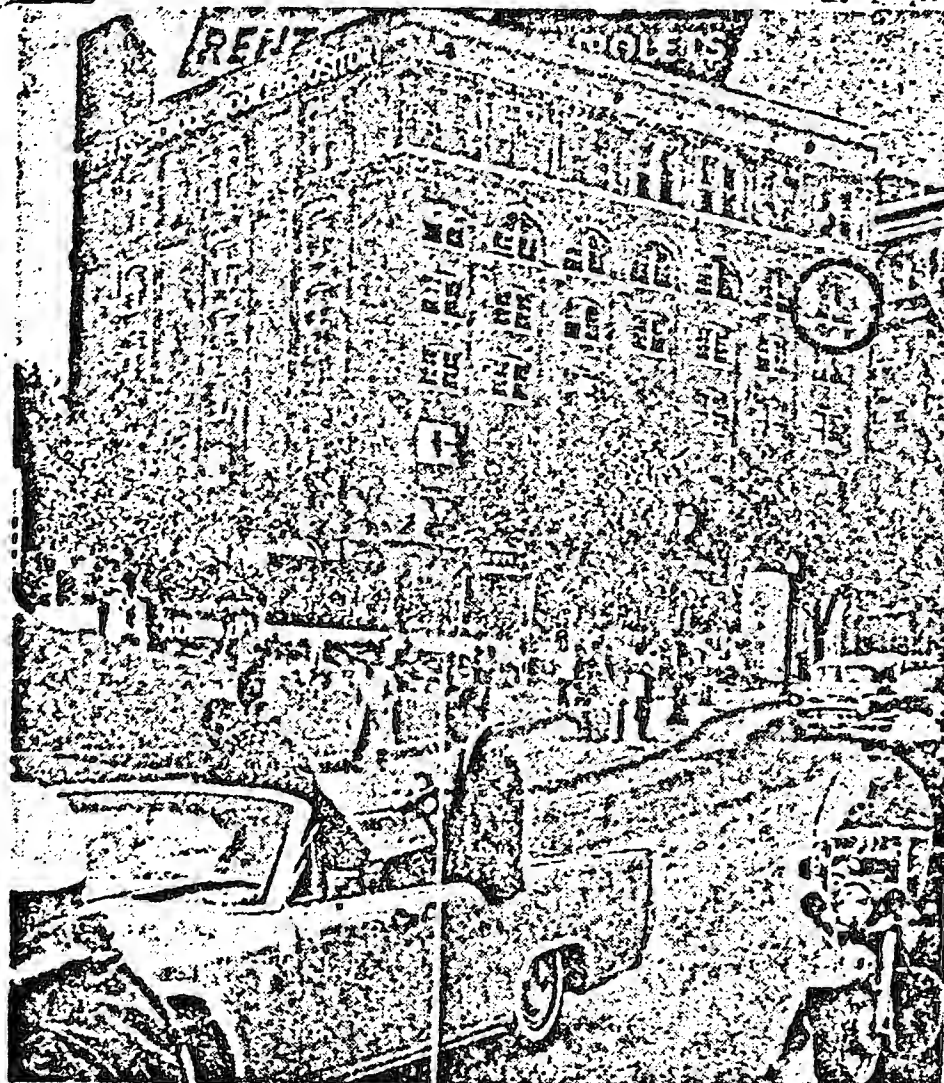
FBI ROLE: The conduct of the FBI has also come into question. Mrs. Ruth Paine, the Quaker woman who befriended the Oswalds, said the FBI questioned her on two occasions about Oswald, the last time just three weeks before Kennedy's death. The agent attached to the Dallas bureau denied Mrs. Paine had been interviewed. Oswald's mother told reporters that an FBI agent showed her a picture of a man the evening before her son was shot by Ruby, asking if she could identify the man. Two days later, Mrs. Oswald said she saw the same picture in a newspaper—a picture of Ruby. The FBI denies it showed the mother Ruby's picture.

The FBI report—one week after significant portions of it had been released to the press—was still undergoing "completion" by the Justice Department. It is doubtful the commission will conduct public hearings into the case, so the possibility exists that the only version of the killing for the next several months will be that "leaked" so far by the FBI.

The Ruby trial, postponed until Feb. 3, may result in certain disclosures, but the full story may—or possibly can—never be told. A Justice Department official has declared that the government report "may never be absolutely complete. We expect to go on turning up new facts for years."

MORE QUERIES: Until then, the questions must and will be asked. Why did the State Department issue a passport to Oswald? How could the President have been shot through the front of the throat after his car had passed the building from which the shot allegedly was fired, and was turning a curve away from it? How could a cheap rifle be endowed with such excellence as to fire accurately at a moving target 100 yards away three times in a row? And what about the marksman, not to mention the ammunition, a not reliable type that often fails? Why did Oswald return to his home after the shooting, and why was he not under closer scrutiny by the FBI—as is usual in cases of this nature—or was it that the agency felt it had no reason to be wary of Oswald?

Some of these questions may be answered satisfactorily, in time. The larger issue of motive—assuming guilt eventually may be proved against Oswald—now contains elements that may never be revealed to the American people or, indeed, to the Warren panel.



SECRET SERVICE AGENTS RE-ENACT THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION
... Circle marks the windows from which the shots were fired in Dallas.

- Belmont ☒
- Mohr ☒
- Casper ☒
- Callahan ☒
- Conrad ☒
- DeLoach ☒
- Evans ☒
- Gale ☒
- Rosen ☒
- Sullivan ☒
- Tavel ☒
- Trotter ☒
- Tele Room ☒
- Holmes ☒
- Gandy ☒

Ex-Secret Service Chief Is Critical

Was There a Slip on JFK?

JOSEPH KENTOR
Staff Writer

The manager of the Texas School Book Depository building in Dallas "should have been under firm instructions by the police" to keep people out of the upper stories of the building when President Kennedy passed by Nov. 22.

Such instructions are "a basic, established rule," said U. E. Baughman, former chief of the U. S. Secret Service, the agency charged with protecting a President's life.

NOT ENOUGH MEN

Mr. Baughman said "the Secret Service doesn't have enough manpower to have placed its men in downtown Dallas buildings, to safeguard the President on every floor.

"The Dallas police force isn't big enough, either, to have covered everything at once. That's why building managers have to be instructed, in no uncertain terms, to bar unauthorized movements in key buildings during presidential motorcades."

According to Mr. Baughman, "it was always standard procedure for the Secret Service, thru the local police, to insist that building managers follow rigid rules to protect the President."

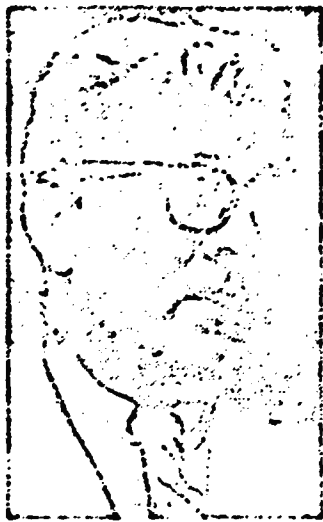
This was true "in all buildings along Pennsylvania during presidential inaugural parade, and in buildings along downtown motorcade routes," Mr. Baughman said from 1927 to 1963, the Secret Service.

A building on the edge of downtown Dallas, the Texas School Book Depository building "certainly had been considered a key place from which to shoot the President," Mr. Baughman.

STORAGE

Upper floors of the seven-story brick structure were used for storage purposes.

Lee Harvey Oswald, charged with the murder of President



—UPI Telephoto

Melvin Belli (above) of San Francisco now heads a four-lawyer team defending Jack Ruby in the Oswald assassination. Mr. Belli who showed up in Dallas wearing cowboy boots and a fur-collared overcoat, spent nearly two hours in Ruby's cell, then announced: "We will plead him not guilty by reason of insanity. My eyes were moist when he recounted what he went thru. I've never seen a more sincere fellow than Jack. His story hasn't been told."

Kennedy before he himself was slain two days later, was an employe of the book depository and as such "wouldn't have been considered a suspicious person by his employer (R. S. Truly)," said Mr. Baughman.

"Mr. Truly should have been under strict orders not to allow any person, an employe or not, into the upper floors, which were deserted except for stocks and supplies, following customary Secret Service rules."

Mr. Baughman suggested that "customary" rules might not have been observed during Mr. Kennedy's trip to Texas because "the President just had completed a trip to Florida. Maybe the Secret Service was too short on

time to take every necessary step for his protection in Dallas."

Asking aloud whether there was "a breakdown in law enforcement communication before the President's arrival in Dallas," Mr. Baughman said there should be "a complete investigation into how much the FBI knew about Oswald" before Nov. 22.

"The FBI should have notified the Secret Service and the Dallas police that Oswald was working in Dallas, if reports are true from those close to Oswald that the FBI had talked to him and his wife on separate occasions in the weeks immediately prior to the President's trip to Dallas."

NOT RECORDED

141 DEC 18 1963

- The Washington Post and Times Herald ☒
- The Washington Daily News ☒
- The Evening Star ☒
- New York Herald Tribune ☒
- New York Journal-American ☒
- New York Mirror ☒
- New York Daily News ☒
- New York Post ☒
- The New York Times ☒
- The Worker ☒
- The New Leader ☒
- The Wall Street Journal ☒
- The National Observer ☒
- People's World ☒
- Date ☒

DEC 18 1963

Belmont ✓
Mohr ✓
Casper ✓
Callahan ✓
Conrad ✓
DeLoach ✓
Evans ✓
Gale ✓
Rosen ✓
Sullivan ✓
Tavel ✓
Trotter ✓
Tele Room ✓
Holmes ✓
Gandy ✓

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN 2-12-1963

Bernie
felt

141 DEC 19 1973

DEC 10 1963

201963M

Oswald's Letters to Mother Hint Desire to Quit Russia

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP).—Letters from Lee Harvey Oswald to his mother, sent from the Soviet Union after he defected four years ago, portray him as disaffected and eager to return to the United States.

The New York Times carried the text of some of the letters today. Oswald, accused of killing President John F. Kennedy in Dallas on November 22, was shot to death two days later.

The newspaper reported yesterday on other letters, which Oswald wrote later from New Orleans to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New York. The indicated that he set himself up as representing the pro-Castro committee in New Orleans.

Oswald, an avowed Marxist who defected to Russia in 1959 and lived there 2½ years, wrote 18 letters to his mother in Texas. The FBI, after examining them, kept two, the Times said.

The newspaper quoted his mother, Marguerite Oswald as saying that her son wrote in one letter: "Don't worry, mother, I will never become a Soviet citizen."

That was one of the letters the Times said was kept by the FBI. In the other, she told the Times, he mentioned that he had written to John B. Connally, then Secretary of the Navy, to protest that his Marine discharge had been changed from "honorable" to "undesirable" because of his defection.

She said, "there was no bitterness in the letter."

Mr. Connally, now Governor of Texas, was wounded during the assassination of Mr. Kennedy. Oswald was killed by Jack

Ruby, a night club owner, in the Dallas city jail.

The Times gave this account of Oswald's letters:

Oswald's chief complaints while in Russia were the scarcity of reading matter in English, and Soviet censorship of literature.

In 16 letters he expressed no hostility toward the United

States, and there were few political overtones.

Some of them, however, show that he expected his return passage to the United States to be paid by "any organizations which aid persons from abroad get resettled."

"Do not, of course, take any loan (toward the passage money), only a gift," he wrote his mother in Texas. "And don't send our own money."

His mother was working as a practical nurse, at the time.

He accepted a loan from the United States Embassy in Moscow, however, for the travel expense of himself, his Russian wife and his infant daughter.

Oswald's letters usually thanked his mother for small gifts. He said he missed having chewing gum, chocolate bars, American shaving supplies and news magazines.

Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

The Washington Post and Times Herald ☒
The Washington Daily News ☒
The Evening Star ☒
New York Herald Tribune ☒
New York Journal-American ☒
New York Mirror ☒
New York Daily News ☒
New York Post ☒
The New York Times ☒
The Worker ☒
The New Leader ☒
The Wall Street Journal ☒
The National Observer ☒
People's World ☒
Date ☒

Handwritten:
105-82555-
file 5-EM

105-82555-A-

NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964

64 JAN 7 1964

First Time in October

FBI Talked to Oswald's Wife

By SETH KANTOR

Scripps-Herald Staff Writer

DALLAS, Dec. 9—The FBI twice in October paid visits to the immigrant Russian wife of Lee Harvey Oswald at her Irving, Tex., residence near here.

Mrs. Oswald was assured by an FBI agent that her husband's job in the Texas school book depository building "would not be endangered by the FBI," according to landlady Mrs. Ruth Paine who did the interpreting for the two meetings with the FBI.

Oswald went to work Oct. 16 in the building from which President Kennedy was assassinated five weeks later.

"The first visit from the FBI was in early October; the second was after Lee was at work in the depository building," said Russian-speaking Mrs. Paine in whose home Marina Prusakova Oswald was staying.

WORRIED ABOUT JOB

This is Mrs. Paine's account of the second visit from the FBI:

"Marina told the agent that Lee was concerned about losing his job at the depository. If the FBI planned to make inquiries about him at the place where he worked. The FBI agent assured Marina that she need not worry about anything like that happening."

When the FBI first came to her door, Mrs. Paine "was certain they were interested only in Lee. But the agent said they were concerned only with Marina."

Mrs. Paine continued:

"He said Marina had been in the U. S. about a year now. It is customary, he said, for the FBI to check with Russian immigrants after a year, to see if there were any threats being made on relatives back in Russia by the communists."

"I was confused by the appearance of the FBI agent. I was certain that it was Lee."

they were checking, and I did not translate the facts properly to Marina.

"Lee was unemployed. Marina was expecting their second child soon. I was concerned about upsetting her. I didn't prolong the conversation between the agent and her."

OSWALD ABSENT

Oswald, often a week-end visitor to Mrs. Paine's home, was not present during either

of the two week-night calls of the FBI on his wife.

Soon after the first visit, Marina told Oswald about it. He just had got the job in the depository building.

Said Mrs. Paine:

"Lee expressed great concern to Marina that the FBI would not ruin his chances to keep working there. He thought that if his employers learned of his past pro-Marxist activities, thru an FBI inquiry

at the depository, he would be fired.

"He desperately wanted to keep that job. He had been jobless often. He told me in Russian—which is the only language he would talk to me in—that he wanted to accept his responsibilities and provide for his family properly at last.

"I really believed he was sincere."

Earlier in the year Oswald had failed to get at least one job in Dallas when his prospective employer learned that he had been seen reading "a communist newspaper."

Oswald's pro-Castro activities were unknown here by the business community.

Oswald never mentioned, in his job applications, that he had been to Russia or had any political interests one way or the other.

Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

Tracy
Mohr

Read carefully

file

The Washington Post and Times Herald ☒
The Washington Daily News ☒
The Evening Star ☒
New York Herald Tribune ☒
New York Journal-American ☒
New York Mirror ☒
New York Daily News ☒
New York Post ☒
The New York Times ☒
The Worker ☒
The New Leader ☒
The Wall Street Journal ☒
The National Observer ☒
Date *12-9-63*

105-57563
NOT RECORDED
141 DEC 12 1963

22 DEC 12 1963

CRIMINAL 105-126037-20

79 DEC 18 1963

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

UPI-200

(LAWYER)

TOKYO--LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ACCUSED ASSASSIN OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, GOT IN TROUBLE FOR UNAUTHORIZED POSSESSION OF A PISTOL WHILE SERVING IN JAPAN WITH THE MARINES, THE LAWYER WHO ALMOST HAD HIM FOR A CLIENT RECALLED TODAY.

FRANKLIN E. WARREN OF TULSA, OKLA., SAID THE FACT OSWALD HAD THE PISTOL WAS DISCOVERED WHEN HE DROPPED IT ON THE FLOOR OF HIS BARRACKS AND IT WENT OFF, NARROWLY MISSING ANOTHER MARINE. WARREN CAME TO JAPAN IN 1945 AS EXECUTIVE OFFICER FOR THE PACIFIC AIR FORCES JUDGE ADVOCATE AND STAYED ON TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THE JAPANESE BAR.

WARREN SAID OSWALD CAME TO HIM ABOUT FIVE YEARS AGO AND THAT HE REMEMBERED THE INCIDENT VIVIDLY.

UNDER MILITARY REGULATIONS A COURT-MARTIAL DEFENDANT IS ENTITLED TO MILITARY CONSEL FREE OF CHARGE BUT CAN HIRE ADDITIONAL CIVILIAN COUNSEL IF HE WANTS TO AND CAN PAY FOR IT. OSWALD CALLED AT WARREN'S TOKYO OFFICE WITH ANOTHER MARINE, APPARENTLY A GUARD.

"OSWALD STRUCK ME AS PECULIAR," WARREN RECALLED IN AN INTERVIEW WITH UPI AND WITH WALT SHELDON, NEWS DIRECTOR OF THE ARMED FORCES RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICE'S FAR EAST NETWORK. "I COULDN'T PUT MY FINGER ON IT AT FIRST."

HE WAS POLITE, AND SEEMED ABOVE AVERAGE IN INTELLIGENCE FOR HIS AGE AND RANK," WARREN RECALLED. "ON THE OTHER HAND, HE HAD AN IRRITATING, OVERLY DEFENSIVE ATTITUDE."

WARREN SAID HE GOT THE MAN WITH OSWALD ASIDE AND WAS TOLD, "HE'S ALL RIGHT IF YOU LET HIM ALONE."

WARREN SAID HE HAD BEEN TALKING WITH OSWALD FOR ABOUT 40 MINUTES WHEN OSWALD REMARKED THAT DROPPING THE GUN "WAS NO ACCIDENT."

"THIS ALERTED ME TO THE MAN AS A POSSIBLE PSYCHOTIC, PROBABLY WITH THE TRUE TYPE OF PARANOID," WARREN SAID. "I REPLIED, 'THAT'S ONE WAY TO WARN PEOPLE TO LEAVE YOU ALONE.'"

"HE ANSWERED, 'YOU BET.'"

WARREN SAID, "ONCE SATISFIED AS TO WHAT HE WAS, I LOST INTEREST IN THE CASE." HE SAID HE MENTIONED A FEE THAT HE KNEW TO BE IMPOSSIBLY HIGH, AND OSWALD LOST INTEREST TOO.

12/9--EG843PES

NOT RECORDED

141 DEC 10 1963

57 DEC 16 1963

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The Investigation

Thus far, there is no solid evidence to challenge a Federal Bureau of Investigation Report on the assassination of President Kennedy. According to government sources, the report says that Lee Oswald and Jack Ruby acted as individuals and not in relation to anyone else.

Nor is there any real indication Oswald and Ruby ever knew each other. A high percentage of people were found in polls taken shortly after the tragedy to feel that a group with a plan was involved. As of the present, the percentage seems certain to decline.

The Dallas cab drivers have been inevitably interviewed, and suspect that "everything hasn't been told." They describe Ruby as a strange man capable of strange motives.

But those closest to the extroverted night club owner say he was devastated emotionally over the assassination; that he had shown a strong interest in only two political figures, Franklin Roosevelt and John Kennedy; and that he had a violent temper.

Investigators have learned that Oswald stayed at the Dallas YMCA after returning from a trip to Mexico this fall. Ruby once was a member of the "Y" Health Club. But he had let his membership lapse at the time.

Close study has been made of the possibility that Oswald lived beyond his meager means, for example in the Mexican trip during which he tried to get a visa back to Russia by way of Havana. However, the bus he is said to have taken and the \$8 a week hotel he stayed in indicates that he could have spent little money.

A psychiatric examination of Oswald, in New York City when he was 13, revealed that while he was quiet and subdued, he was potentially dangerous, was given to violence and had fantasies involving violence, had hatred for authority and much hidden anger generally.

A man who did a memory act in Ruby's club says he saw Oswald there. The club employees deny it.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

34 THE CHATTANOOGA TIMES
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Date: 12/8/63
Edition:
Author: MARTIN S. OCHS
Editor: MARTIN S. OCHS
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: KNOXVILLE

105-77555-A
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964

64 JAN 1 1964

105-82555-
file 5-871

ANALYST STUDIES OSWALD AND RUBY

Sees Vengefulness Pattern Linked to Childhood

By ENMA HARRISON

The cases of Lee H. Oswald, the accused assassin of President Kennedy, and Jack Ruby, Oswald's self-appointed executioner, were examined here this weekend at a psychoanalytic meeting as classic examples of the vengeful person.

The vengeful person who eventually commits murder is really trying to hide his own disastrous emotions, said Dr. Charles W. Socarides, a New York psychoanalyst. Just as Oswald was accused of doing, the vengeful person acts out of his own serious childhood emotional impairment, Dr. Socarides said.

And even though he may accomplish his end—that is, the murder of the person who has supposedly wronged him—he is doomed to disappointment, for his feelings of worthlessness and inadequacy remain, the psychoanalyst said.

He gave the following explanation:

The vengeful murderer suffers anxieties, often a feeling of smallness and of rejection as a child, from being fatherless. He becomes resentful of people who have fathers and particularly vengeful against father figures.

As President, Mr. Kennedy

could certainly represent such a figure of authority and be resented as such, even though the murderer may have had other ostensible grievance—political or personal, Dr. Socarides said.

Jack Ruby does not emerge as clearly as Oswald does as a typical vengeful person, who is usually of a paranoid-schizophrenic type. Although he, too, according to his history, had suffered childhood deprivation his attitude has been more baffling.

Explanations of Ruby's revenge have taken several turns, Dr. Socarides noted. First, he was reported to have been taking vengeance for the city of Dallas; then for the President's family and then for Mrs. Kennedy. He demonstrates in his history that he wanted to be a "big man," apparently as compensation for his feelings of inadequacy, Dr. Socarides said.

Dr. Socarides's paper on "Vengeance: The Desire to Get Even" had been prepared for the mid-winter meeting of the American Psychoanalytic Association before the President's assassination and did not refer to the specific events of recent week.

However, his paper led to much discussion of the subject at its presentation to the conference being held this weekend at the Commodore Hotel.

In his paper, Dr. Socarides described the classic manifestations of the vengeful person. He was described as bearing grudges, unforgiving, remorseless, ruthless, heartless, implacable and inflexible.

"He lives for revenge with single-mindedness of purpose. Whether he feels and acts from the conviction that he is engaged in 'just retribution' (to avenge a wrong) or 'malicious retaliation' (to 'revenge' a

wrong), the clinical picture is identical," Dr. Socarides said.

A "pseudo-courageous" behavior emerges and the vengeful person seeks revenge "at all odds and no matter the cost." He shows no concern for the consequence of his act.

Often this revenge is sought against "loved ones," witnessed by the latest F.B.I. report that 29 per cent of all homicides in the United States are committed against family members, Dr. Socarides said.

The symptoms of the vengeful person have important implications, he pointed out. The person who cannot forgive has usually been hurt deeply in childhood and should somehow be taught the importance of learning to forgive, often through therapy, he said.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Salisbury
Baltimore
Wash Post

File

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times *6-2* _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

105-82555-7
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964

DEC 8 1963

92
1964

She Is Said to Want to Live in Dallas Near His Grave

Special to The New York Times

The friend told of her love

Mrs. Oswald opens each letter

She has reportedly received an offer of \$12,500 from Stern, a West German magazine, for her story of Oswald, but has not accepted it.

105-82555

The Washington Post and Times Herald. . .
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

76

6-2112

109-82555-A-1
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964

94 JUN 3 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD—THE MAN AND THE MYSTERY

Suspected Assassin of Kennedy Was Withdrawn and Friendless

By DONALD JANSON
Special to The New York Times

DALLAS, Dec. 7—Two weeks ago President Kennedy was assassinated in downtown Dallas. Two days later the accused assassin, Lee H. Oswald, was killed in the Dallas City Hall. The second slaying cut off any opportunity for a startled world to learn from Oswald's lips his version of what happened.

Even the life story of the secretive young malcontent has not been completely pieced together, but what is known casts some light on the troubled man and the mystery he created just before his death.

Lee Harvey Oswald was born Oct. 18, 1939, in New Orleans. His father, a life insurance salesman, had died two months before. What parental guidance he received came from his widowed mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald.

At the age of 3 she put him in a Lutheran home for children. His older brother and a half-brother, her son by her first marriage, were already there.

The child acquired a stepfather, Edwin A. Eckdahl, when his mother married for the third time two years later.

He did not have him long. The Eckdahls took him to Fort Worth, where the husband, an engineer, was granted a divorce in 1948.

Lee was almost 7 when he was enrolled in the first grade. Throughout elementary schools in Fort Worth he was a child of average intelligence and low achievement.

He was a slow reader and poor speller. He was reluctant to join in games.

Oswald's comments later indicated that he remembered his mother as working in stores. By the time he had reached the sixth grade, Mrs. Howard Green recalls, he had taken an interest in books, possibly as a refuge. By then he was clearly a loner, she said. He was not unpopular, only detached.

In Junior High

Oswald started junior high school in the Bronx. His mother had moved to New York in 1952 to be with his brother, who was in military service.

Serious problems became obvious to everyone but Mrs. Oswald. While his mother worked, the boy played hooky. He was absent 47 days from Junior High School 117 from October, 1952, to January, 1953.

John Carro became his probation officer. He found that the 13-year-old youngster was staying home and watching television in the Oswald's small furnished apartment much of the day.

Neighbors reported that he played alone with toy guns. Mr. Carro found him a withdrawn and friendless child who was taunted at school because of his Southern drawl and because he wore blue jeans.

Mrs. Oswald ignored requests that she see school counselors. The case was taken to Bronx Children's Court. Mr. Carro persuaded the welfare agency to help, but she told its representative to "please keep out of family affairs." She said her boy's trouble was only a matter of truancy.

The youth appeared before three Children's Court judges. Each recommended psychiatric treatment. Mrs. Oswald demurred. A fourth judge sent him to the Youth House for Boys in the Bronx.

He was examined for a month there in 1953. The chief psychiatrist, Dr. Renatus Hartogs, found that the slim 13-year-old had schizophrenic tendencies and was "potentially dangerous."

This examination, performed 10 years ago, found Oswald to be full of anger although outwardly calm. It found he had fantasies involving violence. The fatherless boy had a hatred of authority, fixed on a father symbol. His personality was unruffled, seclusive, aggressive.

Mrs. Oswald and her son returned to New Orleans, home of her sister. There he finished eighth and ninth grades. Attendance improved. Grades were average. He was inconspicuous.

Fought Other Boys

He started spending spare time in New Orleans libraries, he said later, reading about Marxism.

Soon the youth was uprooted again. This time it was back to Fort Worth. He entered tenth grade there, but a month later quit to join the Marines.

This was in October, 1956, a week after he turned 17.

He was unpopular with his buddies. He fought a lot, but wasn't big enough to win. Oswald did become a good shot with a rifle, according to Donald Goodwin, a Marine sergeant who was his section head.

John E. Donovan, his commanding officer at a radar air control center at Tustin, Calif., said Oswald had read Russian newspapers and spent a lot of time studying the Russian language.

He was speaking of the March to September period of 1959, Oswald's last six months in service. Mark Osborn, who shared a double bunk with him

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Beal

105-82555

Feb 1

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times *4-E* _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

105-82555-A-
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 8 1964

68 JAN 13 1964

110 CALIF.

then, said he spent "most of his spare time" on Russian.

Oswald's plans matured quickly that September. He received a passport he had applied for, then was placed on inactive duty, following a plea for a hardship discharge so he could return to Fort Worth to take care of his ailing mother.

He shocked her by staying only a night, then hurrying on to New Orleans, where he booked passage for Europe.

Oswald reached Moscow Oct. 13, 1959.

He listed his occupation as "shipping export agent." On Oct. 31 he appeared at the United States Embassy and said he was "through" and had applied for Soviet citizenship. His mother tried to call him in Moscow. He hung up on her.

Pledge of Allegiance

On Nov. 2 he wrote out an affidavit saying "I affirm that my allegiance is to the Soviet Socialist Republic."

But the country of his choice refused to grant him citizenship. The defection aborted, he remained as an alien and found work in a sheet metal factory in Minsk for 80 rubles (\$88.80) a month.

Life there added more frustrations to a mind long buffeted by them. He told about them later: Low wages, crowded quarters, little privacy, no paid vacation, monotonous food, forced lectures on Communism during lunch hours.

But there was Marina. He married the young pharmacist a month and a half after he met her. She said later she had felt sorry for him because he had no friends.

He had begun seeking an exit visa in July, 1960, before he met Marina. A year and a half later he was still trying.

"I beseech you," he wrote to Senator John G. Tower of Texas in January, 1962, "to rise [sic] the question of holding by the Soviet Union of a citizen of the United States, against his will and expressed desires."

After Senator Tower referred the matter to the State Department, the embassy amended Oswald's passport to include his wife and a daughter, June Lee, born Feb. 15, 1962.

Meanwhile, the Marine Corps, following his attempted defection, had taken him off inactive duty with an "undesirable" discharge. This came to his attention a month before his daughter was born and he sent a bitter letter of protest to John B. Connally Jr., the Secretary of the Navy, who later became Governor of Texas.

The hostile young man with yet another grievance wrote to Mr. Connally that after his return to the United States "I shall employ all means to right this gross mistake . . ."

With money lent them by the United States Embassy in Moscow, the Oswald family traveled to New York, arriving by ship June 13, 1962.

New Start

In Fort Worth, the Oswalds lived with relatives, then found a cheap furnished apartment of their own. Lee found the first of a series of unskilled jobs that provided a bare living.

The Oswalds soon found their way to a Russian language class at the Fort Worth public library. This put them in touch with the small Fort Worth-Dallas Russian-speaking community. Several members were immigrants, and Marina was a source of fresh information on the old country for them.

They liked her and invited the Oswalds to their homes. They visited her also, and brought clothing and a playpen for the baby when they discovered their financial plight.

But their friendship with Oswald soon soured. Without exception they found him unmannerly, opinionated, contrary—a man with a mind closed to persuasion and logic.

The hate in Oswald grew. He became dictatorial at home. He lost his job. One night one of Marina's friends got a call from her asking if she could come over at once.

When she got there she said her black eye and facial bruises resulted from his hitting her for smoking. She stayed several days, then moved to the home of another Dallas woman for a week.

She returned when her husband pledged reform. Meanwhile, he moved to Dallas and got a second unskilled job, which he held from October to last April.

Oswald had other interests. He rented a post office box in October under the name "A. Hidell." He received *The Worker and the Militant*, a paper reflecting Trotskyite views. He also received first-class mail, including letters from Communist party headquarters in New York City, where he had written for information.

And last March 20 a rifle for A. Hidell arrived from a mail order house in Chicago. This was the rifle that remained in his possession until it was used to kill President

Kennedy, evidence gathered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation shows.

Secondary evidence developed this week showed that it was first used April 10 to fire into the home here of Edwin A. Walker, the former general who has been preaching ultraconservatism since he was relieved of his command in Germany. The shot missed Walker, but not by much. This was about the time Oswald's Dallas job ended.

On April 24 he was discovered by an acquaintance packed and ready to take a bus to New Orleans. Marina and the baby went to Irving, near Dallas, to stay with a friend, Mrs. Michael R. Paine.

In New Orleans Oswald first stayed with his aunt, found work as an oiler of equipment at a coffee warehouse, found a cheap apartment and called his wife May 8. Mrs. Paine took her there May 10.

Oswald took a post office box again and lost no time getting to the branch library nearest his home. On May 23 he checked out "Portrait of a Revolutionary: Mao Tse-tung." In June he was reading "Portrait of a President," a biography of President Kennedy, and "The Huey Long Murder Case," an account of the assassination of the Louisiana political leader.

Passport Issued

On June 24, Oswald applied for a passport to visit Europe and the Soviet Union. The records in Washington showed only that he had a reputation for "fuzzy Marxist" thinking. This was insufficient to deny a passport. One was issued the next day.

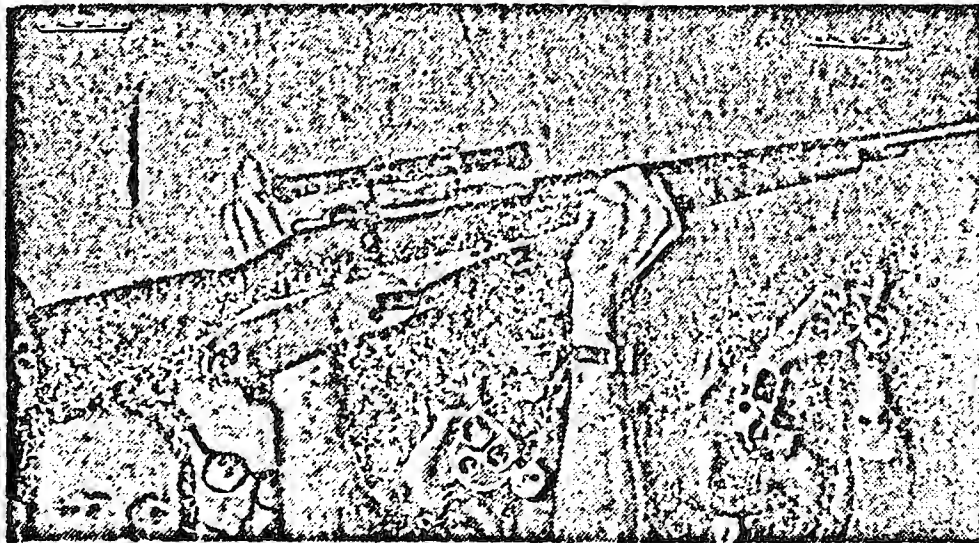
Living on unemployment compensation, he started spending long hours in reading about the Cuban revolution. On Aug. 9 he passed out leaflets on Canal Street for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, a New York-based pro-Castro organization that has denied he represented them officially.

After a scrape with an anti-Castro Cuban that day, Oswald was fined \$10 in municipal court for disturbing the peace.

On Sept. 17 he got a 15-day tourist card from the Mexican Consulate, representing himself as a photographer who wanted to visit Mexico.

Mrs. Paine came to visit, found the family living on \$33 a week in unemployment checks, and took Marina, pregnant, and June Lee home with her Sept. 23.

Oswald told them he would go to Houston to look for work. He started hours after they left — but for Mexico City.



United Press International

A Dallas policeman holds the gun used to assassinate President Kennedy.

Arriving by bus Sept. 26, he called the next day at the Cuban and Soviet Embassies, for a visa to Russia via Cuba. He asked for swift action and was told by both offices it would be impossible.

After further efforts he departed, frustrated again, for Dallas. He arrived Oct. 3, spent a night at the Dallas Y.M.C.A., the next night with his family in Irving, and the rest of his short life in rooming houses in Dallas.

It had been announced Sept. 26 that President Kennedy would visit Dallas and other points in Texas Nov. 22. Oswald's rifle, hidden from view in a blanket, had gone to Irving with other family possessions in Mrs. Paine's stationwagon three days before.

Oswald rented another postal

box and started job-hunting. On Oct. 14 he moved to the last living quarters he was to have, an \$8-a-week cubicle in a rooming house near the Texas School Book Depository. He signed the register as "O. H. Lee." But even his wife knew of the deception.

New Job

V. S. Truly, superintendent of the textbook distributing center, hired him as an order filler the next day. He went to work Oct. 16.

His second daughter was born Oct. 20. Mrs. Paine said he seemed happy about it.

The F.B.I. checked on Oswald more than once after he returned from Mexico City, but did not yet know about the Walker shooting. Agents did learn soon after he got his job

that he was working at the depository.

On Nov. 18 Dallas newspapers reported that there would be a motorcade through the downtown section Nov. 22 to give the President maximum crowd exposure.

It was announced that it would go to the Trade Mart, where the President was to speak at a luncheon.

It could be assumed that the motorcade would pass the depository. This was confirmed when the route was announced three days later.

The Night Before

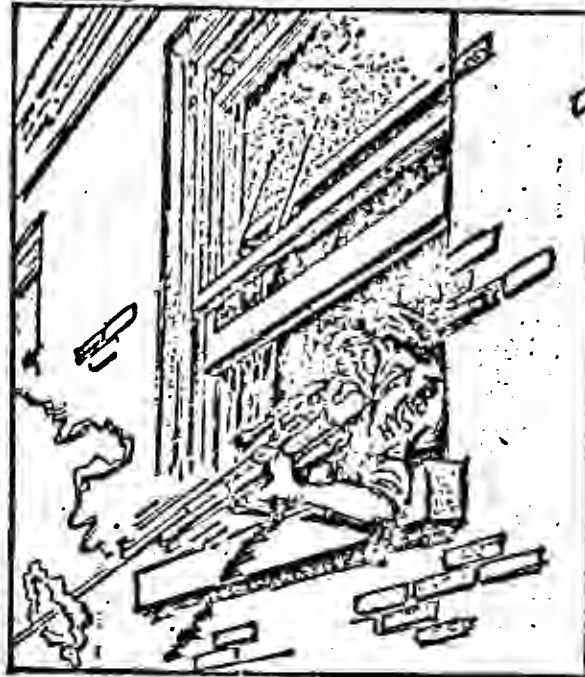
The night before the assassination, Oswald went unannounced and uninvited to the Paine home, the first time he had done this.

He stayed in the suburb all night, with his family. In the morning, evidence indicates he took the rifle to work with him, wrapped in brown paper sacks.

It is charged that Oswald used the rifle from a six-story window to kill the President and wound Governor Connally as they rode by.

In his flight, the police say he also killed a Dallas patrolman who challenged him a short time later. This time he used a pistol. He was arrested, imprisoned and unwaveringly denied everything. He never had a trial. His troubled life ended with his own death by shooting two days later.

THE OSWALD CASE



Conrad in The Denver Post

"Fixing the blame."



Partymiller in The Gazette & Daily, York, Pa.

"Leave no stone unturned."

Step by Stealthy Step to Killing a President

TOLD HERE FOR THE FIRST TIME

Ever since the shocking murder of President Kennedy, Detroit Free Press reporter Gene Roberts has been digging into the strange twists that led Lee Harvey Oswald to assassinate him. He has interviewed dozens of witnesses, labor assignments for the Free Press.

By GENE ROBERTS

Exclusive to The Journal-American
From the Detroit Free Press
(Copyright, 1963, Detroit Free Press)

Only minutes after the party began in a middle class Dallas home, in February of this year, it became apparent that the guest of honor—a wiry ex-Marine named Lee Oswald—was a “crashing boor.”
“The guests had come to hear of Oswald’s three-year stay in Russia as a factory hand.
“Instead,” said Norman Frederickson, a geologist, “he began reciting a lot of slogans.
“He obviously wasn’t any great thinker, and I don’t even think he knew what the Marxist slogans meant. His Russian seemed to be that

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People’s World
Date

NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964
105-82555-A-1

64 JAN 8 1964

37.44 3 0 30

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

105-82555-1
Birmingham

File

of someone who had picked it up in a factory, without any study at all."

The party was to take on a special significance, however, when the attention of the guests turned to Oswald's Russian-born wife. Unlike her husband, who was a 23-year-old introvert with thinning hair, Marina Nicholaevna Oswald was a pretty, vivacious girl who spoke precise and grammatical Russian.

Almost immediately she won a friend—a Mrs. Ruth Paine, a tailor-

base Quaker housewife.

Today, Mrs. Paine thinks this friendship may have led her, unwittingly, to transport and store the rifle used to assassinate John F. Kennedy.

It all began casually. Mrs. Paine was invited to the party by the host, Everett Glover, a Dallas chemist who met Oswald through a geologist, George de Morenchild, who in turn met him through Russian refugees in the Dallas-Fort Worth area.

Mr. Glover had "eight or 10" friends who were studying Russian. Mrs. Paine developed her interest in Russian as a student at the University of Pennsylvania and at Middlebury College in Connecticut. The other guests—chemists and geologists—were learning the language read Russian technical journals.

"I thought Marina to be a wonderful person," says Mrs. Paine. "We were both young mothers and like to talk about our families and housework."

"I didn't like her husband, though. He wasn't at all sociable. It was almost as if he were daring you to like him and hoping you wouldn't."

"I knew right away that he considered himself a Marxist, and that he was opinionated and would never grant you a point."

In the weeks after the party, Mrs. Paine visited the Oswalds, invited them to her home, saw no evidence of marital squabbles. Oswald himself seemed to be a quiet family man.

Learned He Bought Rifle for \$12.78

Following the President's assassination, Mrs. Paine was "very surprised" to learn that during this period—on March 20—a Chicago firm mailed Oswald a high powered Italian rifle. The price—\$12.78.

About April 1, the Oswalds told Mrs. Paine that Lee had been dismissed from the job he had held for six months with Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., a Dallas graphic arts firm.

Oswald's discharge delighted his co-workers who had been "shocked" to see him reading a copy of the Communist "Worker" during a lunch break.

Offers to Take Marina Into Home

Mrs. Paine came to the rescue, offering to take Marina into her home while Lee traveled to New Orleans in search of a new job. Mrs. Paine was separated from her husband, Michael, and had room in her four-room house.

A month later Oswald wrote that he had found work and Ruth Paine drove Marina Oswald to her new home.

Life in New Orleans was busy for Lee Oswald. When not working he distributed pro-Castro leaflets, was fined \$10 for brawling with anti-Castroites, participated in radio debate in which he declared himself a Marxist.

Did Research On President

In retrospect it seems that he might have been planning one of history's great tragedies. From a New Orleans library, he borrowed a biography of President Kennedy, W. R. Manchester's "Portrait of the President," and Hermann Deutsch's "The Huey Long Murder Case," the story of an assassination.

When Ruth Paine passed through New Orleans on Sept. 23, at the end of a vacation trip, she once again found Oswald out of a job. Once again, she offered him lodging at their home.

"Lee told me he was going to Houston to look for a job and would send for his wife Marina as soon as he found one," said Mrs. Paine.

Mrs. Paine and Marina, now eight months pregnant with her second child, left New Orleans with Mrs. Paine's 1956 station wagon heavily laden with the Oswald possessions.

Believes Weapon Was in Blanket

Among them, Mrs. Paine now believes, was a blue and green blanket roll concealing an Italian rifle.

"I don't remember seeing the blanket roll when we were loading or unloading the car," she says, "but it must have been there. Later, I noticed it in my garage and I don't know how else it could have gotten there, unless we brought it that day."

Oswald never went to Houston for a job. Government records show he entered Mexico at Laredo on Sept. 26. On the same day Oswald entered Mexico, newspapers confirmed rumors that President Kennedy was planning a trip to Dallas and to other major Texas cities on Nov. 21-22.

Applied for Soviet Visa in Mexico

The following day, Oswald applied at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City for a Cuban transit visa to the Soviet Union, only to be turned down by the Cubans because he had no Russian visa.

Later, the Russian Embassy staff told him any visa must come from Moscow, that this could take three months.

Sketchy reports indicate he traveled Mexico by bus, living meagerly, before reentering the United States on Oct. 3.

According to one report, Oswald applied for a job at an Alice, Texas, radio station on Oct. 4, but without success. That same day, he called his wife, for the first time since they left New Orleans, said he was in Dallas and needed a ride to the Paine home in suburban Irving, 12 miles away.

"Marina told him I couldn't go to get him because I had

Just given word that day in advance to help defray hospital expenses when Marina's baby came," said Mrs. Paine.

Oswald checked into the Dallas YMCA, hitchhiked to the Paine home on the Fifth, left on the Seventh for Dallas, rented a \$4 a week room.

"Before he left the Paine home, Mrs. Paine gave him a map of Dallas.

"One needs one when looking for a job," she said.

MRS. WILLIAM RANDALL likes to start her week by walking four houses south on 5th st. in Irving to the home of a friend, Dorothy Roberts. After a couple of cups of coffee with Dorothy, the week ahead begins to brighten.

Neighbor Worried About Russian Girl

Monday, Oct. 14, was different, however. Mrs. Randall went to Dorothy's home as usual but found her friend in a "sorrowful mood." She was worried she said, about Marina—the pregnant Russian girl who was living with her next door neighbor, Ruth Paine.

Later, when Marina and Ruth walked into the Robert's home to join in the coffee, Mrs. Randall offered to help find Marina's husband a job.

Texas Gypsum was a good prospect, Mrs. Randall said. So was Manor Bakery—that firm needed truck drivers. They wouldn't hire Wesley Frazier, her 19-year-old brother, but he ultimately found work with the Texas School Book Depository, a private firm that serves "as sort of a clearing house and distributing center" for several textbook publishers.

Depository Boss Was Impressed

Ruth Paine does not recall now that any companies were mentioned other than the School Book Depository. She walked to her home, phoned the firm, asked for the man in charge of hiring, got R. S. Truly, superintendent and a director of the depository.

"She said she had a fine young man and his wife living at her home," Mr. Truly

recalls. "She said the wife was expecting a baby and that the husband really needed the work.

"Tell him to come on in," I said."

"Well, as I remember—the FBI has my files—he came in on the 15th and I talked to him and he seemed a quiet, well-mannered young man. He said he spent three years in the Marines and left me with the idea he was just out of service.

"I hired him and told him to report to work the next day." The pay would be \$1.23 an hour, 40 hours a week. He would work from 8 a.m. to 4:45 p.m., with 45 minutes for lunch.

If, at this time, Lee Oswald was plotting an attempt on the life of President Kennedy, then fate was a co-conspirator. A sniper, scheming in advance to fire on the President, could pick no better spot than the School Book Depository building.

Triple Underpass Key Thoroughfare

Although no route had been announced on Oct. 16 for the President's upcoming visit to Dallas, it was rumored in the city that he might be persuaded to tour the downtown area in a motorcade. "If the uptown tour was made, then the President almost certainly would pass in the shadow of the depository building, which overlooks the 'triple underpass.'"

The three major traffic arteries of downtown Dallas—Elm, Main and Commerce—bleed into the Triple Underpass. It is difficult to enter or leave the Western end of the business district without passing under it.

From either of the top two floors of the seven-story de-

pository building, a sniper would have all approaches to the underpass within the range of a highpowered rifle.

When Oswald reported to work at the depository, fate once again came to his aid.

"Call it fate," says Mr. Truly, "but I could have sent Oswald to work in a very isolated warehouse two blocks away and out of range of the President's motorcade. Oswald and another fellow reported for work on the same day and I needed one of them for the depository building and another for the warehouse. I picked Oswald for the depository building.

"And another thing," says Mr. Truly, "on any other year but this one he might not have been working with us on Nov. 22 (the day the President was shot). Oswald was only hired as an extra employee, and was to work through the rush season.

"The rush in school books is usually over by Nov. 1—or a little after—but this year we decided to keep the extra workers on and rearrange our stock and do some repair work."

Oswald Caught Onto Job Fast

Oswald settled quickly into his work with the textbook firm.

"We hired him on as an order filler," Mr. Truly says. "And within an hour or two, he caught on to the job.

"He took the book orders from schools and filled them. If a school wanted, say, 10 workbooks, 20 practice sets and 10 or 12 textbooks, Oswald would get them all together. This might take him all through the building. Stacks of books were stored on the sixth and seventh floors, and when we ran out of supplies downstairs, Oswald would go up and get

~~SOME MORE~~

"He seemed to be a satis-

factory employe. Every time I saw him, he had an order in his hand and was trying to fill it. I often asked him, 'How are you doing? How is your baby?'

"He seemed pleased that anyone was interested. He always answered, 'very fine, thank you, Mr. Truly'."

Oswald's second daughter was born during his first week with the depository, on Oct. 20, and he announced the birth to his co-workers.

Kept to Himself And Read Papers

"The rest of the time, he was quiet," says Truly. "He didn't join the rest of the workers during the smoke breaks or play dominoes with them during the 45-minute lunch break.

Oswald also "kept to himself" at his rooming house at 1026 N. Beckley, two miles from the depository. He appeared at the rooming house, a squat, labyrinthine bungalow, with 17 rooms, on the night of Oct. 14—only hours after Mrs. Paine contacted the depository in his behalf. He gave his name as O. H. Lee.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Johnson, the rooming house owners, told him the room would be \$8 a week, and he quickly agreed to take it, although it cost \$1 a week more than the

room that he had just vacated.

His room was cramped, a 5x12 foot cubicle.

An average-sized man, standing in the middle of the room, could extend his arms, shoulder high, and brush the walls with his finger tips.

Despite the room's size, Oswald spent most of his free hours in it.

"He was always in there by 9:30 or 10 p.m.," said Mr. Johnson. "You could hear him in there listening to a small radio."

Although Mr. Johnson doesn't remember them, there were exceptions to Oswald's stay-at-home rule. On Oct. 24, the night before United Nations Ambassador Adlai Stevenson was struck and spat upon in Dallas, Oswald attended a rightwing rally called by Edwin A. Walker, the former major general who was ousted from the Army after indoctrinating his troops with extremist rightwing views.

Walker Called Adlai Red Symbol

Gen. Walker told the cheering crowd of more than a thousand that Adlai Stevenson would deliver his speech from the same stage.

"Tomorrow night," he said, "there will stand here a symbol of the Communist conspiracy and its United Nations."

The crowd applauded as Gen. Walker broadened his speech into an attack on every President since Herbert Hoover, including President Kennedy.

"Oswald told me about the rally later," said Michael Paine, Ruth's estranged hus-

band. He said he thought the people there were anti-Semitic."

While living at the rooming house, Oswald also contracted a liberal organization, the American Civil Liberties Union, applied for membership, sent a \$2 contribution in.

Other Roomers Not Suspicious

The ACLU provides legal defense in cases in which civil rights may have been violated.

Other roomers at the Johnson roominghouse had no reason to suspect Oswald of anything.

"I lived just across the livingroom from him—not more than 15 feet away," says Floyd D. Graffenreid. "I never saw him more than four or five times, and then he didn't have anything to say."

"There are always four to eight of us sitting around watching television," says Bob Palmer, another roomer.

"A lot of nights he would go to the phone between the kitchen and livingroom and we could hear him talk to someone in a foreign language. I thought it was German, but I guess now it was Russian. I wouldn't know the difference."

On weekends, he visited his wife at the Paine home.

He hitch-hiked the 12 miles on Saturdays, and on Mondays walked over to the Randall home at 7/25 a.m. and rode in with Wesley Frazier.

Watched TV, Played With 2 Children

Saturdays and Sundays, he spent watching television, playing with his two-year old daughter and new baby. He liked the college football games on Saturday afternoons, and the professional games on Sundays. Saturday nights, he watched the movie, was fascinated most by World War II movies.

Michael Paine dropped by his estranged wife's home most weekends to visit his children and he and Oswald talked, always about politics and Russia. They seldom agreed.

"He was a Marxist, a revolutionary, but never said how the revolution was coming. He wasn't a deep thinker. He had memorized some doctrine on economics and politics and in an argument he always fell back on this."

"He didn't think Russia was perfect however. He griped about the restrictions placed on his freedom there. He was told where to live and work. And he once complained that they wouldn't allow you to own a rifle."

"The only way you could shoot a rifle there, he told me, was to be a member of a rifle club. He didn't like rifle clubs. I got the idea he joined one, but quit."

"He went hunting in Russia, too, and liked it."

Mr. Paine never knew Oswald won a Marine Corps "Marksman" medal, that he had been reprimanded by the Corps for possessing unauthorized firearms.

Bitter on Everything, Rightwing or Left

He was not surprised to learn after the Kennedy assassination, however, the Oswald had been working on a book critical of Russia, one almost certain to have an appeal among Far-Rightists.

"I think he was deprived as a child and was bitter at everything, right and left. Essentially though, Oswald was a leftist, but not a liberal."

To avoid arguments, the Paines did not discuss religion in Oswald's presence.

"We said grace before a meal once," says Mrs. Paine, "and the silence from his corner was so heavy that we never said it again."

Interest in JFK Visit Mounted

While Oswald played his triple role—days at the School Book Depository, nights as the solitary O. H. Lee, weekends as a devoted family man—interest in President Kennedy's upcoming Texas tour mounted steadily in Dallas.

An atmosphere of excitement, tinged with unease, prevailed in the city. Community leaders pleaded for a courteous welcome, urged citizens to refrain from demonstrations of the type that marred Ambassador Stevenson's visit in October.

"I am hoping we won't have any kind of demonstration here," said County

Judge W. E. Sterrett. "That kind of thing can give a city and county a black eye."

Almost daily, the city's two newspapers discussed the visit, exploring its possibly political ramifications, detailing plans for a Presidential luncheon.

Anti-Harassment Ordinance Passed

On Monday, Nov. 18, four days before the President's visit, the City Council adopted an anti-harassment ordinance to protect the President and future speakers. The ordinance made it illegal to interfere "with a public or private assembly by the use of insulting, threatening or obscene language or intimidation."

Earlier that day, the News announced that it was now definite: the President would tour the downtown area. "Most likely," the paper said, "the motorcade will move west on Main st." This would bring the President within range of a sniper firing from the Depository Building.

On that same day a crisis developed in the life of Lee Oswald, alias O. H. Lee.

An Angry Call, Admonishes Wife

Ruth Paine telephoned Oswald's rooming house to ask him to buy "some things" for the baby before coming to her apartment on Saturday. Oswald had left his phone number "in case of an emergency," but had not told Mrs. Paine he was living under an assumed name.

"Is Lee Oswald there," asked Mrs. Paine when the call was answered.

"I don't know any Lee Oswald," the voice replied. "No one by that name lives here."

Mrs. Paine apologized, hung up. Minutes later, Oswald called Mrs. Paine and, speaking in Russian, angrily demanded that his wife be put on the phone.

"I guess he overheard the phone conversation at the rooming house, because he bailed Marina out for having me call him," Mrs. Paine recalls. "He told her he was using an assumed name and that the call could have gotten him in trouble. He told her to tear his phone number off my scratch pad."

The course of history

might be different today if Mrs. Paine's suspicions had been aroused by Oswald's alias.

While Oswald fretted over the telephone conversation, Dallas completed plans for the Presidential tour. On Tuesday, the Morning News announced the President's motorcade would travel under the Triple Underpass to the Stemmons Expressway.

On Wednesday, newspapers announced that the President would arrive at Love Field in Dallas at 11:35, tour the downtown area and arrive at the Dallas Trade Mart at 12:30 p.m.

The timetable would put the President in the shadow of the depository building at about 12:25 p. m., almost precisely in the middle of the depository's 45-minute lunch break. Chances were excellent that the book storage rooms on the top floors of the building would be empty.

Security Detail of 40 Assigned

On Thursday, Dallas Police Chief Jesse E. Curry announced Dallas would provide the President a security detail of 400 men, the most elaborate security network ever fashioned in the city.

Meanwhile, an advance detail of Secret Service men inspected the motorcade route, checked the Trade Mart, but not the depository building. It would have taken them weeks to inspect every building along the route.

Despite the precautions taken by the Secret Service and Dallas police, a last minute wave of jitters swept Dallas. A private plane bombarded the downtown area with segregationist leaflets.

Chief Curry warned that he would issue litterbug citations if the President's visit was marred by leaflets.

At 4:45 p. m. on Thursday, Lee Oswald completed the day's work and asked Wesley Frazier for a ride to the Paine home in Irving.

"You're going out there in the middle of the week, now?" asked Frazier. "I thought you went only on weekends."

"I want to get some curtain rods," Oswald replied.

Other than his unexpected arrival, there was nothing unusual about Oswald's visit.

He cuddled the baby, played with his 21-month-old daughter, watched television a bit, then walked into the garage which adjoins the house.

"There was nothing odd about his visit to the garage," says Mrs. Paine. "Many of his belongings were stored there. He had two large duffle bags in there, plus several boxes and a long, blue and green blanket roll."

Friday, Nov. 22, dawned hazy and warm.

Woke Up Early, Made Own Coffee

Oswald arose, dressed, made his own coffee and walked from the house without awakening Ruth Paine or his wife.

Four houses away, Mrs. Randall was standing by her kitchen sink, looking out the kitchen. At 7:10 — perhaps, 7:15 — she saw Lee Oswald turn into her driveway and walk to the car owned by her brother Wesley.

"I thought to myself, 'Boy, you sure are up and about early this morning,'" she says now. "Wesley usually leaves for work at 7:25, and on the two or three times Oswald had hitched rides with him before, he usually came into the yard just as Wesley was getting into his car."

There was one other thing, Mrs. Randall noticed. Lee Oswald was carrying a package. It was something long — maybe two or three feet or more — and wrapped in brown paper, maybe a paper laundry bag. It was a heavy package. You could tell that. He held it a few inches away from him, and his shoulder dipped slightly, the way a man's shoulder dips when he is carrying a pail of water.

"I noticed that," says Mrs. Randall, "but I didn't think much about it. A lot of people carry packages."

When Mr. Frazier stepped into his car, he also noticed the package. It was in the back seat.

"What you got there?" asked Wesley Frazier.

"Curtain rods," was the answer.

"That was about all I got him to say that morning," says Wesley, "but he never talked much. About the only time I ever got him to talk

as when I asked him about his babies. Then he would laugh and tell me about them.

"When we got to work a little before eight, he got out of the car with that package under his arm and walked into the building ahead of me. I never saw what he did with it."

As President John F. Kennedy rode down Dallas' main street, it seemed that everyone in Dallas was out to greet him.

Everyone was not.

Three and a half blocks from the School Book Depository, a pudgy nightclub owner stood in the Dallas Morning News Building,

helping an advertising salesman draw up an ad for his small nightclub, the Carousel. The clubowner's name was Jack Ruby.

The time was now 12:29 and the motorcade had slowed to a crawl.

President Waves To Dallas Crowd

Mrs. John Connally turned in her seat in the President's car, saw the President turning right to wave at the last knot of the people lining the motorcade route.

Well," she said, "you can't say Dallas isn't friendly today."

The crack of a rifle shot punctuated her comment.

H. L. Brennan, a 44-year-old steamfitter, glanced upward to the southeast corner of the depository building, glimpsed the sunman in a sixth floor window, saw him squeeze off the second and third shots.

"He was a slender guy, a nice-looking guy," Mr. Brennan said. "He didn't seem to be in no hurry."

Depository Superintendent Truly, who had been watching the parade from the sidewalk in front of the depository, was swept into the street by the surging crowd when the shot rang out.

"I didn't know the shots came from our building," he says, "but I saw a motorcycle policeman run in the door. I thought he was trying to get to the room to survey the scene and I ran to him and said, 'Come on, I'll show you.'"

"We ran to the back of the building to catch a freight elevator to the top floor. The front elevators don't go any higher than the fourth floor."

"Both back elevators were up in the top, which was

strange, I guess, since everyone should have been out to lunch. I didn't think about it at the time, though. I pointed to the stairs."

"The policeman ran up the stairs ahead of me and when I arrived at the second floor he had his pistol out and was confronting Lee Oswald in the doorway of a little lunchroom—a place with a few candy and drink machines."

"Does this man work here?" the policeman said.

"Yes, I answered, and the two of us ran up to the fifth floor, caught an elevator to the seventh floor and then walked out on the roof of the building."

While Mr. Truly and the motorcycle police were on the roof, Detective Capt. Will Fritz, Chief of the Dallas Homicide Bureau, directed a systematic search of the building.

On the sixth floor storage room, they found a window

two-thirds open. Near it were three spent cartridges—each of them a .65 millimeter, or about .30 caliber.

The storage room seemed made to order for an assassin. It was cluttered with rows of book cartons, some of them in stacks six feet high. Five depository employees had worked in the storage room until noon, covering its floor with plywood.

One of them, Bonnie Ray Williams, walked near the window at the 10 o'clock smoking break, downed a bottle of pop, chewed on a piece of chicken. This killed the theory that the assassin had eaten while waiting in ambush.

Count Employees, One Man Missing

Meanwhile, Mr. Truly was trying to account for all employees in the building.

Ninety-one persons worked there that day, and all were present now, except Lee Oswald. He had seen him just minutes before at the lunchroom entrance.

"I don't know if it means anything," he told a policeman, but I'm missing a man—a young fellow named Lee Oswald."

It might mean a great deal, the policeman replied. Homicide Capt. Will Fritz immediately phoned in a description to the radio dispatchers at police headquarters.

"He's 23, about five-foot-nine and weighs around 150 pounds . . . His name is Lee Oswald," Fritz also sent a team of investigators to the Paine residence in Irving—the only address Oswald had listed on his employment record.

It was now 1 p. m.—perhaps later. Oswald was safely out of the building.

Catches a Bus Six Blocks Away

At about 12:40, Oswald tapped on the window of a bus, caught in traffic six blocks east of the depository building on Elm st. Bus driver C. J. McWatters is certain of the time. He checked his watch three or four minutes earlier and it was then 12:36.

"There's no regular bus-stop where I picked him up," said Mr. McWatters, "but I let him in. He sat three seats back, on the right."

The bus would have made a perfect getaway vehicle. It was traveling east on Elm—passing directly over spot where the President had been slain. Few policemen would think to check an approaching bus for a murder suspect only minutes after the crime.

If this was Oswald's scheme, it didn't work. The bus traveled only a block before being halted once again by heavy traffic.

Caught in Traffic, He Gives Up Bus

While Mr. McWatters leaned against his steering wheel waiting for traffic to clear, a man in working clothes banged on the door.

"The President's been killed," he cried. "That's why traffic has been held up."

A woman—one of about six passengers on the bus—was rushing to match a train and wanted off the bus immediately. Oswald followed her.

"Give me a transfer," he told the driver as he stepped off the bus. The transfer was punched with Mr. McWatter's distinctive transfer mark and later led police to him and to his story.

William Wayne Whaley, a cab driver, next saw Oswald three blocks away, at the Greyhound Bus Terminal.

Oswald opened the door, stepped in and said: "Take me to 500 North Beckley," a location five blocks past Oswald's rooming house at 1026 North Beckley.

Handed Cabbie A Nickel Tip

Mr. Whaley, who has hauled "all kinds" in more than 30 years as a cab driver, saw nothing unusual about Oswald, even when he refused the one attempt at conversation.

"What the hell you think happened out there?" Mr. Whaley asked, with a wave in the direction of the assassination scene.

If Oswald had tipped him a quarter at the end of the ride Mr. Whaley might never have remembered him. Instead, Oswald handed him a dollar for a 85 cent ride and hurriedly left the cab.

A cabbie doesn't forget a nickel tipper.

Oswald backtracked the five blocks to his rooming house, raced in the door.

"You sure are in a hurry," said Mrs. Earlene Roberts, the housekeeper, who was dazedly watching a television account of the assassination.

"He didn't say anything," she recalls. "He just ran into his room, got a short tan coat and ran back out." Oswald also may have grabbed a pistol while in his room. Later, police were to find an empty holster.

Confronted by Cop He Pulls a Gun

At 1:15 p.m. at a street corner eight-tenths of a mile from Lee Oswald's rooming house, Mrs. Helen Markham was waiting for an overdue bus.

Glancing down the street, hoping to catch sight of it, she saw a police prowler car stop. In a series of events that flicked by her eye in a blur, a man "about 30, with bushy hair and a white coat" walked to the prowler car, said something and moved away.

The patrolman, J. D. Tip pet, got out of the car and walked toward the man in the coat.

"All of a sudden they stopped, looked at each other and he (the man in the coat) pulled out his gun and shot the officer," Mrs. Markham says.

"I thought he was going to shoot me, too."

The shots woke Mrs. Barbara Davis, who was napping with her children in their home at the corner of 10th st. and Patton.

"I ran to the door and I was walking across the yard just as carefree as if he was out for a stroll. He wasn't more than 50 yards from where the policeman was dying on 10th st. and he was cutting across my yard to turn left on Patton."

"He was taking the empty shells out of his gun and throwing them over beside my house. A taxi driver started chasing him. And a woman on a corner was screaming 'call the police—call the police.'"

"I called them."

Mrs. Davis saw only the side and rear of the gunman's head and the description given by Mrs. Markham did not quite fit Oswald, who was younger, wore a tan coat and had thinning hair.

Just Mumbled To Auto Salesman

A positive identification was made later, however, by an auto salesman.

A block away from the Davis home, Ted Callaway,

sales manager at the Harris Brothers' used car lot—at Jefferson and Patton, was standing on the porch of his sales office, trying to let the news of the President's death "sink in."

"I heard shooting and yelling, so I ran to the edge of the car lot—on the Patton side—and I saw this fellow trotting on the other side."

"He had a pistol in his hand in a raised position. I said, 'Man, what's going on.'"

He mumbled something and kept on jogging. He wasn't in a dead run. He just jogged around to the right on Jefferson.

"I got a real good look at him. It was Oswald. I picked him out of a police lineup that night, just like that." The car salesman snapped his fingers.

"Well, I didn't know whether to chase him or go help whoever was hurt. I decided to go help, but when I got there the officer was dead. I grabbed his gun and yelled to a taxi-driver."

"I said, 'Man, we can get that guy if you hurry it up.'"

The chase was futile.

Mrs. Mary Brock stood in the service yard of a gasoline station, a block from the used car lot, and watched a "slim man" walk into an alleyway behind the stores fronting Jefferson.

Discards Coat During Chase

Five blocks past the station, Johnny Brewer, a salesman at the Hardy Shoe Store, saw a man, coatless, duck into the apse between his show windows (police later found a tan jacket behind the gasoline station).

"He was breathing hard and he looked scared," says Mr. Brewer. "Then I heard sirens, and a police car passed, made a U-turn and started back in the same direction it came from."

"Then the fellow left and started walking to the Texas Theatre. I followed him, a ways behind, and when I got to the theatre, I asked the cashier, Julie Postal, if she had seen a man come in. She hadn't. The man who takes up tickets hadn't either."

"That's not unusual, though. A lot of people walk in to get Cokes from their machine, and they don't pay much attention."

"I told Julie to call the police and the other man and I looked for the guy I had seen."

"We couldn't see him, so we waited until the police came and I walked out on the stage, and the lights came on and the picture stopped. It was a war movie, 'War is Hell.'"

"From the stage I could see him. There were only 10 or 15 people in there. He was sitting in the middle aisle, half-way down."

"I pointed to him and he stood up and a policeman walked toward him and they started fighting and four other policemen came, and he fought them all before they finally put him in handcuffs."

AN HOUR AND A HALF after the bullets smashed into President Kennedy, Lee Oswald was at Dallas police headquarters, walking past television cameramen, finding himself for the first time in his lonely life before an eager audience.

"We know you killed the President," policemen told him.

"I don't know anything about it," he answered.

"There's no question about you killing Officer Tippit."

"I don't know anything about it."

Oswald was to repeat the phrase again and again in the next 48 hours. He was innocent, he said. He was being held illegally.

Wife Tells Police He Owned Rifle

While Oswald defied his interrogators, a network of hundreds of state, city, county and Federal investigators built a case against him.

In the Paine garage, they found a sagging blue and green blanket roll. Yes, Marina Oswald told them through Mrs. Paine, Lee Oswald owned a rifle. Yes, she thought he kept it in the blanket roll.

A goldmine of evidence awaited the police in Oswald's rented room: A Dallas map, with Xs marking the President's motorcade route and a line roughly tracing the trajectory of the bullets

that claimed the President's life. A holster, just fitting the .38 caliber pistol Oswald wielded in the theater. A private journal, detailing Oswald's activities in New Orleans and naming his acquaintances.

Find Gunpowder On Both Hands

Still the evidence mounted. There was a photograph of Oswald holding an Italian rifle and a .38 caliber pistol identical to those the police had seized.

Paraffin tests showed traces of gunpowder on both of Oswald's hands. Oswald's fingerprints were on the book cartons and a palm print was on the rifle.

Even the questions Oswald refused to answer pointed to his guilt. If he had carried curtain rods to work that day, why couldn't police find them. Instead they discovered a long brown paper bag that could have concealed the rifle. Other employees in the office could account for their whereabouts at the time of the assassination. Why couldn't Oswald?

Why were both freight elevators on top floors at the time of the assassination, effectively blocking rapid pursuit of the assassin? Few persons other than an employee would have known how to operate them.

Why had he used the alias, O. H. Lee? Why was there an identification card in his wallet with the name A. Hidell?

Soon, FBI agents would trace the Italian rifle found in the depository to a New York importer and then to Klein's, a Chicago mail order firm. From 10 p.m. on Sunday until 4 a.m. on Monday following the shooting, three FBI agents and five Klein executives looked at microfilm sales slips until they found the record of a sale to an A. Hidell in Dallas.

Web of Evidence Entangles Suspect

Even without ballistics test results, which have not yet been made public, this web of evidence entangles Oswald: He owned a 6.5 millimeter rifle, and 6.5 millimeter cartridges were found by the half-open window from which the assassin fired. He had a .38 caliber pistol in his possession when arrested and .38 caliber cartridges were found a half block from Patrolman Tippit's body.

Oswald's Marine Corps marksman's badge indicates he had the ability to hit the President and Gov. Connally from the sixth-story window. The shots were fired at ranges of 50 to 80 yards, not an extraordinary feat for a marksman taking deliberate aim at a slow-moving target.

Tests made recently by police departments and rifle clubs around the nation show three shots can be fired in as little as three seconds from a bolt-action rifle.

Still there was no confession from Oswald. Reporters clamored in the hallways of the police headquarters for the latest scrap of news.

Mingling with the reporters was nightclub owner and girlie show impresario, Jack Ruby, who dressed as if he might have seen too many cops and robber movies starring Edward G. Robinson.

With his felt hat pulled low over his forehead, he was everywhere, talking to his friends on the Dallas police force and in the city's press corps.

"I brought over some sandwiches," he said, when detectives asked him why he was in the building.

Slowly He Began To Thaw a Little

On Saturday night, detectives told reporters they would transfer Oswald to the Dallas County Jail soon after 11 a. m. on Sunday, but had not abandoned hope of "getting him to talk."

Slowly, Homocide Capt. Fritz was breaking through Oswald's reserve. True, he was far away from a confession. Capt. Fritz told his lieutenants

but Oswald was beginning to "thaw a little." He was talking freely about incidents not connected with the shooting.

Capt. Fritz' hope of a confession that would reveal the true story of the assassination crumbled at 11:21 a.m. Sunday, when Jack Ruby jabbed a gun into Oswald's ribs and squeezed the trigger.

When asked about a possible link between Ruby and Oswald, Dallas police have a simple answer. You don't plan an assassination with a man you have met only once or twice. If Ruby and Oswald met more frequently, ask the policemen, why wouldn't someone have seen them?

Could Oswald have been the triggerman in a giant conspiracy to assassinate the President? Official "leaks" from Washington indicate the FBI has found no evidence of a conspiracy, either from the left or from the rightwing. Their evidence suggests the case is little more complex than it appears on the surface: Oswald killed President Kennedy. Jack Ruby killed Oswald.

Sitting at her home in a chair which once held

Oswald Ruth Paine said she doubted that he was involved in a conspiracy or that he planned, weeks or months ahead, to kill the President.

"I believe that he thought, somehow, he had a chance to make history and he took it," she said.

"But the only thing I really know is that all of it seems incredibly, utterly unbelievable."



OSWALD'S WIFE AND MOTHER WITH HIS BABIES IN DALLAS

When He Came Home on the Day Before Assassination, He Played with the Children

UPI Photo



EDWIN WALKER ADDRESSES A DALLAS GATHERING
Oswald Attended a Rally Like This One Before Stevenson Visit
AP Photo



OSWALD IN CUSTODY SHORTLY AFTER ASSASSINATION
—“We Know You Killed the President,” Policemen Told Him

AP 7-22

Oswald's Brief

Days in History

By Fred Ferretti

Of The Herald Tribune Staff

DALLAS.

Lee Harvey Oswald's brief thrust into history began with a walk in the rain.

It ended with his death in a Dallas hospital emergency ward of a bullet that had ripped through his vital organs.

In the little more than two days between the walk and the death, Lee Harvey Oswald, it is said, shot and killed from ambush the 36th President of the United States, John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

The case against him is not closed, and perhaps it never will be.

On Nov. 22, a Friday, the 24-year-old ex-Marine made his own coffee in the small house in suburban Irving, which he customarily visited only on weekends. His wife, Marina, and his daughters, June, 22 months, and Rachel, five weeks, slept on as Lee Harvey put on a brownish patterned shirt and baggy gray trousers.

He left the house shortly before 7:30 without waking either his family or Mrs. Ruth Paine, with whom his wife and children boarded.

Out to the garage he went and picked up a long, narrow package, wrapped in paper. He tucked it under his arm and went walking off in a steady drizzle to meet a co-worker, B. Wesley Frazier, who usually drove Lee Harvey Oswald to the Texas School Book Depository in his dented old Chevrolet sedan.

Mr. Frazier, 19, recalls little of the conversation he had with Oswald as they drove the 12 miles to the Book Depository that overlooks Dealey Plaza, "the birth place of Dallas." But he does remember that he asked Lee Harvey about the package. He said Oswald told him the package contained window shades.

The "window shades," it is believed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Dallas police, was a 6.5 Mannlicher Carcano Italian carbine, with a clip load and an attached four-power sight, which Oswald bought from a Chicago mail order house for \$19.95, using the name "A. Hidell."

OSWALD ON THE SCENE

Mr. Frazier and Oswald arrived at the building at Elm and Houston Sts. precisely at 8 o'clock to begin their day's work.

The superintendent of the Book Depository, which houses the Dallas offices of several of the major United States publishers, Roy S. Truly, noted the arrival with satisfaction. Mr. Truly, who does the hiring and firing at the Depository, added Oswald to his staff of 19 on Oct. 18, at \$1.25 an hour.

He remembers interviewing Oswald after Mrs. Paine, who has a brother who works at the Book Depository, interceded with him to hire Lee Harvey because "he was a nice young man who needed a job, because his wife had one child and another was on the way."

Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

file
2. Gibson
11/10/63
Let Ed

105-52555-A
NOT RECORDED
141 DEC 16 1963

The Washington Post and Times Herald ☒
The Washington Daily News ☒
The Evening Star ☒
New York Herald Tribune ☒
New York Journal-American ☒
New York Mirror ☒
New York Daily News ☒
New York Post ☒
The New York Times ☒
The Worker ☒
The New Leader ☒
The Wall Street Journal ☒
The National Observer ☒
People's World ☒
Date ☒

53 DEC

DEC 5 1963

Mr. Truly knew that morning all his warehousemen were present and accounted for. And the day's work began. But it was a different kind of day because the President of the United States was going to pass right in front of the Book Depository shortly after noon. Arrangements were made for noon lunch hours for everyone.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the crowds began to gather along Houston Street, which bisects the three streets leading to and from the Dallas triple underpass. This was the route the President was to take.

The rain had stopped, and when the President and Mrs. Kennedy stepped off the plane at Love Field under the warm Texas sun, the bubble top was taken off the Presidential limousine. And the motorcade began weaving toward Dallas.

A little after noon a porter, Charles Givens, saw Oswald on the sixth floor and asked him if he wanted to keep him company for lunch. "Not now," he reports Oswald said, "just send the elevator back up."

Mrs. Marina Oswald and Mrs. Ruth Paine watched on television in Irving, and Lee Harvey Oswald sat on a couple of cartons at a corner sixth-floor window at the southeast end of the building, drinking cola and watching the crowd thicken. He waited patiently and by noon was alone in the building.

Police said he kept his rifle barrel sighted and aimed atop three cases. One soft-nosed bullet was in the chamber. Three others gleamed in the clip that wedged into the rifle's magazine.

He sipped his drink, then put it down carefully as the growing roar of the crowd told him the President would soon arrive. Then he saw the car. President Kennedy waved with open palm to the cheering people of Dallas. Jackie held her bouquet of red roses and smiled. Texas Gov. John B. Connally Jr. and his wife, Nellie, smiled and waved.

The car slowed just left off Houston, paused and gathered speed as the road sloped toward the underpass. A shot rang out. The President's body jerked, slumped forward into his wife's arms. Another shot sounded. Gov. Connally spun around. Another shot. And President Kennedy received his mortal wound to the head.

This is what Lee Harvey Oswald saw from his sixth-floor window.

He raced diagonally across the book-littered floor. At the stairway which faces the freight elevator, he flung the rifle behind a stack of books.

The elevator was at another floor. He raced downstairs as people in Dealey Plaza picked themselves off the pavement and stood staring at each other in disbelief.

A person in the crowd gestured toward the Depository Building and yelled, "Somebody up there has a gun." Police raced into the building an up the stairs. They came upon Oswald drinking a cola. Mr. Truly identified him as an employee.

Minutes later a roll call of employees was taken. Oswald was missing. An alarm went out describing with emphasis his brownish red shirt. It is believed he fled out a rear loading platform.

He ran for a Dallas Transit bus bound for Marsalis, across the Trinity River in suburban Oak Cliff. People surged past him, unnoticing as they ran to see where their President had been shot. Oswald knocked on the door of the bus. The driver, C. J. McWatters, later said, "There's no regular stop at Elm and Old Griffin. I was on schedule and the time was 12:36 at the last check point. It couldn't have been later than 12:40."

The bus edged less than a block, then stalled in a solid wall of people and cars. Oswald got up. "Give me a transfer," he said to Mr. McWatters. The driver punched it. Each driver has a distinctive punch and the hole found on the transfer in Oswald's pocket ten hours later gave the FBI its first picture of Oswald's early movements.

The time was now about 12:42.

Oswald ran south on Lamar Street, two blocks to the Greyhound Bus Terminal at Commerce St.

William Wayne (Chief) Whaley, 58, was parked in his cab in front of the Terminal, hesaid, when the panting young man came to the taxi stand and asked, "Can I take this cab?"

Mr. Whaley motioned for Oswald to get in.

"Take me to 500 North Beckley," Oswald told him. Mr. Whaley noticed Oswald's dishevelled clothes, but said it warranted only passing notice. "I've hauled a lot of wines in my time," he said.

The ride to North Beckley is less than five minutes.

The time was shortly after one o'clock.

Mr. Whaley drove off and Lee Harvey Oswald ran five blocks back on North Beckley, past the brick and frame rooming houses that sprawl underneath the hackberry and mimosa trees in Oak Cliff. He bolted into his \$8-a-week room at a couple of minutes after one, rushing past housekeeper Mrs. Earlene Roberts.

She said to him, "My, you're sure in a hurry" but "he didn't say a word. That wasn't unusual, though, he just ran through the living room and out through that door."

Mrs. Roberts gestured toward the small room rented Oct. 14 to an "O. H. Lee," the name Oswald used in his Oak Cliff home.

She said he put on a gray zippered jacket and ran out.

Later police found an open can of apricots and a banana and a grape stem in the waste basket. They also found a holster from which they believed Oswald took his .38 caliber revolver, and a gasoline company map of Dallas with several X's marking the Presidential motorcade route, with a line drawn from the Book Depository location to the spot west of Dealey Plaza.

Oswald was next seen on East 10th St., between Patton and Denver Aves. by Mrs. Helen Markham, who was waiting for a bus at the corner of Denver and East 10th.

WHERE DID HE COME FROM?

The spot is seven blocks from his furnished room and four and a half blocks from the Marsala Place apartment of nightclub owner Jack Ruby. Mrs. Markham is uncertain as to what direction Oswald was walking on East 10th. If he was walking west, he was in a logical route back from Ruby's \$135 a month apartment.

If he was walking east, he was on the logical route toward the apartment, located in the 200 block of South Ewing Ave.

Mrs. Markham said she became aware of Oswald when Police Car 10, cruising west on East 10th, stopped and a policeman beckoned to the slim man in the gray jacket, as he walked steadily along the tree-lined residential street.

She said Oswald came over to the patrol car, leaned down and spoke to the policeman through the front window. Then, she said, the officer got out of the car, apparently to say something to Oswald.

"All of a sudden they stopped," she said. "looked at each other and he (Oswald) pulled his gun and shot him down."

The officer, Patrolman J. D. Tippit, died instantly with a bullet in his head, one in his chest and one above his belt buckle.

That was about 1:15 or 1:18.

Mrs. Markham used the dead policeman's two-way radio to call for help and immediately police cars screamed into the area.

Between Madison and Bishop Aves. on Jefferson he ran into a Hardy shoe store lobby, panting. He stood there gasping for breath, according to the manager, John C. Brewer, and looked into the store.

Mr. Brewer said Oswald stood there, "breathing hard and his shirt tail was out." Mr. Brewer said Oswald "looked scared." As Brewer watched Oswald, his radio tuned into the city manhunt, a police car came roaring down Jefferson and paused, made a U-turn and sped back west.

Oswald ran from the lobby, then a half block west to the Texas Theater.

It was now between 1:45 and 1:50.

"Cry Battle" and "War Is Hell" said the marquee.

Apparently Oswald slipped into the theater, passing the cashier, Mrs. Julie Postal and the head usher, "Butch" Burroughs.

Mr. Brewer and Mr. Burroughs locked all the emergency exits and told Mrs. Postal to phone police.

The cars arrived in minutes. Because of the shooting of patrolman Tippit seven blocks away, the cars had been twisting through the neighborhood on tips from people who said they saw Oswald.

It was now almost 2 o'clock.

Sgt. G. W. Hill ordered the theater lights turned on and he and two officers, N. M. McDonald and T. A. Hudson, walked in.

Johnny Brewer spotted Oswald, sitting in the center section, three rows from the rear. Brewer stepped from the wings of the stage and pointed Oswald out. Oswald turned. He yelled, "This is it," and brought his gun around, just as Patrolman McDonald rushed him.

Oswald pointed his revolver at McDonald's head. Inches away. He pulled the trigger. The gun misfired.

He slashed the officer across the face with the barrel

of the gun, just as the three policemen grabbed him. One punched him in the eye.

As he was dragged from the theater, a crowd of about 500 people, brought to the scene by the blinking lights of the police cars and the whine of their sirens, stood outside.

They knew their President was dead. And they heard the police had caught his killer inside. "Kill him! Kill him! Kill him!" they shouted.

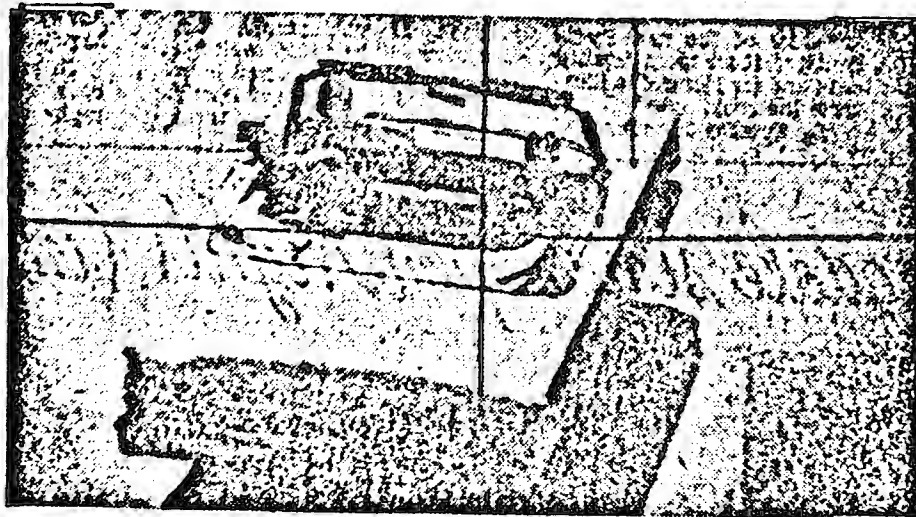
Other policemen had to hold the crowd back as Oswald was dumped into a police car and raced to midtown Dallas, to Police Headquarters at City Hall.

In the car he said resignedly, "Well, I guess it's all over now."

At Headquarters he seemed to be enjoying the attention paid to him. The slight smile was always on his face. And he shouted to reporters as he was led to and from the interrogation room. Perhaps he smiled at the aerial view of the triple underpass and the School Book Depository Building, which hangs framed on the wall, outside Police Chief Jesse Curry's office.

On Sunday, the police took him downstairs to take him to the County Jail, which is less than two blocks from the Book Depository.

And there, the last words he heard before a bullet tore through his stomach, was a detective screaming, "Jack, you son of a bitch."



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Kennedy Assassination Likened to Red Slayings

By JAMES L. ANDERSON

A onetime congressional associate of President Kennedy sees parallels between the Kennedy assassination and the Soviet-inspired murders of two Ukrainian leaders in Munich.

Former Republican Rep. Charles J. Kersten, of Milwaukee, spoke Saturday to representatives of Ukrainian, Romanian, Albanian, Slovak, Polish, Hungarian, Estonian, Lithuanian, Latvian, Serbian, Czech and Armenian organizations at the Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel.

The event marked the 30th anniversary of the famine in the Soviet Ukraine.

OBSERVER AT TRIAL

Kersten was an observer last year in Karlsruhe, Germany, at the trial of Bogdan Stashinsky, admitted Soviet agent convicted of murdering Stepan Bandera and Lev Rebet with a cyanide pellet gun.

"Last month I wrote to Mr. Kennedy, asking him to use his good offices to clear the way for Senate hearings on Soviet-trained assassins, like Stashinsky, who have committed several assassinations, and the fantastic lengths the Soviets go to train and recruit them," Kersten said.

"Stashinsky was trained with others to come eventually to the United States and England after they had carried out their assignments in Europe.

DENIED BY SOVIETS

"In the Stashinsky case, the Soviets were concerned about persons in the free world who were effectively opposing communism."

Kersten said that the Soviets'

denials of any connection with the Kennedy assassination matched "the violent denials they issued when Stashinsky was placed on trial."

"The most important facet of Harvey Lee Oswald's back-

ground were the three years he spent in Russia," Kersten said.

"He was the cold, imperturbable type the Communists would use and he came out of the same system that Stashinsky did."

Kersten, Mr. Kennedy and former Vice-President Richard M. Nixon served together on the House Labor Committee when the three were in Congress.

"The greatest source of hate in the world today is Communist hatred of the rest of the world," Kersten said.

'PATH TO WAR'

Kersten said the American people should be made more aware of the multinational nature of the Soviet Union, with more than half of its population non-Russian.

"If we abandon the Ukrainians and the other captive peoples to communism, we will be on the path to war," he said.

"Once the Communists are certain of these people's loyalty, the way will be cleared for a hydrogen bomb attack on us."

Major U.S. universities, Kersten said, should establish ethnic institutes where students could learn the history, traditions and languages of the non-Russian peoples of the Soviet Union.

"In the future these peoples will be more and more import-

ant to the United States," he said.

Kersten will be the principal English-language speaker today at a famine commemoration at the Scottish Rite Cathedral in the Masonic Temple. The program is sponsored by Detroit and Windsor Ukrainian communities.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

24C Detroit News
Detroit, Mich.

Date: 12/6/63
Edition: 8 Star Final
Author:
Editor: Martin S. Hayden
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Detroit

68 JAN 13 1964

REC-16

105-82553-A-
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 6 1964

Kennedy Assassination Likened to Red Slayings

By JAMES R. ANDERSON

A onetime congressional associate of President Kennedy sees parallels between the Kennedy assassination and the Soviet-inspired murders of two Ukrainian leaders in Munich.

Former Republican Rep. Charles J. Kersten, of Milwaukee, spoke Saturday to representatives of Ukrainian, Romanian, Albanian, Slovak, Polish, Hungarian, Estonian, Lithuanian, Latvian, Serbian, Czech and Armenian organizations at the Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel.

The event marked the 30th anniversary of the famine in the Soviet Ukraine.

OBSERVER AT TRIAL

Kersten was an observer last year in Karlsruhe, Germany, at the trial of Bogdan Stashinsky, admitted Soviet agent convicted of murdering Stepan Bandera and Lev Rebet with a cyanide pellet gun.

"Last month I wrote to Mr. Kennedy, asking him to use his good offices to clear the way for Senate hearings on Soviet-trained assassins, like Stashinsky, who have committed several assassinations, and the fantastic lengths the Soviets go to train and recruit them," Kersten said.

"Stashinsky was trained with others to come eventually to the United States and England after they had carried out their assignments in Europe.

DENIED BY SOVIETS

"In the Stashinsky case, the Soviets were concerned about persons in the free world who were effectively opposing communism."

Kersten said that the Soviets

denials of any connection with the Kennedy assassination matched "the violent denials they issued when Stashinsky was placed on trial."

"The most important facet of Harvey Lee Oswald's background were the three years he spent in Russia," Kersten said.

"He was the cold, imperturbable type the Communists would use and he came out of the same system that Stashinsky did."

Kersten, Mr. Kennedy and former Vice-President Richard M. Nixon served together on the House Labor Committee when the three were in Congress.

"The greatest source of hate in the world today is Communist hatred of the rest of the world," Kersten said.

'PATH TO WAR'

Kersten said the American people should be made more aware of the multinational nature of the Soviet Union, with more than half of its population non-Russian.

"If we abandon the Ukrainians and the other captive peoples to communism, we will be on the path to war," he said.

"Once the Communists are certain of these people's loyalty, the way will be cleared for a hydrogen bomb attack on us."

Major U.S. universities, Kersten said, should establish ethnic institutes where students could learn the history, traditions and languages of the non-Russian peoples of the Soviet Union.

"In the future these peoples will be more and more import-

ant to the United States," he said.

Kersten will be the principal English-language speaker today at a famine commemoration at the Scottish Rite Cathedral in the Masonic Temple. The program is sponsored by Detroit and Windsor Ukrainian communities.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

21C Detroit News
Detroit, Mich.

Date: 12/8/63
Edition: 8 Star Final
Author:
Editor: Martin S. Hayden
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Detroit

Why Was FBI Probe Leaked to the Press?

AN ADVANCE summary from "government sources" of the FBI's report on the assassination of President Kennedy released "dope fashion" through the press services and published under blazing headlines, says Lee Harvey Oswald was alone in his heinous crime and had no relation to Jack Ruby.

Why was the news of the report, which had not yet been given to the President or the Warren investigating commission, released through unnamed sources? It couldn't have been given out, and treated as confirmed news without the approval of J. Edgar Hoover.

Why were the FBI's key conclusions leaked out when the President was still to decide whether the report was to be made public before the Warren Commission gets it?

The rush of some people in the FBI to condition the public to its simplest theory with no regard to official channels, may well increase doubts in a world already dazed by rumors.

The original effort by Dallas police to limit the deed to Oswald and gave him a "red" coloration has been so thoroughly discredited by the facts that have leaked out that the theory that he was a "loner" can only serve as a cover for the rightists at whose doors the crime has been laid by the vast majority.

Hardly any normal-thinking person believes Jack Ruby, the Chicago gangster, was motivated by "patriotic passion."

Even more damaging is the undermining effect of these unofficial efforts to prejudice the public on the investigation of the Warren Commission. It is to that investigation that the world looks for a serious appraisal of the facts.

Even if it is granted, as most people do, that Oswald was involved in the crime and was mentally unstable, there was so

much unexplained neglect or "oversight" by the secret service, the Dallas Police, the FBI and others that only believers in the weirdest "who-done-it" fantasies could consider such combination of "accidents" likely.

The inspired publicity, it seems, is already producing cynical comment that the U.S. public will drop its interest in a few weeks. Richard Starnes, columnist in the World-Telegram and Sun, pretty much to the right himself, says under the title, "Truth Won't Out," that the Warren Commission won't produce much because it will depend entirely on the FBI, the Dallas police or the secret service. He cannot conceive that the Dallas police or the FBI would "bear witness against themselves or, indeed, each other."

"The Russians suggest they suspected him (Oswald) of being a spy. Can any realistic person believe any tentacle of the elephantine espionage apparatus will own up to having Oswald on his payroll?" as Starnes. "Can we expect the FBI to explain why Oswald was not under close surveillance? . . . It is not in the nature of bureaucrats to destroy their carefully nurtured fables of omnipotence. It would be well to bear in mind, and to remember that the findings of the Warren Commission will depend wholly on what it is told by these agencies."

The "bureaucracies" Starnes refers to count on public acceptance of the idea that the "case is closed" and post mortems won't mean much. Whether they will get off that easy may well be decided by world and general public reaction in the U.S.

Several stories in the N. Y. Times in recent days directed the spotlight on the FBI in several ways.

Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

file
B

Proving
B

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date 12/1/63

1105-82555-A-

NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 10 1964

66 JAN 13 1964

One was an interview with Marguerite Oswald, mother of the suspect, in which she said that two FBI agents came to her Saturday night, 17 hours before Jack Ruby put a bullet into Oswald, showed her a picture of a man and asked if she ever saw him. She didn't.

The following day at another location, where she and Oswald's wife were secluded by secret service, she saw a newspaper with Ruby's picture on it. She said that was the picture of the man shown her the night before.

The FBI denied they showed her Ruby's picture.

Pauline V. Bates, public stenographer, said that Oswald came just three days after he arrived in Fort Worth from the Soviet Union, in June, 1962, with slips of paper he wanted her to type, in his presence.

Miss Bates recalled the content that added up to a horror story on conditions in the Soviet Union, where he had worked for two and a half years.

The Times reports that "at the time she Miss Bates had the impression that Oswald had been in Russia as an agent of the State Department."

The Times also checked at a branch library in New Orleans where Oswald lived last summer and found that all the books he took out were anti-Communist and anti-Soviet. He also took out a book on Kennedy and on the assassination of Huey Long.

Grounds for suspicion surrounding the circumstances that enabled Ruby to shoot Oswald when the latter was transferred grew stronger with the disclosure by a spokesman of the Department of Justice that the FBI had twice warned Dallas Police hours before the fatal shot that the murder was planned.

Dallas police acknowledged they were told by FBI of the plan and explained that for that reason they arranged to take Oswald in an armored car. But they neglected to protect Oswald on his way to the car.

— G.M.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Oswald's Mother Assails His N.Y. Probation Officer

By ALFRED T. HENDRICKS

Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of the man accused of assassinating President Kennedy, has made her first direct comment on her son's court record, as exclusively revealed in The New York Post.

4 NEW YORK POST

At a press conference in Fort

Worth, Tex., Mrs. Oswald denied that her son needed psychiatric treatment—as recommended by four judges of Bronx Children's Court—and she insisted she fled New York with young Lee Harvey only because of a grudge harbored against her by the boy's probation officer, John Carro.

"I told him [Carro], Lee is not a criminal. I'm not having a boy of this age and this character reporting to you once a week like an ordinary criminal," she said.

"Naturally, Mr. Carro and I didn't get along. I bucked him."

Mrs. Oswald also said that at the time a Big Brother case-worker assigned to Lee had advised her to take the boy away.

She quoted the case-worker as telling her:

"He [Carro] is going to be after your boy until he makes him a hardened criminal."

Both Carro and Howard A. Kieval, executive director of the Big Brothers, Inc., a voluntary agency that counsels wayward boys, disputed Mrs. Oswald.

"I don't want to argue with the lady," said Kieval. "It would be in bad taste. As for her assertion that a Big Brother advised her to take her son away, we have no information along those lines."

Kieval added that his agency had informed Mrs. Oswald at the time that she needed court permission in order to leave the city with Lee, then a 13-year-old junior high school student.

Carro was also disinclined to become involved in a dispute with the mother of the suspected assassin, who was himself shot to death by Dallas nightclub operator Jack Ruby two days after President Kennedy was felled by sniper's bullets.

"I don't want to make any further comment," Carro said. "I have nothing to add to what I told The New York Post on Monday."

Mrs. Oswald said her son was taken from her in New York because she was ignorant of court operations and procedures.

"They took him to what I think was the Warwick Home for Boys," she said. (Actually,

Oswald was remanded to Youth House in the Bronx.)

Mrs. Oswald said she then obtained the services of a lawyer who advised her:

"Mrs. Oswald, they want your boy on a state farm to pay the taxes of the state of New York."

A check reveals, however, that until September, 1962, no lawyer was allowed to appear in Domestic Relations Court, of which Children's Court was then a sub-division.

At her press conference Friday, Mrs. Oswald again maintained that her son had nothing to do with the shooting of President Kennedy and the wounding of Texas Gov. Connally.

"I don't know exactly what happened," she said. "But it is possible that while he was in the Texas School Book Depository [the building from which the sniper fired] he may have panicked because he was a known defector."

"He might have run out of the building because he was afraid he might be the first one suspected of having anything to do with it."

In Fort Worth Friday, it was also revealed that the Russian-born widow of Oswald "wants to be an American and continue to live here." The report came from Mrs. Leona Williamson, a 25-year-old housewife who has launched a fund for the wife and two children of the accused assassin.

Date: 12/8/63
Edition: WEEKEND BLUE FINAL
Author: ALFRED T HENDRICKS
Editor: DOROTHY SCHIFF

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD—
UNDER INVESTIGATION

Character: AFO

Classification:

Submitting Office: NYO

NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 8 1964

61 JAN 10 1964
74 JAN 13 1964

REC-4
EX-112

105-82555-A-

Second Rifle Deepens Mystery Over Oswald

Special to The Washington Post

DALLAS, Dec. 7—Information gathered today indicates the possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald had a rifle mounted with a telescopic scope near here, but that this was not the rifle with which President Kennedy was assassinated.

It was disclosed yesterday that Oswald's Italian rifle came from Chicago with a scope ready for mounting.

But a gunsmith in suburban

Irving says that one of his service tickets, undated and cryptic, tells him that he mounted a scope for someone named "Oswald" on a gun that could only have been a .303 British Enfield or an 03A3 Springfield, a former U.S. Army weapon. President Kennedy was shot with an Italian rifle.

Identity Uncertain

The only Oswald in Irving other than Lee Oswald has been checked and did not have the work done. But the gunsmith does business with many persons from out of town.

"This could have been another gun of his or another Oswald with a gun," says Dail Ryder, service manager of the sports shop. "It is very well possible, but we can't place it. There's no recollection of the guy being in the store."

Lee Oswald was also reported inquiring in a second-hand furniture store near the sports shop about gun work.

Edith Whitworth, who works at this store, said that Oswald came in early last November and asked her "something pertaining to a gun," but that the work could not be done for him there. She said she referred him to the sports shop a block away, where Ryder works.

Mrs. Whitworth said that a woman carrying a new baby girl then came in and Mrs. Whitworth showed them furniture Oswald said they would need soon.

Sure It Was Oswald

The infant had been born two weeks before, Mrs. Whitworth said she was told. The Oswalds' second child was born Oct. 20.

"It was definitely him," Mrs. Whitworth said.

This information could suggest that early in November

Oswald was having a second rifle prepared for pin-point firing.

[The Associated Press reported that the owner of a public gun range said today the FBI had taken pounds of empty shells in an attempt to confirm that Oswald had practiced shooting there as recently as five days before the assassination of President Kennedy.]

[Floyd Davis, owner of the Sportsdrome Gun Range near Grand Prairie, said neither he nor his wife, Virginia, had ever seen Oswald at the range. "But there were three different people here at three different times who told us about seeing Oswald," Davis said.]

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

ambly
py...

62-109060-2187

What about this?

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 9 1964

22 JAN 9 1964

DEC 8

ORIGINAL FILED IN

74 JAN 10 1964

Airing of Slaying Facts Up to Kennedy Probers

By MIRIAM OTTENBERG
Star Staff Writer

President Johnson indicated yesterday it will be up to his "blue ribbon commission" to determine how the facts surrounding the assassination of the late President Kennedy will

1 The FBI's comprehensive documentation of all the evidence accumulated to date is expected to be accompanied or followed by reports from a dozen other Federal agencies providing background on Lee Harvey Os-

Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

Caution Required

When the commission reaches motivations, however, it will probably have to measure its words to avoid prejudicing the case and Ruby's insanity defense.

Without waiting to get the material for its inquiry, the commission has set about acquiring what its chairman called the needed tools for its inquiry.

The commission at its first meeting voted to seek legislation giving it power to subpoena witnesses and compel testimony. At its second meeting, it approved the wording of a joint resolution authorizing the commission "to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of evidence."

The resolution, drafted by House Majority Whip Boggs, Democrat of Louisiana, and House Parliamentarian Lewis Doschler, states that any Federal court can be called upon to require the presence of any witnesses or the production of any pertinent evidence, if there is a failure to obey the summons of the commission. Any failure to obey such a court order could be punished as contempt.

Quick Action Seen

Under the resolution, "no person shall be excused from attending or testifying, or from producing books, records, correspondence, documents or other evidence in obedience to a subpoena, on the ground that the testimony or evidence required of him may tend to incriminate him."

The four legislative members of the commission all took part in introducing the joint resolution. Senator Russell, Democrat of Georgia, introduced the resolution late Friday in the Senate for himself and Senator Cooper, Republican of Kentucky.

Representative Boggs and Representative Ford, Republican of Michigan, introduced the joint resolution in the House yesterday.

The joint resolution is expected to move through both chambers this week.

Wife Links Oswald to 2d Sniping

NEW AND UNPREDICTABLE elements crop up daily in the wide-ranging probe of President Kennedy's assassination. Yesterday another facet of the case against Lee Harvey Oswald was added by his widow: that he had boasted of sniping at Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker in his Dallas home. The FBI, still ferreting as it wraps up its exhaustive report, was investigating. As usual, it said nothing—until all the facts are in. Meanwhile, the Presidential Commission was setting up its procedures.

By Dom Bonafede
Of The Herald Tribune Staff

WASHINGTON.

One minor link in the chain of evidence forged in the investigation of the slaying of President Kennedy may connect the accused slayer with another crime—the ~~sniping~~ on former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker.

In Dallas yesterday, Lee Harvey Oswald's widow, Marina, was reported to have told the FBI that her husband once boasted to her that he had fired on Mr. Walker the night of April 10. The bullet, fired through the window of his Dallas home, narrowly missed him. The gunman has never been found.

FBI officials declined comment on Mrs. Oswald's story. But other authoritative sources confirmed the report.

Investigators are now trying to determine whether Oswald ever owned the type of gun used in the attempted shooting of Mr. Walker. At the time of the Walker shooting, Dallas police reported the bullet was from a .30-06 caliber rifle.

President Kennedy was killed by a 6.5 mm Italian Army surplus carbine.

The bizarre events being traced to determine whether the assassination of President Kennedy and the shooting of Mr. Walker are related go like this:

Shortly after the ~~Nov. 22~~ sniper slaying of the President, Dial D. Ryder, Irving, Tex., gunsmith, reported he had mounted a telescopic lens for a customer named "Oswald."

But when FBI agents showed Mr. Ryder the Italian carbine, the gunsmith reported he had never worked on that type of gun.

Subsequently, it was learned that the S. Klein mail order house of Chicago, which sold Oswald the Italian rifle, sent it to him with the gun bore-sighted and holes drilled for mounting the scope.

Nonetheless, Mr. Ryder still possessed a ticket showing he had done some work for "Oswald." He told authorities he could not recall the cus-

Belmont ☒
Mohr ☐
Casper ☐
Callahan ☐
Conrad ☐
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☐
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☐
Trotter ☐
Tele Room ☐
Holmes ☐
Gandy ☐

Brooklyn
105-82555
Jul 5 - EN

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune 1 _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date 7-1

105-82555

NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 8 1964

JFC 7 1963

53 JAN 9 1964

tomer. Furthermore, the ticket furnished neither the address of the customer nor the type of gun brought into the shop.

Yesterday's disclosure connecting Oswald with the Walker shooting produced a new mystery: Was the gun that Mr. Ryder worked on for "Oswald" the same one that was used in the attempted slaying of Mr. Walker? And is the unknown "Oswald" the assassin of President Kennedy or a man with the same common name?

Despite the FBI's refusal to comment, it was learned that Mrs. Oswald has on several occasions cooperated with Federal interrogators. At other times, she has been described as "moody," refusing to talk.

She is being kept in protective custody somewhere in the Dallas area. Questioning is through a Russian-speaking interpreter.

Meanwhile, the Presidential commission investigating the assassination of Mr. Kennedy indicated yesterday it was moving slowly but methodically.

At the same time, Texas Attorney General Waggoner Carr announced that he has called off a state Court of Inquiry into the assassination, in compliance with a suggestion by Chief Justice Earl Warren, who heads the Presidential commission.

And at the second meeting of his panel, Chief Justice Warren reported that it

had not yet received any data from government agencies, nor had it come to any conclusion as to the size of staff needed.

The Chief Justice reported the commission met primarily to approve the wording of the resolution to be proposed in both houses of Congress requesting subpoena powers.

Sen. Richard B. Russell, D., Go., one of the commission members, introduced the proposal yesterday in the Senate. A similar bill will be offered in the House.

In other developments:

¶ Oswald's mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, vowed to keep her son's body in Fort Worth's Rose Hill Cemetery "if it takes all the policemen in the state of Texas to protect it." She declared: "I am convinced my son is innocent."

¶ In Dallas, FBI agents searched the dry beds of the Trinity River for shell casings following anonymous calls and letters that alleged that Oswald used the area for target practice.

¶ The Dallas police department's investigation into the lack of security that allowed night club owner Jack Ruby to slip into the City Hall basement to shoot Oswald is nearing completion. The results, which will be turned over to District Attorney Henry Wade are expected to show that human error, and not collusion between Ruby and any policeman, led to the shooting two days after the President's assassination.

FBI Reported Told of Oswald Job Address

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 7 (AP).

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, some time after October 16, knew Lee Harvey Oswald worked in the building from which the shots that killed President John F. Kennedy were fired a month later, a housewife with whom Mrs. Oswald lived, said today.

Mrs. Ruth Paine, of nearby Irving, Tex., told the Associated Press that she told two FBI agents that Oswald, accused of assassinating the President, worked in the Texas School Book Depository.

Mrs. Marina Oswald, widow of the accused man, lived with Mrs. Paine in her home until the day of the assassination.

Pay "Courtesy Call"

"The two agents were making what they called a 'courtesy call' on Marina," Mrs. Paine said. "I understand they visit all immigrants from behind the Iron Curtain and invite them to tell of any attempts at blackmail or other threats against relatives left behind in Europe."

Mrs. Paine said she interpreted for Oswald's Russian-born wife on the two occasions FBI agents visited her. During the course of conversation, she said, she told the two agents where Oswald worked and that he had rented a room in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas.

"They did not seem particularly interested in Lee," she added. "They seemed to want to help Marina if any of her family was threatened after she came to this country."

Made Second Visit

Mrs. Paine said the agents visited Oswald's wife sometime after October 4 and again "sometime after October 16." It was on the second visit, she said, that she told of Oswald's employment location and where he lived in Dallas.

"I first assumed they were here to see Lee," she said, "but that was not the case."

Meanwhile, the Dallas Morning News today said that "officers are convinced" Oswald fired the rifle shot that narrowly missed former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker last spring.

The News said an entry in a notebook and a statement by Oswald's widow proved the convincing factors. A sniper hiding in a dark alley behind Gen. Walker's home shot at him April 10 as he was inside working on an income tax return.

The story said Oswald scribbled a notebook entry with Gen. Walker's name and phone number. Investigators found the notebook in Oswald's room after his arrest in the Kennedy shooting.

Federal agents reportedly have been told by Oswald's Russian-born wife that her husband came home the night of April 10 and boasted he had shot at the former general.

Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

Supplies

(P. 1)

105-82555

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star *A-2* _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date _____

REC-46

105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964

DEC 7 1963

Mrs. Oswald Weeps as She Defends Son

By Ronnie Dugger

Special to The Washington Post

FORT WORTH, Dec. 6

Garbed in black, breaking into tears several times at reporters' questions, the mother of the accused assassin of the President today appealed for the sympathy due a bereaved mother and volubly defended her dead son against all charges.

Marguerite Oswald, a microphone around her neck and five more on the table before her, gave the impression of a strong-willed woman, probably possessive of her son, dominating and defensive of him when he got in trouble as a boy.

She "most certainly" maintained that Lee Harvey Oswald did not kill the President. She advanced a theory that someone else could have taken his rifle from the garage where it was and that her son may have fled from the School Book Depository when he heard the shots, knowing he would be suspected because of having gone to Russia and tried to renounce his citizenship. He then armed himself at his Dallas apartment to defend himself, she surmised.

Criticized FBI

She said the President would be alive if the FBI had watched her son more closely, adding that she was not implying her son was guilty.

Asked why her son was an immediate suspect, she said she thought it was because of his record as a defector. "He was having an awful lot of trouble finding a job."

When she talked to him in jail, she said, she expressed concern about the bruise on his face, and he had said, "No, no. I got that in a scuffle." With a smile, he told her, she

said: "I am just fine. I know my rights. I'm going to be all right. I'm going to have a good lawyer. So don't you worry about a thing."

The mother was asked if she knew anything at all about her son's having associations or communications with the Communist Party or with far-right organizations.

"I am his mother; I am not supposed to know about those things," she said. "Lee is not going to tell me about his affiliation with any organization. But I have heard him say over and over, he is not a Communist, he is a Marxist," she said. It had been explained to her, she said, that "there is a difference."

Trip to Washington

She divulged one episode she had meant to save for the book she hopes to sell.

About January, 1961, she went to Washington and telephoned the White House at night and asked to talk to President Kennedy about her son, who was in Russia.

Then she tried to see Secretary of State Dean Rusk. She was granted a conference with four State Department officials and later learned her son's address in Russia as a result.

There were some ironies in her remarks. Defending her son against published accounts about him, she said, "That's our trouble as human beings. We're intolerant and we want to jump immediately to a conclusion."

Condemning a New York probation officer for trying to "get" her son when he was a 12-year-old truant, she said, about an appearance the officer has made on TV, "It has been 14 years and he hasn't learned anything about children."

"Do you feel that you failed your son as a mother?" she was asked. "I definitely have not... I have not failed my son as a mother. The only failure is of society that does not help a mother with three children."

While working as a practical nurse, she said, "It used to break my heart because I had to leave my children and go to work." She spoke of mothers having to work for \$25 or \$30 a week, not enough to support their children.

She said Rep. Jim Wright of Fort Worth had agreed with her, in a letter in 1960, that there were "extenuating circumstances" to her son's undesirable discharge from the Marines. She also said her son's letter to then Secretary of the Navy John Connally had not been threatening.

Voice Breaks

In New York City, she said, authorities had been unwise to put her son at age 12 in detention with criminals. When she had gone to see Lee in the boys' home, she said, she had had to empty her purse and take the wrappers off candy bars—grievances remembered from long ago.

Withal a mother who had lost her son, she said:

"I hope that some attorney or some lawyer... I am alone, and we are a family of Marines."

Her voice breaking, she said, "I lost one brother in the First World War... My husband was a victim... My son Robert was a Marine and my boy Harvey Oswald served in the Formosa crisis."

In this way the mother of Lee Harvey Oswald made the best of her situation, defending him and telling her story.

Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

105-82555-
file 5-Enl

The Washington Post and Times Herald **A-9**
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

58 JAN 3 1964

93

105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 6 1964
DEC 7 1963
-A-

Johnson Gets FBI Report

Oswald's Grave Won't Be Changed

FORT WORTH, Tex., Dec. 7 (UPI)—The body of accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, buried in a pine coffin in a hastily dug grave, will "remain exactly where it is, and that's final."

Oswald's mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, told a news conference yesterday she is convinced her son is innocent. She said she must, however, "face the fact he is the accused assassin" of President John F. Kennedy.

GUARDS

Police had urged her to have Oswald's body exhumed and moved from Rose Hill Cemetery to protect it from ghouls and vandals.

The body, she said, will stay where it is even "if it takes all the policemen in the state of Texas to protect it."

Fort Worth police chief Cato Hightower complained earlier it is costing the city \$3000 a month to keep an around-the-clock guard on the grave.

In other developments in the President Kennedy assassination case:

✓ Lee Harvey Oswald wrote of his attempt to kill former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, the Chicago Sun-Times reported. Government sources refused to confirm or deny the report.

✓ Former President Eisenhower, writing in the Saturday Evening Post, said there "could be no absolute protection against" an assassin who is "determined" to kill a President. He said he received an average of 250 "crackpot" letters weekly while in office, and said he "thought it realistic to assume that my safety was largely out of my hands."



MRS. OSWALD

✓ President Lyndon B. Johnson is expected to get the FBI report this weekend on the murder of President Kennedy. After he has read the report he is expected not to release it to the public for another week. The report will also be read by the seven-man blue-ribbon commission investigating the tragedy.

✓ Angry Mrs. Marguerite Oswald charged yesterday that her hooky playing son was cast into "a class with criminals" because he skipped school in New York. She said she became angry with New York authorities because of their treatment of her son. Lee Oswald was about 13 years old at the time.

"They took my boy away."

she said. "He was put in the juvenile home in Brooklyn."

✓ Texas' court of inquiry into the assassination was postponed yesterday by Atty. Gen. Waggoner Carr who feared it might hamper Federal investigation.

"Investigative authority of the Federal Government is being used to the fullest," Mr. Carr said. "It is our considered judgment that the Texas court of inquiry, if held at this time or in the immediate future, might bring about an interruption in the continuity of the nationwide investigation."

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Turned 649

Brooklyn

105-8555

File 5-ER

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News 2 _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

105-8555-1

NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 6 1964

DEC 7 1963

53 JAN 3 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Store Reports Many Orders Received for Italian Rifle

CHICAGO (UPI)—Klein's sporting goods store, from which Lee Oswald purchased the Italian Carcano rifle reported to have killed President Kennedy, said Friday it has received "many" orders for identical rifles.

A spokesman, who refused to be identified, said the gun has become a "collector's item" but that Klein's no longer stocks the item and has refunded all orders.

"Every sporting goods store has had a demand for the rifle," the spokesman said.

"People call it ghoulish, and it is, but that doesn't prevent them from wanting it," he said. "If you look back in history, anything connected with a historical event becomes a collector's item. It's ghoulish now but it won't be in a few years, and of course by then, it won't be available."

He said Klein's has not had any of the rifles available "for a long time," and "wouldn't buy any if we could get them."

Sale of the rifle was discontinued "long before the assassination," he said. "He (Oswald) bought it in March, you know."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

SEC. 3

§ "The Dallas Morning Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 12/7/63

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Jack B. Krueger

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRES. JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63

Character: AFO

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

105-82555 - A -

NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 7 1964

93
67 JAN 8 1964

105-82555

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

OSWALD SPURNED SOCIAL AID IN '53

Mother Also Saw Little Need
for a Father-Like Friend

By THOMAS BUCKLEY

A social agency here told yesterday how it tried a decade ago to provide Lee H. Oswald with a substitute for the father who died before he was born.

Its efforts were frustrated by the boy's mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, and by his belief that he did not need counseling, said the agency, Big Brothers, Inc.

The attempt to help the accused assassin of President Kennedy began on Dec. 15, 1953, and ended on Jan. 6, 1954. During that period a professional caseworker visited the Oswald apartment in the Bronx three times and spoke to Mrs. Oswald three times by telephone.

The caseworker, who has been retired for several years, was not identified.

Oswald, who was 14 years old at the time, was a student at Junior High School 44, Prospect Avenue at 176th Street, the Bronx. He lived with his mother at 825 East 175th Street.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

12 NEW YORK TIMES

Date: 12/9/63
Edition: LATE CITY
Author: THOMAS BUCKLEY
Editor: TURNER CATLEDGE
Title:
LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: AFO
or UNDER
Classification: INVESTIGATION
Submitting Office: NYO

EX-115

REC-25

105-82555-A-
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 8 1964

68 JAN 10 1964

Habitually Truant

In April, 1953, he had been committed by Children's Court to Youth House for Boys, then in Manhattan and now in the Bronx, for observation because of habitual truancy from another school. The psychiatrist at Youth House, Dr. Renatus Hartogs, examined the boy and found him potentially dangerous and in need of psychiatric treatment.

He also found that Oswald had vengeful feelings because of the lack of a father. It was this feeling that led to the boy's later referral by the court to Big Brothers. The agency, which receives no fees, specializes in providing adult male companionship for fatherless boys 10 to 16 years old.

The executive director of Big Brothers, Howard A. Kieval, said in a statement yesterday that its caseworker had reported that Oswald was "a friendly, quiet, withdrawn boy who felt he didn't need any help."

Speaking of the boy's mother, Mr. Kieval said:

"Although she displayed some appreciation of the agency's interest she felt that no additional help was really necessary and that Lee had no serious problems."

He also said that Mrs. Oswald had expressed annoyance at the continued interest of Children's Court in her son.

A Neat, Clean Home

When asked recently about Oswald, Mr. Kieval said, the caseworker particularly recalled the "neat, clean, pleasant" Oswald apartment.

"Lee was quiet, although somewhat friendly, in his contacts with the caseworker," Mr. Kieval went on. "He was displeased with the pressure for him to join in group activities with other youngsters."

The boy was described as preferring reading, model-making, sports and television.

At that time, Mr. Kieval said, he believed Oswald was attending school with fair regularity and attending to his lessons at least "moderately well." He pointed out, however, that for about two of the three weeks the agency dealt with the boy, school was in recess for the Christmas vacation.

Quit School Soon After

About a week after Jan. 6, 1954, the agency was informed by the court that Mrs. Oswald and her son had moved from the Bronx apartment—to New Orleans, as it turned out—and left no forwarding address. The boy's last day of school attendance was given by the Board of Education as Jan. 12.

Adalbert von Gontard Jr., the president of Big Brothers, said:

"In retrospect it is impossible to state what might have been the result if the efforts of other community agencies and of Big Brothers, Inc., had been successful in involving mother and boy in some kind of counseling and in our efforts to provide the boy with a favorable adult male relationship."

The agency, which has offices at 223 East 30th Street, is currently working with about 500 boys through professional caseworkers and volunteers, Mr. Kieval said.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Name List Compiled By Oswald

Lee Harvey Oswald scribbled "about a hundred" names, addresses and phone numbers in a small notebook which officers found in his Oak Cliff room, The Dallas News learned Friday.

An investigator said Oswald jotted down data which involved people and places "on both sides of the Iron Curtain." He said numerous entries pertained to Cuban embassies and persons and places in Germany and Russia.

Officers found the notebook when they went to Oswald's room after the 24-year-old Marxist was arrested as the chief suspect in the assassination of President Kennedy and the murder of Officer J. D. Tippit.

Discussing the notebook, an investigator said:

"Most of the entries apparently referred to friends or people able to help him. But others would seem to refer to people he regarded as enemies. We found the name 'Walker' and a phone number. It is the number of Edwin A. Walker."

The entry bolstered the theory that Oswald was the sniper who fired a shot at the controversial former general as he prepared an income tax return in his home here April 10.

Walker told officers he had received threatening calls before the bullet whizzed past his head.

Federal agents are seeking men mentioned in the notebook.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Sec. 4

1 "The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 12/1/63

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Jack B. Krueger

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRES. JOHN F.
KENNEDY, 11/22/63

Character: AFO
or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964

34 JAN 10 1964 43

File 5-En
105-82555

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Lee Harvey Oswald

The 'True Facts'

Mother Will Write Book

FT. WORTH, Dec. 6 (UPI) — Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of the accused Presidential assassin, says she is planning to write a book on her son's life.

Mrs. Oswald, who is unemployed, yesterday said she has received a "number" of offers for the book.

She said she originally had intended to write it before her son had returned from Russia, ~~using~~ his letters to

her as a commentary on the Russian social system.

She said she dropped the idea when he came home and indicated he wanted to do the book himself.

NO 'FAIR DEAL'

"I believe Lee did not get a fair deal," Mrs. Oswald said. "He never had a chance to disprove the charges against him."

At the same time, she reiterated her claim that the FBI could have kept him from committing the crime.

"They knew he was a defector," she said. "They should have kept a watch on him."

IN ARLINGTON

Mrs. Oswald said she had hoped Oswald would be buried in Arlington Cemetery.

"He received an honorable discharge from the service," she said, "I intend to see to it that false publicity surrounding his discharge will be corrected."

(Oswald was released from active duty in 1959 on hard-

ship grounds, shortly after his mother was hurt in a candy store accident. He received an undesirable discharge from the inactive reserve in November, 1960, a year after he "defected" to Russia.)

TRUANCY

Mrs. Oswald said she would reveal "the true facts" about her son's New York psychiatric record in her book.

A Bronx, psychiatrist in 1953 listed Oswald as a "schizoid personality" with potentially dangerous features. He also had a long record of truancy.

"I knew about the truancy," Mrs. Oswald said, "but I also know the reasons. They will shock the world."



MRS. OSWALD

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date _____

NOT RECORDED
 128 JAN 3 1964

DEC 6 1963

58 JAN 9 1964

Butterfield

105-82555
 file 5-BH

105-82555-A

FBI Holds Student for False Story

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (UPI) — A Columbia University student was arrested today on charges of giving the Federal Bureau of Investigation false information about an alleged associate of accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald.

The student was identified by police as Stephen Harris Landesberg, 23. Authorities said he went to FBI headquarters here the day after President Kennedy was assassinated and told agents that an associate of Oswald's, Stephen Yves l'Andres, lived in Greenwich Village and could provide information on Oswald.

Landesberg reportedly identified himself to FBI agents as James W. Rizzuto. After a fruitless search for l'Andres, the agents concluded that Rizzuto was Landesberg and that l'Andres was nonexistent.

Conviction on a false information charge is a felony and Landesberg could be sentenced to five years in jail and fined \$10,000.

Police said Landesberg is a philosophy student at Columbia.

*Stephen Harris Landesberg
T H A R A*

FAG - FF-1

(File)

6-100

105 - 17535-7
NOT RECORDED
17 DEC 17 1963

64 DEC 22 1963

NOT RECORDED
141 DEC 16 1963

Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen ☒ _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-49345-7

The Washington Post and Times Herald *A-1*
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date *12-6-63*

Potential Killers
Get No Help

66 DEC 17 1963

Dec 1944

REC- 38

1 NEW YORK WORLD
TELEGRAM AND THE SUN

REG-38

file 5-2nd

Date: 12/6/63
Edition: METRO
Author: LEE TOWNSEND
Editor: RICHARD D. PETERS
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
UNDER INVESTIGATION

Character: AFO
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: NYO

NOT RECORDED
141 DEC 16 1963

By LEE TOWNSEND

Thousands of young potential killers are allowed to walk the streets here the way Lee H. Oswald did 10 years ago ... and for much the same reasons.

The danger sings in their emotional makeup can be detected with scientific certainty while there is still time to prevent these youths from hurting themselves or others.

Many already have been labeled officially as potentially dangerous, as was Oswald when the accused assassin of President Kennedy appeared before four judges in Bronx Children's Court in 1953.

Most of these youths, however, even those with known killer traits, are not given the treatment they need.

The major reasons for this are inadequate funds for psychiatric care and parental opposition to treatment.

These were the findings today of a World-Telegram survey of youth experts on the problems of detecting and treating the potential killers of tomorrow.

Dr. Renatus Hartogs, chief psychiatrist at the Bronx Youth House and the man who examined Oswald 10 years ago—when his only crime was truancy—said:

"Over the years I have studied more than 10,000 youths. I estimate that about 15 percent of these are potentially dangerous—even in a homicidal fashion. . .

"About 4 percent of those children in whom I found dangerous traits have returned to the Youth House within one to four years on a charge of assault or murder. . . Only 1 or 2 percent of those children I have determined to be potentially dangerous were

given the treatment they needed."

The views of the veteran psychiatrist were echoed by other experts—among them the probation officer who tried to help Oswald and one of the judges who heard his case.

John Carlo, Oswald's probation officer in 1953 and now an assistant to Mayor Robert F. Wagner, put it this way:

"Very few of the potentially dangerous children get the help they need. There is a great shortage of facilities to treat them. Even the obviously dangerous can't get admitted sometimes."

One of the four judges who agreed Oswald needed treatment 10 years ago said his case could be repeated today because there aren't adequate facilities to treat the children who need help.

Dr. Hartogs insists that in an overwhelming number of

cases the potential killer could be discovered and help if treatment were available.

"We can predict with a great deal of scientific certainty as to whether a child is dangerous to others or to himself," he said. "It usually takes an observation period of five or six weeks."

The child can be helped in institutions and through individual, group, family and prolonged drug therapy, he said.

With a touch of irony in his voice, the psychiatrist said, "Expect in cases where the child is luck enough to be obviously sick, we can't get him institutionalized."

"The courts have no choice but to send the potentially dangerous child back to society, even though he is a greater risk to himself and society



Lee Harvey Oswald laughs it up like a normal teen-ager in this picture from a 1957 Fort Worth high school year-book. . .



... but on Black Friday, Nov. 22, 1963, a surly Oswald, now 24, was charged with assassinating the President of the United States.

than all other disturbed children combined.

"The dangerous child is the murderer of tomorrow. . . . He is the potential suicide of tomorrow."

Once back in the community, the child with traits of violence, often has only one link with the courts, his probation officer.

Carro, who also has experience as a criminal trial lawyer and Youth Board worker, said the probation officer usually tries to place the child with private agencies.

Have no Room

But, as was the case with Oswald, these institutions often have no room.

"There is also the problem of religious barriers," Carro said. "Some institutions are set up only to treat children of a certain religion."

"The probation officer tries to help, but he has a case load of from 60 to 90 youth."

"You help them as much as you can, as long as you can."

John A. Wallace, the city's director of probation, agreed that because of shortages in psychiatric facilities and staff most children who have been shown to need extensive help don't get it.

Many Not Referred

He said priority has to be given to the child with a "clear-cut case of a psychosis," the child who usually has already shown physical evidence of violence. To often there is no room for the youth whose violence is still latent, even

though it has been detected, he said.

Dr. Hartogs pointed out that for all the children who have been found potentially dangerous by court psychiatrists, "there are 10 times more in the community who have never been referred for psychiatric study."

"Many are so cunning they get away with things until they finally kill," he said.

In this city, the agency credited most with helping the potentially dangerous child before he gets into trouble is the Board of Education's Bureau of Child Guidance.

The bureau, used as a model in other cities and countries, handles about 22,000 cases a year, according to Dr. Simon S. Silverman, acting director.

Dr. Silverman said most of the cases involve relatively minor problems that can be handled by psychologists and social workers.

Those who received psychiatric examinations—and in the past that was about 100 a year—were either helped by a bureau psychiatrist or referred to a city hospital for observation.

Waiting Period

He admitted that often there was a waiting period at the hospitals, but said every effort was made to make the wait as short as possible.

The bureau has nine full-time psychiatrists, Dr. Silverman reported. Until this year, it also had 11 part-time psychiatrists. He said this figure

now has been increased to 33, which means more youngsters will be helped.

The Oswald case showed how parental opposition can make the city and its agencies helpless in treating a troubled child. Oswald's mother reportedly blocked every effort to help her son when he was 13, and she finally moved out of the city without leaving a forwarding address.

Need Parents' OK

Dr. Silverman noted that his bureau cannot take one step to help an emotionally disturbed child, no matter how much he needs it, without written consent from the parents.

Carro said the probation officer's job becomes "nearly impossible" if parents will not cooperate.

And, he said, the elaborate procedures that have been established to transfer records and jurisdiction in a case to a new state are useless if a family moves without leaving a forwarding address.

A spokesman for the New York City Community Mental Health Board reported there are about 340 institutions here treating a variety of mental problems. He said it is no secret that more facilities and personnel are needed.

Short-Time Care

He noted that many facilities are geared to emergency short-time care and not to the long-term preventative treatment.

Dr. Hartogs, who served three years as a psychiatrist

at Sing Sing prison, said he has seen first hand the results of neglect of potentially dangerous youths.

"I found that practically 100 percent of the prisoners (at Sing Sing) . . . had shown typical criteria of dangerous

behavior at the age of 10 or so," he said.

"Many of them had been judged potentially dangerous during their youth, but were not treated. If they had been, many lives could have been saved."

Oswald Claimed Shot at Walker

Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Wife Tells FBI He Tried Killing Ex-General

Sniper in April
Barely Missed
Rightist Leader

By JERRY O'LEARY, JR.
Star Staff Writer

Lee Harvey Oswald claimed to be the sniper who came within an inch of hitting former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker in Dallas, Tex., last April, the widow of the ex-Marine has told investigators probing the assassination of President Kennedy.

Mrs. Marina Oswald, 22, Russian-born wife of the accused assassin, told the FBI her husband came home in great excitement on the night of April 10, 1963, and told her he had tried to kill Mr. Walker, the controversial and vociferous right wing leader.

The FBI had no comment on the report, but reliable sources said an investigation is being made of Mrs. Oswald's statement.

Shot From Alley

An unseen rifleman fired one shot from an alley behind the Walker home in a fashionable area of North Dallas, it was reported, on the night of April 10. Gen. Walker, who was seated at a desk in the rear of his home working on his income tax, was missed by a scant inch by the bullet.

The bullet smashed through wood framing the glass window. Mr. Walker was sprayed with slivers of glass and metal and his right forearm was cut.

"Whoever shot at the general was playing for keeps," Dallas Detective D. E. McElroy said at the time. "The sniper wasn't trying to scare him. He was shooting to kill. Somebody had a perfect bead on him."

Was Living in Dallas

Oswald was living in Dallas at that time, investigators have learned in the exhaustive probe now in progress of every phase in the life of the professed Marxist.

In April, he was reported working for a photo processing firm in Dallas, but lost his job at about the time Marina told him she was pregnant with their second child, now a month and a half old.

The FBI also has learned that Oswald, using the pseudonym of "A. Hidell," bought a 6.5-mm. Italian army surplus carbine from a Chicago mail order house for \$12.95. The rifle was ordered in handwriting that the FBI crime laboratory here has conclusively established as that of Oswald.

Month Before Attack

The date of the purchase was March 20, 1963, a month before the attack on Mr. Walker. The rifle was delivered to a Dallas post office box, also identified by handwriting as being rented to "Hidell," or Oswald.

It was this rifle, outfitted with a four-power telescopic sight that, police said, was used

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 3 1964

DEC 6 1963

53 JAN 9 1964

by the man who murdered President Kennedy with two shots on November 22 from the sixth-floor window of a Dallas building. Oswald's fingerprints have been found on the rifle, according to police, and the FBI said no doubt remains that Oswald was the man who fired the fatal bullets.

Oswald left Dallas in April and took his family to New Orleans. He returned to Dallas on October 4 after a mysterious trip to Mexico on September 26.

Tests Are Inconclusive

Dallas police at the time estimated the shot at Mr. Walker was fired at a range of 50 yards. The shots that killed President Kennedy were fired at about a 75-yard range. Ballistics tests apparently have been inconclusive as to whether the same rifle fired the shots at President Kennedy and Gen. Walker.

A 6.5-millimeter bullet is nearly equivalent to a .256-caliber slug, as small arms ammunition is measured. Dallas police had said the slug that missed Mr. Walker came from a 30.06 rifle.

Mr. Walker said last night, "I didn't know anything about Oswald until he was arrested for the assassination of the President. At the time the shot was fired at me, I was receiving threats by mail and telephone but I have been unable to connect any of them with Oswald."

Mr. Walker said the day after the shooting that the shot had been fired at him by his "enemies."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Art DeWitt To Florida

PASCO — Art DeWitt, controversial Pasco magazine-stand operator, has apparently moved to Florida.

DeWitt, who once ran for the Walla Walla County sheriff nomination and who was also unsuccessful in running for a Kennewick City Council seat, had most recently published a mimeographed "newspaper."

His announced move to Florida was apparently precipitated by threats he said were made against him after he sent an \$8.22 spray of flowers to the funeral of Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin of former President Kennedy. He left sign on his magazine stand, saying he had gone to Florida.

Walla Walla
7/6

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

5 WALLA WALLA UNION-
BULLETIN

Walla Walla, Wash.

Date: 12/6/63
Edition: Evening
Author:
Editor:
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: IS - C
or
Classification: 89-47
Submitting Office: SEATTLE

SI-AUC

REC-38

DEC 17 1963

165-5555-A
NOT RECORDED
141 DEC 16 1963

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

FBI Finds No Conspiracy

The Russians judged Lee Harvey Oswald, accused slayer of President Kennedy, to be more of a crackpot than a communist during his three-year stay in the Soviet Union.

That is the conclusion U. S. officials draw from Soviet consular files on Oswald, who spent three years in Russia, turned over to Secretary of State Dean Rusk Saturday.

The files, which sources said added nothing of major significance to the case, are expected to be among materials turned over to a special commission ordered by President Johnson to investigate the assassination.

The commission holds its first meeting tomorrow.

Meanwhile, Government sources said an FBI report expected to be turned over to the commission and Mr. Johnson later this week would

state Oswald alone fired the shots that killed Mr. Kennedy.

The report says the President was hit by two bullets, either of which would have killed him.

The report also says Oswald and Jack Ruby, the nightclub operator who killed him, were acting as individuals, not as part of any conspiracy.

The FBI concludes Oswald had no help in preparing his ambush from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building in Dallas; that he was alone when he poked a bolt action rifle out of a window there and fired three shots at the presidential car Nov. 22.

The first and third shots struck the President while the second hit Texas Gov. John Z. Connally.

Ballistic reports on the \$12.78 mail-order rifle used,

a six-shot, clip-fed mannlicher carcano of Italian manufacture, and the 6.5 mm shells showed all three bullets were fired from the same weapon.

The sources said the report would conclude the angle of the shots, from the rear and off to the right, minimized the moving target effect of the presidential motorcade and made the shots less difficult.

he distance involved and the fact that the gun was bolt-operated did not require great marksmanship on the part of the assassin, tho the shots were fired with great rapidity, the report says. (UPI)

Thompson

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

NOT RECORDED

141 DEC 16 1963

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News P. 4
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 Date _____

Feb

DEC 16 1963

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

kill
Brady

UPI-37

(WALKER)

WASHINGTON.--THE FBI IS LOOKING INTO THE POSSIBILITY THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS THE SNIPER WHO FIRED A RIFLE BULLET INTO THE HOME OF FORMER MAJ. GEN. EDWIN WALKER IN DALLAS LAST APRIL, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

THE FBI DECLINED COMMENT ON THE DEVELOPMENT BUT OTHER SOURCES SAID THAT AGENTS INVESTIGATING THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION HAVE ASKED DALLAS POLICE FOR DETAILS OF THE FIRING ON WALKER'S HOME SEVEN MONTHS AGO. THE SOURCES DECLINED TO SPECULATE ON ANYTHING BEYOND THE FACT THAT THE FBI REQUEST HAD BEEN MADE.

THE ACTION WAS PART OF WHAT WAS DESCRIBED AS A "CONTINUING INVESTIGATION" INTO EVERY ASPECT OF THE BACKGROUND OF OSWALD PRIOR TO THE SLAYING OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY ON NOV. 22 IN DALLAS.

DALLAS POLICE SAID THE DAY FOLLOWING THE ASSASSINATION THAT THEY WERE CHECKING THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE ASSASSIN AND THE WALKER SNIPER WERE THE SAME PERSON.

HOWEVER, NO OFFICIAL POLICE ANNOUNCEMENT HAS BEEN MADE AND DALLAS INVESTIGATORS WERE REPORTED RELUCTANT TO DISCUSS DEVELOPMENTS UNTIL AFTER AN FBI REPORT ON THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION GOES TO A PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION INVESTIGATING THE CASE.

THE CHICAGO SUN-TIMES IN ITS FRIDAY MORNING EDITIONS REPORTED THAT THE FBI WAS CHECKING OUT THE POSSIBILITY OF OSWALD BEING INVOLVED IN THE WALKER INCIDENT.

12/6--JD1004AES

6-RR

1105-82555-A.
 NOT RECORDED
 128 JAN 7 1964

93

6 JAN 8 1964

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

File

Howe

UPI-130

(OSWALD)

NEW YORK--LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ACCUSED SLAYER OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, WAS DESCRIBED TODAY AS A "FRIENDLY, QUIET, WITHDRAWN BOY WHO FELT HE DIDN'T NEED ANY HELP."

THE DESCRIPTION WAS BASED ON RECORDS OF 60 YEARS AGO WHEN OSWALD WAS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE NEW YORK CITY CHILDREN'S COURT. THE COURT REFERRED THE FATHERLESS BOY TO THE BIG BROTHERS, INC., A VOLUNTARY COUNSELING AGENCY AFFILIATED WITH THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A REVIEW OF ITS RECORDS ON THE OSWALD CASE BY THE AGENCY REVEALED THAT A CASE WORKER, NOW RETIRED, HAD MADE THREE VISITS TO THE OSWALD HOME AND HAD SPOKEN THREE TIMES ON THE PHONE WITH THE BOY'S MOTHER BETWEEN DECEMBER 15, 1953 AND JAN. 6, 1954.

HOWARD A. KIEVAL, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF BIG BROTHERS, SAID THAT THE CASE WORKER REMEMBERED THE OSWALD CASE AFTER SOME DISCUSSION OF IT. HE PARTICULARLY RECALLED HIS VISITS TO THE "NEAT, CLEAN, PLEASANT" OSWALD APARTMENT IN THE BRONX AND THE DETERMINATION OF MRS. OSWALD TO LEAVE THE CITY, KIEVAL SAID.

"THE RECORDS SHOW THAT MRS. OSWALD INDICATED HER ANNOYANCE WITH THE CONTINUING INTEREST OF THE CHILDREN'S COURT AND OF THE BIG BROTHER AGENCY," KIEVAL SAID IN A PREPARED STATEMENT.

HE ADDED THAT SHE DISPLAYED SOME APPRECIATION OF THE BIG BROTHER'S INTEREST BUT FELT THAT "NO ADDITIONAL HELP WAS REALLY NECESSARY AND THAT HER BOY HAD NO SERIOUS PROBLEMS."

"LEE WAS QUIET, ALTHOUGH SOMEWHAT FRIENDLY, IN HIS CONTACTS WITH THE CASEWORKER. HE WAS DISPLEASED WITH THE PRESSURE FOR HIM TO JOIN IN GROUP ACTIVITIES WITH OTHER YOUNGSTERS AND HE FELT NO NEED FOR CONTACT WITH THE BIG BROTHERS CASEWORKER," THE STATEMENT SAID.

EASLIER THIS WEEK, JOHN CARRO, THE PROBATION OFFICER ON THE OSWALD CASE 10 YEARS AGO, RECALLED HIS RECOMMENDATION THAT THE BOY HAVE PSYCHIATRIC HELP. CARRO, NOW AN AID TO MAYOR ROBERT F. WAGNER, ALSO REMEMBERED THAT MRS. OSWALD WAS UNWILLING TO HAVE HER SON UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT AND INSISTED THAT HE NEEDED NO HELP.

12/6--EG238FES

6-PAR

105-82555-A-
 NOT RECORDED
 128 JAN 7 1964

93

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

64 JAN 8 1964

The Gallup Poll

Majority of Public Believes Oswald Didn't Act Alone in Assassination

By George Gallup

PRINCETON, N.J., Dec. 5 — The need for such a commission as President Johnson has now set up to investigate the assassination of John F. Kennedy is revealed by widespread fears that Lee Harvey Oswald did not act on his own.

A Gallup Poll just completed shows a majority of the American public holding the view that some group or element—or other individual—was also involved in the assassination. Another 19 per cent express uncertainty. Only

about a third of those persons interviewed thinks the assassination was the act of a single person alone.

President Johnson recently named a top-level seven-man commission, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, to try to bring to light all the facts surrounding the tragic death of President Kennedy.

In interviews that began on Tuesday following Mr. Kennedy's death—and the subsequent murder of the accused assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, by Jack Ruby, a Dallas night club owner—the Gallup Poll

asked this question of adults across the nation:

"Do you think that the man who shot Mr. Kennedy acted on his own, or was some group or element also responsible?"

The results:

Assassin acted	Per Cent
on his own	29
Some group or element also responsible	52
Uncertain	19

While the initial reaction to the President's murder may have led some persons to believe that an extremist group was behind the assassination, the survey results show that very few people at present single out any specific group.

Only about one person in a hundred thinks Russia, Cuba, or "the Communists" may have been involved in the assassination. Almost no one mentions the "extreme right" or segregationists, as responsible.

While about a third of the public blames the death of Mr. Kennedy on the deranged and depraved mind of a single man, there are many more who are dissatisfied with such a conclusion.

Of those who think the plot may be deeper than has yet come to light, views vary all the way from the belief that the assassination was part of a major conspiracy to persons who think the assassin was hired by another person to carry out his ends.

Some question the part in the events played by Jack Ruby, who shot and killed Oswald almost exactly two days after the death of Mr. Kennedy.

Others are disturbed about reports that Oswald displayed a wealth not in keeping with his meager salary.

© 1963, American Institute of Public Opinion

Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

DEC 6 1963

NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964

64 JAN 8 1964

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Casper ☒
 Callahan ☒
 Conrad ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans ☒
 Gale ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☒
 Trotter ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holmes ☒
 Gandy ☒

File
SP
B...

UPI-115

(WALKER)

DALLAS.--RESIGNED MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER SAID TODAY THAT IT IS "UP TO THE POLICE AND FBI AND MR. ROBERT KENNEDY" TO FIND OUT WHETHER THE MAN ACCUSED OF ASSASSINATING PRESIDENT KENNEDY TOOK A SHOT AT HIM LAST APRIL 10.

THE SHOT, WITH A HIGH-POWERED RIFLE FROM AN ALLEY BEHIND WALKER'S HOME, MISSED HIS HEAD BY INCHES. IT WAS LEARNED IN WASHINGTON THAT OSWALD'S RUSSIAN-BORN WIDOW TOLD THE FBI HER HUSBAND CLAIMED TO HAVE SHOT AT WALKER.

WALKER SAID DALLAS POLICE CAME IN AND GOT THE SLUG, WHICH, HE PRESUMED, THEY HAD GIVEN TO THE FBI. OTHERWISE, HE SAID, HE HAD NO COMMENT ON THE INVESTIGATION AND NO IDEA WHAT EVIDENCE HAD BEEN DISCOVERED.

THE BULLET FIRED AT WALKER WENT THROUGH A WINDOW FRAME AND A NINE-INCH WALL AND FELL IN AN ADJOINING ROOM. POLICE SAID WALKER, MAKING OUT HIS INCOME TAX REPORT, MUST HAVE BOBBED HIS HEAD AT THE TIME OR HE WOULD HAVE BEEN HIT.

THE RIFLE THAT KILLED KENNEDY WAS A 6.5 MM, ITALIAN MADE CARCANO RIFLE.

12/6--JD:58PES

twist

6-RAR

109-82555-A-
 NOT RECORDED
 128 JAN 7 1964

93

64 JAN 8 1964

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 116-16549-A

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Handwritten signatures and initials

UPI-17

(OSWALD)

CHICAGO.--THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION IS INVESTIGATING THE POSSIBILITY THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD FIRED A RIFLE BULLET AT FORMER MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER IN DALLAS SEVEN MONTHS AGO, THE CHICAGO SUN-TIMES SAID TODAY.

DALLAS POLICE SAID THE DAY FOLLOWING THE ASSASSINATION THAT THEY WERE CHECKING THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE ASSASSIN AND WALKER'S SNIPER WERE THE SAME PERSON.

HOWEVER, NO POLICE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE AND OFFICERS WERE RELUCTANT TO DISCUSS ANY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CASE UNTIL AFTER THE FBI REPORT GOES TO THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION INVESTIGATING THE CASE.

12/6--JD918AES

File

6-11R

105-82555-A-

NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964

XEROX

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

64 JAN 7 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 116-165494-A-

Closeup of Oswald: 'Everybody Out of Step But Himself'

By GENE ROBERTS

Exclusive to the Journal-American from the Detroit Free Press
Copyright, 1963, Detroit Free Press

DALLAS, Dec. 14.—The suspected assassin of President Kennedy lived out the last 18 months in his short troubled life like a nomad—moving 11 times, shunning neighbors, canceling his past.

Whether using his real name, Lee Harvey Oswald, or an alias, he seemed to "live under glass." His acquaintances complained they could see him, but they could not "reach him."

He re-entered the United States on June 13 after spending three years in Russia as a defector. He died Nov. 24 from a single bullet fired by a Dallas nightclub owner.

In the 18 months between his return and his death, he:

- Introduced his Russian-born wife as a Czechoslovakian.

- Almost always spoke Russian when using the telephone, even to Russian-born acquaintances who spoke fluent English.

- Shunned people in his own age group, cultivated lawyers, scientists and an investment banker, but kept them "at a distance."

- Lived in seven locations in Dallas alone, two in Fort Worth. He also moved to New Orleans, traveled to Mexico.

Always Yelled At Each Other

After living during June and July, 1962, with his mother, Oswald moved with his wife and infant daughter into a small duplex on Mercedes st. in Fort Worth.

Almost immediately, he and his wife, Marina, became the talk of the neighborhood.

"They yelled at each other all the time," said Mrs. E. C. Kerner, whose backyard joined the Oswald backyard.

"It was a hot summer and we spent a lot of time in our yard, and you could hear them yelling in a foreign language. They didn't seem to want to meet any of the neighbors, so we left them alone.

"But we did feel sorry for Oswald's wife. He would take the baby for a walk, but wouldn't often take her. And those few times she walked with him, she always walked behind—well back of him.

"We all thought it was strange."

A Dallas petroleum engineer and spare-time Russian instructor felt only pity for the Oswalds initially.

"He came to my office one day, looking for work as an interpreter. I knew of no work for him, but tried to be friendly. We invited him to our home and introduced him to other Russian speaking people in the Dallas-Forth Worth area.

"We were concerned about him. The baby seemed thin. We finally dropped them, however, when we learned

Oswald resented help, and was a bitter Marxist."

Like many of the people whose path crossed Oswald's, the petroleum engineer will speak to reporters only if promised anonymity. "We don't want to be associated with him," he said.

Everybody Else Was Out of Step

A Fort Worth lawyer, Max Clark, met Oswald briefly through an employment agency and found the future assassin "did not agree with anything or anybody. Everybody else in the world was out of step but him."

In October 1962, Oswald landed a job with Jaggars, Chiles and Stoval, a Dallas graphic arts firm. Leaving his wife behind in Fort Worth, he moved into the Dallas YMCA on Oct. 15, moved out four days later to live in an unidentified rooming house.

On Nov. 3, he rented an apartment on Elsbeth st. in Dallas, only a quarter of a mile from the now famous Texas Theatre where he was captured following the assassination of the President.

"He paid us the first month's rent in cash," said the apartment manager's wife. "It was \$68."

For a week Oswald lived in the apartment alone, then was joined by his wife and infant daughter, June. Almost immediately two of Oswald's neighbors—Mrs. Beverly Bolton and Allen Turner—complained that Oswald was beating his wife.

One night Turner rushed into the manager's apartment and said: "It sounds like he's really going to get her this time. He's really beating her."

Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American 20-6
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date 12-5-63
105-82555-3A
NOT RECORDED
120 JAN 15 1964

72 JAN 15 1964

"That's a family affair," the manager told him. "I don't know what we can do about it."

Pretended Wife Was a Czech

As he was to do often in the remaining months of his life, Oswald cloaked himself in intrigue. He introduced his Russian born-wife to the manager as a Czechoslovakian.

"Then one night a Czechoslovakian friend came to visit us," said the manager's wife. "I saw Marina Oswald and asked her to speak some Czech for us."

"She seemed confused and embarrassed and then—in broken English—she told us she was really a Russian. She said her husband told her never to admit it though,

or people would be mean to her."

One night soon after, Marina went to the manager's apartment at about 8:30, said her husband had not yet returned home from work, wondered if she might use the phone in an attempt to locate him.

"She called some numbers and spoke to some people in Russian," the manager's wife said, "But she couldn't find her husband."

"I asked her if she could read English better than she could speak it and she nodded yes."

"I got a piece of paper and wrote this note: 'If he doesn't hurry home, kick him in the rear when he gets here.'"

Marina Oswald "cackled" with laughter.

It was the only time the apartment manager's wife saw her when "she didn't

look unhappy."

The manager's wife never learned Oswald's whereabouts that night, nor the names of two women who visited Marina, nor the identity of a man who telephoned one night and asked her to tell Oswald "that George

A Misfit Even To the Russians

One George who knew Oswald was George de Mohrenschildt, a Russian-born geologist who is now conducting a geological survey in Haiti for the Haitian government.

De Mohrenschildt lived in Dallas but met the Oswalds while they were living in Fort Worth, continued to see them after they moved to Dallas.

In the weeks that followed, de Mohrenschildt was to come to know Oswald better than most. "I read his little story—about 20 pages long—about his life in the (Russian) factory . . . I told him it was not fit for publication."

"The character (Oswald) wanted attention," De Mohrenschildt said. "He wanted

to be a big man. He didn't succeed one way so he tried something else. He would do anything for newspaper publicity. He wanted his name in the papers and he succeeded."

Even in Russia, with fellow Marxists, Oswald failed to find what he wanted. "His life was no good in Russia and he was very bitter about Russia. I don't think the communists would have him. He was a misfit."

When de Mohrenschildt joined with other Dallas and Fort Worth residents—including an investment banker—in providing clothing and toys for the baby, Oswald became resentful.

"He was not a provider," de Mohrenschildt said. "Although he could work, he was not consistent. He lost one job after another."

His Threats Recalled

"It is unbelievable how those people could survive. They didn't have enough to eat and their child had no medical attention."

When Marina Oswald left

her husband and lived for more than two weeks with Russian friends in Dallas, Oswald bitterly accused de Mohrenschildt of interfering in family matters.

"He threatened to be rough with me," said de Mohrenschildt. "I didn't expect him to be violent."

After his wife returned to him, Oswald began cutting his ties with Russian-speaking Texans. He moved out of his apartment house on Elsbeth st. on March 3, 1963, and moved into an upstairs apartment on Neely st., only a block and a half away.

Investigators now speculate that Oswald spent an eventful six weeks in the old two-story house on Neely street. He was living there when he ordered an Italian rifle from a Chicago mail order house. He may have posed on the backsteps of the house for a photograph—not yet made public by the FBI—in which he held a rifle and a pistol.

Oswald was also living on Neely st. on April 10 when a sniper fired into the home of former Major Gen. Edwin A. Walker, narrowly missing the controversial right wing leader.

The attempted assassination of Walker presents investigators with one of the most baffling mysteries in the Oswald case. If Oswald fired the shot at Walker, how did he travel to the Walker home?

The distance between Oswald's upstairs apartment and Walker's rambling house is approximately 11 miles. Oswald had no driver's license, no car, and—he told witnesses—did not know how to drive.

A 14-year-old boy, Kirk Cole, told investigating detectives that he saw two cars—one a black '58 Chevrolet with a white stripe along its side, the other a '49 or '50 green Ford—speed away from the rear of Walker's home only seconds after the shooting.

His Rifle Practice

Investigators are also baffled by reports that Oswald may have practiced with his rifle "on several occasions" in November, at the Sports-dome gun range near Grand Prairie, Tex.

During this period, Oswald lived Monday through Friday at a rooming house on North Buckley st. in Dallas and on weekends at the home of Mrs. Michael Raine in suburban Irving. The Raine home is five miles from the gun range, the North Beckley st. rooming house, approximately 17 miles.

Again, investigators wonder, how did he travel to and from the rifle range?

"I saw Oswald at the range on several occasions," said 34-year-old Howard Price, a Grand Prairie machinist. "There's no doubt it was him."

"One time," Price said, "somebody—a woman I think—took a rifle wrapped in rags from a car that was at least 10 years old and passed it over the gun range fence to Oswald."

"One night—either Nov. 9 or Nov. 10—Oswald drove in alone in an old black Ford. It was about 7 o'clock but I told him it would be O.K. if he shot."

I helped him sight his scope and it was one of the clearest I ever saw."

The scope puzzles Price, however. He is sure the scope on Oswald's rifle was a \$17 Japanese model, but said the FBI later showed him a picture of an Italian rifle—presumably Oswald's—which had an expensive American scope.

To substantiate Price's

story. Federal investigators are sifting through a 40-pound box of spent rifle cartridges salvaged from the ranges—hoping to find one fired from Oswald's rifle.

Price doubts that they will find the proof. "He picked up his cartridges after he finished shooting," Price said.

"One night he shot until dark and I lit a torch for him so he could find the empty cartridges."

Conflicting Statements

Garland O. Slack, a Dallas heating engineer, also told the FBI he saw Oswald at the Sportsdrome Range.

"On Sunday, November 17, a man was with Oswald," Slack said. "He was 25 years old or less and was tall and had dark hair."

"I remember his shoes were real big—boy, he had feet—and the toes on the shoes turned up like the dwarfs' in *Snow White*."

"I remember those feet, because he kept kicking the stand where I was shooting. And I remember the car they were in. It was a light car, some color between a cream and a tan."

Again and again, investigators have run into conflicting statements from witnesses. Slack, for example, is "positive" Oswald was shooting rapid fire on Nov. 17. Price is sure Oswald was squeezing one shot off at a time. Mrs. Michael Paine, who has surprised reporters by reciting date after date, is "positive" that Oswald did not visit the gun range on the weekend of Nov. 9 and 10.

11 Addresses In 5 Months

Statements from dozens of Oswald's neighbors, co-workers and acquaintances indicate he had no known friends who fit the description given by Slack, and perhaps no friends at all.

From June 13, 1963 when he returned to the United States from Russia, until his death on Nov. 24, Oswald changed addresses at least 11 times.

His trail leads from his mother's Fort Worth apartment, to a Fort Worth duplex, to the Dallas YMCA, to an unidentified rooming house, to the Elsbeth st. apartment, to the Neely st. apartment, to New Orleans, to Mexico, back to the Dallas YMCA, to the Raine home, to an unidentified rooming house and to the Beckley st. rooming house where he was living at the time of the Kennedy assassination.

"All of this moving makes it tough to check on him," said a Dallas detective. "A lot of people were acquainted with him, but no one really knew him."

"How do you really know a man when he lives like that?"



LEE OSWALD
Shunned People



MRS. MARINA OSWALD
She and Husband "Yelled at Each Other"

UPI Photo

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

197-1-190-A

UPI-212

(OSWALD)

NEW YORK--THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION (ACLU) TODAY CHARGED THAT ACCUSED PRESIDENTIAL ASSASSIN LEE HARVEY OSWALD--FATALLY SHOT WHILE IN POLICE CUSTODY--"WOULD HAVE BEEN DEPRIVED OF ALL OPPORTUNITY TO RECEIVE A FAIR TRIAL" HAD HE LIVED.

IN A STATEMENT RELEASED BY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR JOHN DE J. PEMBERTON, THE ACLU DESCRIBED THE EVENTS FOLLOWING THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY AS MARKED BY "GROSS DEPARTURES FROM CONSTITUTIONAL STANDARDS."

THE ACLU SAID THE "CONDUCT OF THE POLICE AND PROSECUTING OFFICIALS IN DALLAS, UNDER PRESSURE FROM THE PUBLIC AND NEWS MEDIA," DENIED OSWALD HIS RIGHTS.

"UNDER THE BEST OF CIRCUMSTANCES, THE ENORMITY OF THE CRIME, WHICH SO ENFLAMED THE COMMUNITY, WOULD HAVE MADE IT VERY DIFFICULT TO FIND AN UNBIASED JURY," THE ACLU SAID. "BUT THE VAST PUBLICITY IN WHICH THE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS PARTICIPATED MADE IT SIMPLY IMPOSSIBLE FOR OSWALD TO HAVE RECEIVED A FAIR TRIAL ON ANY OF THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM."

THE ACLU SAID IT SUPPORTED THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION HEADED BY CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN TO INVESTIGATE THE ASSASSINATION.

12/5--N902PES

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 61-190-A

XEROX

JAN 7 1964

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

NOT RECORDED
 128 JAN 7 1964

1A
57
'I KNOW MY SON'

The Trials of Mrs. Oswald

By BERNARD GAVZER

Associated Press Staff Writer

FORT WORTH, Tex., Dec. 5.

—Perhaps one day in the year 2063 a schoolboy will open a history book and read of the black Friday 100 years before on which President John Fitzgerald Kennedy was assassinated.

His study will bring him to Lee Harvey Oswald, a 24-year-old malcontent, who was accused of the assassination but was murdered before being brought to trial.

He also may come across the name of Mrs. Marguerite Claverie Oswald.

The gray-haired, 56-year-old practical nurse is Oswald's mother.

She, too, is likely to be in the history book because any inquiry into the nature of her son must turn to the person who played the greatest role in shaping him. That person is Mrs. Oswald.

"Any guilt I have for making him what he was, I will accept," she says. "But this is not for the assassination. I do not care what the FBI says, or what any special commission or court may say."



MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD

—AP Wirephoto

"He did not have a trial. He did not have his day in court. I heard him say on television, the same as millions of others heard him, 'I did not kill anyone. I did not kill anyone.' I know he never did it. I know my son."

The death of her son is another burden in a life littered

with millstones, according to her recounting.

Life began for her in New Orleans on July 19, 1907, born to Dora and John Claverie. At the age of 2½, she was left motherless.

Little is known of the 22 years following, and she evades discussing her childhood and young womanhood. This, apparently, is something she is saving—along with many other facts of her life—for a projected book. But in 1929, she became the wife of a man named Pic.

"I was with Mr. Pic two and a half years," she says, referring to him in formal language. "I became with child, but he didn't want children. I was three months pregnant when I left him. Mr. Pic voluntarily supported me and the baby, John E. Pic, until the child was 18."

(John E. Pic is an Air Force sergeant of 14 years service, now stationed at Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex., where he is a laboratory technician at the 1,000-bed Wilford Hall Air Force Hospital. In statements after the President's assassination it was brought out that Sergt. Pic had seen his half-brother only once in 11 years. He has said nothing publicly about his brother or mother since.)

Married Salesman

John Pic was born in January, 1932, and about 18 months later his mother married Robert Edward Lee Oswald, a salesman for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

"R. E. Oswald was named after Gen. Robert E. Lee," she explains. "It was the same name we gave our first child, Robert Edward Lee Oswald, Jr." He was born in April, 1934.

(Robert Edward Lee Oswald, Jr., works for the Acme Brick Co., in Denton, Tex., where he lives with his family. He was at the side of his mother when Lee Oswald first was brought into the case. But now he has nothing to say, expressing neither remorse nor anger for his slain brother.

✓
Belmont ✓
Mohr ✓
Casper ✓
Callahan ✓
Conrad ✓
DeLoach ✓
Evans ✓
Gale ✓
Rosen ✓
Sullivan ✓
Tavel ✓
Trotter ✓
Tele Room ✓
Holmes ✓
Gandy ✓

B. W. F.

Lib
105-82555

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964

DEC 5 1963

64 JAN 11 1964

"I'll let the official record say whatever it wants when it comes out. That will be my statement. Whatever it says would be the same as if I were saying it."

"I became with child in early 1939," Mrs. Oswald says. "I was in my seventh month when Mr. Oswald died of coronary thrombosis."

The infant born October 18, 1939, in New Orleans was named Lee Harvey Oswald.

Left Penniless

"I was left penniless, with three boys," she says. (However, there was \$3,500 in insurance). "Mr. Oswald had started paying in social security which was just beginning, but I got only a few hundred dollars which he paid in."

With the insurance money and some cash from the sale of her home, she was able to hold out, staying home to care for her children. But then times turned hard for her, and when the war started she went to work. John Pic and Robert Oswald were placed in a Lutheran home for children where, she now says, they received "a wonderful religious education."

Lee, the baby, stayed with her and was cared for by her sister and whoever else she could get to babysit. When Lee reached the age of 3, he, too, went into the home, remaining there until he was 5.

"That was when I married Mr. Edward K. Eckdahl, who made \$10,000 a year and had an expense account. We lived in Fort Worth. Lee was with me. After a few months I planned to file suit for divorce but delayed it because I did not want to take Lee out of school. While I was waiting, Mr. Eckdahl got a divorce from me."

Married Three Times

She shook her head in sad wonder. "I'd been married three times and altogether had husbands for only 8 years," she says.

She has a snapshot of her three boys during this period of which she is inordinately proud. All three are smiling and apparently happy.

Another shows Lee as a teenager, standing before an animal pen in the Bronx Zoo, in New York. She had raised her roots from Fort Worth to move to New York to be near Robert, who had married and was there in the armed services.

"Lee was such a fine, high-class boy," she says. "He didn't waste time with comic books and trashy things. On Sundays, I'd take him to church and then we'd have lunch somewhere and go to the zoo (he knew the names of every animal there), and to the planetarium (he just knew everything about stars) and to the museums."

This idyllic picture of mother-son relationship jars with less romantic official documents such as described in Docket No. 2378, Bronx Domestic Relations Court, which said that 13-year-old Lee had schizophrenic tendencies and was potentially dangerous.

Ignored Court Order

Nor does it agree with the recollection of John Carro, who was Lee's probation officer from April, 1953, to January, 1954. Mr. Carro said Mrs. Oswald refused to consider her son anything more than a truant, balked at aid from welfare agencies, ignored a court order that Lee receive psychiatric treatment.

What does she say to this now?

She doesn't have a direct comment. The answer is contained in her conviction that as a mother she, and only she, could know her son.

In her three-room, \$30-a-month bungalow at 2220 Thomas place, Mrs. Oswald makes it clear that she has strength to see through to the end of every calamity. She says:

"I have to face this alone. But I will do it. I have always faced life. I have been exploited since childhood. But there has been no turning away. I have faith. I do not question the will of God."

And yet there is something about her demeanor that suggests she has been cast in a role than despite its tragic overtones and its tragic cost has had another importance for her.

The television set on a wheel-cart in her living room was on as she talked, and she became anxious as "Truth or Consequences" came to an end. The news came on then, and after some reporting of Washington and international events, the scene turned to Fort Worth and a previous interview with her.

Intensely Interested

She called to three Secret Service agents who were on duty at her home and said, "You all want to see me on television?"

She watched herself with quiet absorption, the intensity of her interest paralleling that of a starlet seeing a screening that might lead to a big contract.

"That has been about the first show that I've been able to see," she said. "Yesterday, I had 18 interviews and dozens of telephone calls and all sorts of visitors. I'm just exhausted. I haven't even had time to read the papers."

"I haven't read all the letters so far. With those that came today there are 239, and the Secret Service which has read them will tell you not one is critical. All told, I've had \$117 in donations, mostly mothers giving me "Sugar Bowl money," but also a \$50 check from a doctor and \$25 from someone else."

Quick Fame

Whatever history may record of Mrs. Oswald, it became crystal clear shortly after high noon that Mrs. Oswald would know the short personal history of quick fame.

The newspapermen had all gone. And now the three Secret Service men pulled out, without telling her in advance.

Mrs. Oswald pursued the agents across the porch to the walk, with a complaint.

"I want those files," she told them, referring to records kept by the agents of all persons who had come to interview her.

She then said, "I'm left all alone. I'm a woman all alone and no one to help me. You can't take those from me. . . . Those records are my records."

Crowds Are Gone

The agents explained that they had compiled the list of callers, and the list was their property.

And she made the awful discovery that comes to all who get caught in the bright glare of public attention. The light shines all too briefly and gives them little warmth—and then, quickly, coldly, the crowds are gone, the questioners vanish and all that is left is a shade-drawn room, empty and echoing the sobs of dreadful loneliness.

Her wall was capsuled in her cry:

"I'm the mother of the accused assassin and people don't care about me."

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

1964 *Burger*

UPI-212

(OSWALD)

NEW YORK--THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION (ACLU) TODAY CHARGED THAT ACCUSED PRESIDENTIAL ASSASSIN LEE HARVEY OSWALD--FATALLY SHOT WHILE IN POLICE CUSTODY--"WOULD HAVE BEEN DEPRIVED OF ALL OPPORTUNITY TO RECEIVE A FAIR TRIAL" HAD HE LIVED.

IN A STATEMENT RELEASED BY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR JOHN DE J. FEMPERTON, THE ACLU DESCRIBED THE EVENTS FOLLOWING THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY AS MARKED BY "GROSS DEPARTURES FROM CONSTITUTIONAL STANDARDS."

THE ACLU SAID THE "CONDUCT OF THE POLICE AND PROSECUTING OFFICIALS IN DALLAS, UNDER PRESSURE FROM THE PUBLIC AND NEWS MEDIA," DENIED OSWALD HIS RIGHTS.

UNDER THE BEST OF CIRCUMSTANCES, THE ENORMITY OF THE CRIME, WHICH SO ENFLAMED THE COMMUNITY, WOULD HAVE MADE IT VERY DIFFICULT TO FIND AN UNBIASED JURY," THE ACLU SAID. "BUT THE VAST PUBLICITY IN WHICH THE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS PARTICIPATED MADE IT SIMPLY IMPOSSIBLE FOR OSWALD TO HAVE RECEIVED A FAIR TRIAL ON ANY OF THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM."

THE ACLU SAID IT SUPPORTED THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION HEADED BY CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN TO INVESTIGATE THE ASSASSINATION.
 12/5--N902PES

DEC 9 6 15 PM '64

(Lib)

81-190-A

NOT RECORDED
 128 JAN 7 1964

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-19

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Woman Gratified at Sum Raised for Oswald Widow

West Texas Bureau of The News
FORT WORTH, Texas — Mrs. Shirley P. Williamson feels she can close the books on her first venture to raise funds for a needy family.

Her goal for the stranded Russian widow of Lee Harvey Oswald and her two small daughters was \$2,000.

Wednesday, she reported having collected more than \$6,000.

Most of it came from Dallas, she said. About \$4,000 was turned over to her by the Dallas police department.

Secret Service agents guarding the non-English-speaking Marina Oswald at an undisclosed place, have daily picked up the offerings.

"It is such a boost to me, since the first day totaled \$17," the 25-year-old mother of four said.

She said Secret Service agents told her that Marina was "stunned" over the sudden flood of funds.

"The agents said Marina didn't realize that the American people would come to her aid so quickly and so strongly," Mrs. Williamson said.

"She has regained her faith in Americans, whom she has long admired," agents told Mrs. Williamson.

Mrs. Williamson started the fund after she offered to contribute a small amount herself.

"I just couldn't believe Americans could leave her stranded alone, with nowhere to turn except back to Russia and communism," the attractive mother said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

8 "The Dallas
Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 12/5/63

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: Jack B. Krueger
ASSASSINATION OF
PRES. JOHN F.

Character: KENNEDY, 11/22/63
or AFO

Classification:

Submitting Office: Dallas

66 JAN 9 1964

REC-46

EX-108

105-82555-A-
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Officers Quit Guarding Mrs. Marguerite [Oswald]

Staff Special to The News

FORT WORTH, Texas — Secret Service agents and Sheriff Lon Evans' deputies removed their around-the-clock guard from the home of Mrs. Marguerite Oswald Wednesday.

The officers had guarded Mrs. Oswald since her 24-year-old son, Lee Harvey Oswald, was accused of murdering President Kennedy and Officer J. D. Tippit in Dallas Nov. 22.

As Secret Service agents left the Arlington Heights home, Mrs. Oswald ran toward them and shouted a complaint.

"I want those files," she shouted. "You can't take them from me. They belong to me."

Agents said Mrs. Oswald referred to a list of callers they had compiled. Terming the list government property, they refused to give it to her.

Evans commented:

"We feel we've given her all the protection to which she is entitled. We can't keep officers at her home forever, and we decided it wouldn't be fair to taxpayers to keep them there any longer."

A Secret Service spokesman said the agent believes Mrs. Oswald no longer is in any danger.

The sheriff said also that he will not join police in guarding Oswald's grave in Rose Hill Cemetery. Relatives buried the assassination suspect there after Jack Ruby shot him in the basement of the Dallas Police Building and Police Chief Cato Hightower stationed officers in the cemetery to protect the grave from desecration.

"Cato can't keep his men there forever, but they (Oswald's family) needn't ask us to station men in the cemetery," Evans continued. "We urged them to bury Oswald in a secret grave, but they wouldn't do it." Evans said Oswald's wife and children are no longer in a motel near Arlington, where they were guarded by Secret Service agents and his deputies. The sheriff said he doesn't know their whereabouts.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

8 "The Dallas
Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 12/5/63

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: Jack B. Krueger
ASSASSINATION OF
PRES. JOHN F.
KENNEDY, 11/22/63

Character: AFO
or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Dallas

105-82555-A-

NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 7 1964

File 5-6
105-82555-

86 JAN 8 1964

'Tell Me, Am I Insane?' - Ruby

Mohr _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen ☒ _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

By Ronnie Dugger
 Special to The Washington Post

DALLAS, Dec. 4 — When Jack Ruby's spiritual adviser visited him in his cell here, Ruby broke down crying "every three minutes," and at one point, when the question of his psychiatric examination came up, he looked at Rabbi Hillel E. Silverman and said, "Tell me, am I insane?"

Ruby is a member of the Shearith Israel, the large conservative Jewish congregation in Dallas. Dr. Silverman has visited with him twice since he was locked up for killing Lee Harvey Oswald.

"All he remembers is seeing a crowd of people, and Oswald; and Oswald was just leering, there was a smirk on his face, and he just lost his head—as an American, he just had to shoot the man that shot the President," Dr. Silverman said.

"I'm convinced it was not premeditated." He saw crowds, he saw people around, he saw this man, this assassin, the man had a smirk on his face, as if he was proud of what he did."

Ruby told him, Dr. Silverman said, "I kept thinking of Mrs. Kennedy coming back for the trial, and the poor children." Ruby never mentioned to Dr. Silverman, as an element in his motivation, indignation against Communists. Ruby's defense lawyer, Tom Howard, has been quoted alluding to such feelings.

Doubts Rightist Link

"It would be awfully convenient if he, Ruby, represented the right wing, but I'm afraid it just wasn't that way," Dr. Silverman said.

"To me, he was very shallow intellectually. I don't think he knew the difference between a Republican and a Democratic platform. All he knew was he loved Kennedy, he loved Eisenhower, he loved every President — it was a symbol of his America.

"It's incredible that there could be any connection

Visiting Rabbi Says He Recalls Only Crowd, 'Leering' Oswald

between Ruby and the Communists, Ruby and Oswald, or Ruby and the right wing."

A related conclusion is stated here also by the first trial assistant in the District Attorney's office, Bill Alexander, to whom a large role in Ruby's prosecution will be assigned, if Ruby is tried. "As of this point, I don't know of anything to connect the guy with Oswald," Alexander said.

Ruby was not deeply religious, but was sentimentally so, Dr. Silverman said. He did not attend weekly services, but went to the temple on two or three religious holidays a year. When, four or five years ago, his father died, he attended 20-minute memorial services at the synagogue every morning and evening for 11 straight months. That was when Rabbi Silverman came to know him.

Congregation Member

"He is a member of this congregation. I'm not proud of that fact," Dr. Silverman said. "It's a dastardly crime by a person who was obviously deranged."

A bachelor, Ruby had a "morbidity attraction" for dogs and once drove by Dr. Silverman's house with six little dachshunds in the back of his car. Apparently he wished he had some children. "He suffered a tremendous emotional instability," Dr. Silverman contended, illustrating this with this story:

On Jewish New Year's this year, one of the high holy days, about two months ago, Ruby called the Rabbi, "crying on the telephone," because he and his sister-in-law had a spat, and asked the Rabbi to intervene for him with her. He did, and the next day they had made up.

Ruby was not exactly a status-seeker, but a seeker of "the plaudits of the crowd,"

Dr. Silverman said. Raised in abject poverty in a tough part of Chicago, and failing to finish high school, he lusted after notoriety, and "he wanted to be a martyr," Dr. Silverman said.

People have been writing him on his deed and even sending him money for his legal defense. "His mind is not working," Dr. Silverman said, citing, as an example, his request that the Rabbi see that instead of sending money to help in his defense, his admirers buy advertisements in their local newspapers saying "that they approve of what he's done and that he's done the American thing."

At Divine Service

Rabbi Silverman saw Ruby at divine services Friday night after the assassination. "You could see tears. He was very disturbed, you could see," he said. Ruby told him he had been very upset in conversations with his sister and by watching the television on the assassination; that he had closed his own two clubs and asked other operators why they did not close theirs.

Ruby was most concerned with what people, and what the Rabbi, particularly, thought of him. "I tried to comfort him, first of all," Dr. Silverman said.

He told Ruby that he had deprived the Government of an opportunity to bring Oswald to trial, and that this was not right. "It didn't occur to him. It wouldn't occur to a man like him," Dr. Silverman said.

105-82533-2
 NOT RECORDED
 141 DEC 19 1963

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date 12-5-63

FILE 511818

52100 27

Speculation was abroad, too, Dr. Silverman told Ruby, that he had some tieup with Oswald or Communists. He quoted Ruby: "I don't know these people. I have no Communist background. I'll swear on this Bible that you gave me."

"He was in a terrible emotional state," Dr. Silverman said. "Every three minutes he would start to cry, and then he would say that he did the patriotic thing. He thought he was doing the American thing . . . This guy has a kind of a hero complex."

He had read a column linking him to some Chicago underground characters. "He said 'It's fantastic. I don't know these people,'" Dr. Silverman said.

No Reply from Chicago

Dallas police wrote Chicago police on Nov. 25, sending them Ruby's fingerprints and picture and asking for his record there, but have not received a reply so far.

Ruby's record with the Dallas police has been exaggerated. According to police information, he was accused in 1949 of disturbing the peace; in 1953 of carrying a concealed weapon; and in 1954, of a technical liquor offense, per-

mitting consumption of beer after hours.

No disposition is shown of the 1949 case; Texas law permits a businessman to carry a gun if he is going home from his place of business with money on him; the liquor case should not have been filed in the first place, because no one saw anyone consuming the unfinished bottle of beer in question, according to information here.

This year he was arrested in connection with a case of simple assault. Nothing came of the matter.

"Jack blew in here in 1947," Alexander said. He ran a couple of lounges "wide open" for a while, but then decided to cooperate with the police while maintaining a tough-guy atmosphere to attract customers, Alexander continued.

"You can't exactly say he was a stool pigeon, but if a character drifted into his place, he would call the police," Alexander said. Nightly one or two police cars would stop by his place. Alexander thought Ruby had probably "avoided some problems" because of his cooperativeness.

Would Make Free Beer

Ruby would make a grand entrance at the boxing matches after the preliminaries, when the lights were up, and would invite police and newspapermen to his place for free beer, Alexander said. "The police wouldn't go. The press would," Alexander contended.

Alexander confirmed that Ruby was in the hallway Friday when Oswald was brought through it. "I saw him," Alexander said. Thus, had he been of a mind, Ruby could have tried to shoot Oswald Friday instead of Sunday, when he did shoot him.

How did he get in? "He's got a pocketful of credentials," Alexander speculated. As to Ruby's motive in shooting Oswald, Alexander, one of his prosecutors, said, "I think he thought he was going to be a national hero." The contention that Ruby was temporarily insane is "pure baloney" in the judgment of the Dallas prosecutor, who had just spent \$25 for two books on psychology.

A club operator who has known Ruby for years adopts an attitude as skeptical as Alexander's. The club man asked why, if Ruby so loved Mr. Kennedy, was he placing a business ad at the Dallas Morning News at the time of the President's motorcade in Dallas.

The old associate of Ruby's jeered an interpretation that Ruby could have been actuated by distress about the assassination. "Jack Ruby is for Jack Ruby," he said.

Several Dallas people who met Ruby casually said he had made a fairly good impression on them. One said he was not ostentatious; another, that he was almost shy. Yet a third casual acquaintance saw him as "a typical Chicago fellow down here to run a night club."

Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Mexico Bares Oswald Data

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 4 (AP). —United States Ambassador Thomas C. Mann says the Mexican government is turning over to the United States all facts of its investigation of the visit to Mexico by Lee Oswald, the man accused of assassinating President Kennedy.

"I am glad to say that the co-operation of the Mexican government has been excellent in all respects and that I appreciate its help," he said yesterday.

The Interior Ministry, meanwhile, confirmed many details of Oswald's trip to Mexico on September 26, when he entered through Nuevo Laredo, and October 3, when he left.

Investigation showed that Oswald came alone by bus, arriving in the capital on September 27. He checked into a cheap hotel near the bus terminal, and the following day went to the Cuban Consulate to seek a visa to visit Russia by way of Cuba.

Told that obtaining a visa would take several weeks, he left the consulate in anger and, the government said, later tried to get a Soviet visa. Again he was told there would be a delay of probably several weeks.

A Mexican employe of the Cuban Consulate was detained and questioned by Mexican police, touching off a strong Cuban protest. The Mexican Foreign Ministry rejected the protest and ordered it returned to Cuban Foreign Minister Raul Roa.

The Cuban Ambassador to Mexico later said the incident was closed.

Lee Harvey Oswald
 IS-R

File
 5-88

105-82555

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
 128 JAN 13 1964

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star A5 _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date 12-4-63

82 JAN 13 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

MISSISSIPPI NOTEBOOK

By TOM ETHRIDGE



'Heaven Moves In Mysterious Ways'

CLERGYMEN SAY that everything is part of God's plan, that Heaven moves in mysterious ways His wonders to perform, and that the Lord's will must be done.

Thus, the tragic death of President Kennedy could have been part of God's plan—perhaps a dramatic means of awakening Americans to the ruthless nature of Communists who would overthrow our Republic.

Proof that the nation needed awakening has been furnished by the late President's own brother, among other leaders who have underrated the Red threat and the utter depravity of its adherents.

Robert F. Kennedy, head of the Justice Department which is supposedly our chief bulwark against Communist subversion, went on record a year or so ago as publicly declaring that Communism in the U. S. is "virtually powerless to harm our government."

Yet a "harmless" Communist has murdered an American President.

John F. Kennedy would probably be alive today if his brother had spent less time rounding up minority bloc votes and more time round-

ing up dangerous subversives.

Assassin Oswald, for instance, should have been under close surveillance instead of roaming at large with a high-powered rifle. Putting Communists on the honor system has resulted in the destruction of an American President, and could in time destroy the American Republic.

Venomous contempt has been manifested toward the nation's conservative element, but the Dallas tragedy should be a grim lesson for those "liberals" who have opposed right-wing demands for stronger internal security measures.

Let those who have ridiculed those demands search their souls now to see if they, personally, are not in some measure responsible for the fact that a Communist has been free to slay the Chief Executive of the United States.

Let those misguided left-wingers who have opposed anti-Red investigations as "witch hunts" and favored abolition of the House Committee On Un-American Activities confess a share of personal guilt for Oswald's Freedom to Assassinate.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 10-A

THE CLARION LEDGER
JACKSON, MISS.

Date: 12/4/63

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: Assassination of
President John F.
Kennedy

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 62-109060

Submitting Office: New Orleans

5 JAN 15 1964

7-6 5-108
105-82555

105-82555-A-
NOT RECORDED
12 JAN 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Gun Experts Dispute Doubters; Say Assassin Could Fire Fast

By FRED POWLEDGE

Special to The New York Times

DALLAS, Dec. 3—Skeptics who have expressed doubt that an assassin could have fired three times on President John F. Kennedy within five or five and one-half seconds seem to have been led into a mathematical trap.

From motion pictures of the President's assassination taken here on Nov. 22, authorities have concluded that the three shots were fired over a period of five to five and one-half seconds. But that period is calculated from the moment when the first bullet was fired.

Thus, the rifle experts say, the assassin had five to five and one-half seconds in which to fire not three shots, but only the two remaining shots—a relatively easy task for a man familiar with a bolt-action rifle.

The rifle experts also say that before the first bullet was fired the assassin had an undetermined number of seconds to find and hold the President in his telescopic sights.

These seconds before the first shot, the experts say, have not been taken account of by persons who have shown doubt that Lee H. Oswald, the accused assassin, had time enough to fire his rifle three times and still strike a moving target.

George B. Whittington of Amarillo, Tex., who was president of the National Rifle Association in 1958 and 1959, commented on this today. Reached by telephone in Washington, Mr. Whittington said:

"The man starts the interval himself with the first shot. Therefore, if the interval is five seconds, as some people say it was, he has to fire two shots in five seconds, not three shots. "It is possible, and it can easily be done. It's no trick at all."

Authorities also have made tests with small-caliber rifles. These indicated that a man could fire three shots within five seconds.

Further evidence—which also tends to discount the notion of another assassin—shows that all three bullets came from the same rifle. This was the 6.5 mm. Mannlicher-Carcano that Oswald ordered last spring from a mail-order store and that bore his finger and palm prints after the assassination.

The ballistics evidence was developed during a test on the weapon at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory in Washington. The result of the test was announced two days after the assassination on the

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

18

NEW YORK TIMES

Date: 12/4/63
Edition: LATE CITY
Author: FRED POWLEDGE
Editor: TURNER CATLEDGE
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

UNDER INVESTIGATION

Character: AFO

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: NYO

105-82555-A-
NOT RECORDED
122 JAN 16 1964

NOV 10 1964

day Oswald was slain by a Dallas citizen.

At no time since the assassination have authorities indicated that there was more than one man involved in the shooting. But some persons have continually expressed skepticism that one man could have fired the three bullets so rapidly.

The first and third bullets, said authorities, struck the President. Either could have killed him. The second bullet missed the President but struck and wounded Gov. John B. Connally Jr. of Texas, who was riding with Mr. Kennedy.

Oswald also was accused of slaying a Dallas policeman, J. D. Tippit, while fleeing the scene of the assassination. The police said today that Mr. Tippit had been cruising along in a patrol car when he saw Oswald and tried to stop him.

Mr. Tippit's police radio had broadcast an alarm for the suspected murderer.

As authorities reconstructed the scene from reports of three witnesses, Mr. Tippit had stepped from his car to question Oswald when Oswald pulled out a .38-caliber revolver and shot the policeman three times.

The police said today that in areas where few crimes are committed, such as the Oak Cliff District where Mr. Tippit encountered Oswald, one policeman drives a patrol car alone in the daytime.

After the second shooting, passers-by saw Oswald hasten into an empty lot. He threw away his jacket, which he had picked up a few minutes before at his rented room, and removed the three empty cartridges from his revolver.

Oswald then walked down West Jefferson Street. When a police car sped by, its siren screaming, he stepped into the doorway of a shoe store.

The manager of the store, Johnny C. Brewer, watched Oswald walk down the street and into a motion-picture house six or seven doors away. Mr. Brewer went to the theater and told Mrs. Julie Postal, the cashier, about Oswald.

Mrs. Postal called the police. They entered the theater within a few minutes.

Later, they recounted that Oswald had risen and cried, "this is it," and then pulled out the revolver. He attempted to fire at a policeman, they said, but the weapon failed to fire. Then Oswald was subdued and taken to the jail.

WARREN PROBE ON TOMORROW

30

By Stuart H. Loory
Of The Herald Tribune Staff

WASHINGTON.

Chief Justice Earl Warren and the six other members of the commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy will hold an organizational meeting tomorrow in the National Archives.

They will gather in the conference room of the building, which houses the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and all the nation's most important documents, to lay plans for producing their own study of great historical importance.

The commission's work will begin as the FBI winds up its study of President Kennedy's slaying and the subsequent murder of Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin, by Jack Ruby in the Dallas police headquarters.

The FBI findings will go to Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, who is expected to return to work today for the first time since his brother's assassination. Mr. Kennedy will in turn transmit them to President Johnson.

It is believed that the White House will not make the entire report public immediately but will instead release a summary and then

give the thousands of pages of raw material on which the findings were based to the Warren commission.

Meanwhile, Sen. Kenneth B. Keating, R., N.Y., acting on his own initiative, will introduce a bill today empowering the commission to subpoena witnesses and documents. That power can be granted only by Congress and the Senator assumes it will be necessary, a spokesman said.

As expected, the FBI report will say that Oswald acted alone in planning and executing the assassination Nov. 22. It will also say Ruby similarly acted alone in murdering Oswald two days later in the basement of the Dallas police station.

President Johnson appointed the Warren commission last Friday to head off the possibility of several investigations developing in Congress.

In addition to the Chief Justice, he named to the commission Sens. Richard B. Russell, D. Ga., and John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky., Reps. Hale Boggs, D., La., and Gerald R. Ford R., Mich.; John J. McCloy, retired banker, and Allen W. Dulles, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

file 5/10/63
105-82555
See file Oswald

105-82555-7
NOT RECORDED
141 DEC 16 1963

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune 30 _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

DEC 4

DEC 4 1963

59
59 DEC 9 1963

AD 91 Mexico Bares Oswald Data

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 4 (AP).

—United States Ambassador Thomas C. Mann says the Mexican government is turning over to the United States all facts of its investigation of the visit to Mexico by Lee Oswald, the man accused of assassinating President Kennedy.

"I am glad to say that the co-operation of the Mexican government has been excellent in all respects and that I appreciate its help," he said yesterday.

The Interior Ministry, meanwhile, confirmed many details of Oswald's trip to Mexico on September 26, when he entered through Nuevo Laredo, and October 3, when he left.

Investigation showed that Oswald came alone by bus, arriving in the capital on September 27. He checked into a cheap hotel near the bus terminal, and the following day went to the Cuban Consulate to seek a visa to visit Russia by way of Cuba.

Told that obtaining a visa would take several weeks, he left the consulate in anger and, the government said, later tried to get a Soviet visa. Again he was told there would be a delay of probably several weeks.

A Mexican employee of the Cuban Consulate was detained and questioned by Mexican police, touching off a strong Cuban protest. The Mexican Foreign Ministry rejected the protest and ordered it returned to Cuban Foreign Minister Raul Roa.

The Cuban Ambassador to Mexico later said the incident was closed.

Admiral _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Brum
Jan 10
105-82555
File 5 - Enl

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

105-72555-A

NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964

DEC 7 1963

93

34 JAN 8 1964

Assassination Probers

Meet Thursday

Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The first meeting of the Presidential Commission that will investigate the assassination of President Kennedy will be held Thursday morning.

Chief Justice Earl Warren, chairman of the Commission, announced late yesterday that the group will meet in closed session at 10 a.m. in the conference room of the National Archives.

The Chief Justice said Commission members will discuss organizational plans and study the manner in which the investigation should proceed.

The Commission was established by President Johnson last Friday to look into the circumstances around both the assassination of Mr. Kennedy and the death of his suspected assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, two days later.

Justice Department Report

In addition to the Chief Justice, the Commission members are Sens. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.) and John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.), Reps. Hale Boggs (D-La.) and Gerald R. Ford (R-Mich.), former CIA

director Allen W. Dulles and New York banker John J. McCloy.

Presumably, the Commission will receive later this week the report the Justice Department is preparing on the assassination. The Department, which is assembling that report from the investigations of the FBI and other government agencies, will present it first to President Johnson. He may make some of the factual material public or he may turn the entire document over to the Commission.

News dispatches from Dallas reported that Texas Attorney General Waggoner Carr said the state Court of Inquiry into the assassination may begin late this month. He has named Dallas District Attorney Henry Wade and Houston attorney Leon Jaworski to assist him in interrogating witnesses. Jaworski, who participated as a prosecutor in the Nuremburg trials after World War II, is scheduled to prosecute the Federal Government's contempt case against Mississippi Governor Ross Barnett if it goes to trial.

To Call Witnesses

Carr said witnesses will be subpoenaed and questioned under oath in the state inquiry, which will be held

either in Dallas or in Austin, the state capitol. Carr said he had been told the Presidential Commission will not call witnesses, United Press International reported.

It now appears that both investigations may have completed most of their work before Jack Ruby is tried on a charge of murdering Oswald.

Judge Joe B. Brown of the State District Court in Dallas yesterday postponed Ruby's trial from Dec. 9 to Feb. 3. Both Wade, who will prosecute Ruby, and Tom Howard,

who will defend him, told the Judge they need more time to prepare their cases. Howard said he plans to request a pre-trial sanity hearing for Ruby.

Meanwhile, Federal investigators are trying to wind up their fact-finding missions.

Soviet Material No Help

It was learned yesterday that the material supplied by the Soviet Embassy to the State Department last week contained almost nothing help-

ful in establishing the motives of Oswald.

The material, turned over at the initiative of the Soviet government, contained such things as the formal documents Oswald completed for his entry into the Soviet Union, his stay there and his return to the United States.

It was also learned that the FBI is trying to interview every person who stayed in the Dallas YMCA during two days in early October. Oswald checked into the YMCA on October 2. Ruby frequented the same YMCA.

The Washington Post and Times Herald D 9
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

NOT RECORDED
M1 DEC 19 1963

DEC 4 1963

XEROX

DEC 9 1963

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-82555

OSWALD

105-82555

Section SUB A-4

COPY 2

H. G.
Trine

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

A Secret Agent?

Did Oswald buildup oddball image to fool FBI?

Views of a security expert

Edward Ellis Smith, former Army, State Department and Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) security-intelligence officer, believes accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald was a trained Soviet agent, although not acting on orders

when he shot President John F. Kennedy.

In the last of a series of exclusive articles in today's Times, Smith speculates on Oswald's espionage assignment after returning to the United States from Russia.

book on a crowded public library shelf or a post office box registered under an alias.

Other agents, perhaps working in the defense and space installations, forwarded information to the "dead drop" serviced by Oswald. He in turn passed it on elsewhere, Smith speculates.

FALSE NAME

He observes Oswald maintained a post office box in Dallas under the alias "A. Hidell." It was to "A. Hidell" and that very same post office box that

By JOHN KEPLINGER
(Last of four articles)

Once back on American soil in mid-1962, Lee Harvey Oswald began drifting about from place to place and job to job, trailing an image of a rabble-rouser and unreformed Marxist.

After a fling at passing out "Fair Play for Cuba" literature on New Orleans street corners, he finally settled down in Dallas.

He landed a job with the Texas School Book Depository, and rented a room in town, commuting to the suburbs on weekends to visit his wife and child.

Oswald was home after 2½ years in Russia. How he managed his international travels so easily, returning home with a Russian bride, has opened the gates to a flood of speculation by Edward Ellis Smith.

Smith, 42, of 1849 Webster St., Palo Alto, is a former U.S. security-intelligence officer with service in the Army, State Department and Central Intelligence Agency.

In his career, he has spent several years in Moscow, speaks Russian fluently and was the first full-time State Department security officer of the American Embassy in Moscow.

TRAINED AGENT

Smith has concluded from the known facts of Oswald's life from 1959 to 1963 that the accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy was a trained Soviet agent.

He does not believe, however, that the dastardly act was committed on orders of the Kremlin.

Smith, who is not lacking in knowledge of undercover work, believes Oswald's assignment was routine and that it proved extremely frustrating to him. Oswald was in a hurry. He demanded action.

Smith has little doubt, either, that Oswald was mentally unbalanced, probably a schizoid personality — a type not unusual in undercover work.

Oswald went to Dallas, near the center of many space and defense installations, perhaps to "service a dead drop," Smith believes. A "dead drop" is a place — sometimes a rock, a

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

19 Palo Alto Times

Palo Alto, Calif.

Date: 4-17-64
Edition: Eve.
Author: John Keplinger
Editor: Alexander Bodi
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: SF
☐ Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED
46 MAY 13 1964

MAY 10 1964

a mail-order rifle was sent from Chicago.

In order to operate without detection, Oswald had to have a "cover." According to Smith that "cover" or "legend building," as the Russians call it, began to take shape before he left the Soviet Union.

It began to take shape when Oswald wrote letters to his mother, to a conservative Texas senator and to the secretary of the Navy, expressing dissatisfaction with life in the Soviet Union and a desire to return to the place of his birth.

But once he arrived, Oswald immediately began giving the impression he was "nutty as a fruitcake . . . a rabble-rouser . . . a drifter . . . a nut." This was part of his "cover," Smith believes.

Oswald must have come under FBI scrutiny on his return in mid-1962, Smith assumes. It is possible Oswald was subject to federal prosecution for using a pretext to get out of the Marines in 1959, for passing military information to the Russians and for claiming he had never sworn allegiance to another country when he renewed his American passport in 1962.

NO PROSECUTION

All these things he did, according to Smith, but the Justice Department, headed by Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, did not prosecute.

Smith further assumes the FBI was satisfied Oswald was some kind of "nut," who did not warrant a 24-hour "tail." However, he was required to report, much like a prison parolee, to an FBI agent every six months for an interview. He carried the name of a Dallas FBI agent in his notebook, Smith recalls.

Time wore on and Oswald became more and more impatient with his passive role. He grew resentful. He probably hadn't heard from his superiors in a long time. He began to feel ignored. He had to do something about it.

Smith says it is not unusual for undercover agents to grow impatient.

"When Oswald's impatience got the best of him, he dashed off to Mexico City. Soviet agents are taught never to contact Rus-

sian embassies or consulates in the country in which they are operating.

"So Oswald went to the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City, even though he presumably was aware the embassy was under technical and physical surveillance.

'WHO ARE YOU?'

"He probably barged in and said, 'I'm Oswald and I want to know what's going on.' The embassy people probably replied, 'We never heard of you.'"

"Angry," Smith continues, "he went next to the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City. He may even have attempted to obtain a visa for Cuba. It is well known there are several high-ranking Soviet intelligence people in Cuba. But,

again, Oswald apparently was brushed off."

Then, says Smith, "This was it. This was when Oswald probably decided, 'I'll show them. I'll make them take notice of Lee Harvey Oswald.'"

He returned to Dallas. By October it was officially announced President Kennedy would visit the city on Nov. 22. A few days before the visit, Dallas newspapers printed the route the President's motorcade would follow.

The motorcade would pass directly in front of the Texas School Depository where Oswald was employed.

Oswald traced the route on a map he kept in his rented room. On Nov. 21, he unexpectedly ar-

rived at the suburban home where his wife was staying.

The next morning, Friday, he rode back to town with a neighbor carrying a wrapped package which he explained contained window shades.

Four years had passed since that smoggy Los Angeles day when Lee Harvey Oswald obtained a passport as the first step in a macabre journey that ended Nov. 22, 1963, on the sixth floor of an old, red-brick building in Dallas.

As an anticlimax, Oswald was shot two days later by Jack Ruby, a Dallas nightclub operator. Oswald died with a sneer on his lips, for he had divulged nothing to police.

Smith isn't out to win any converts to his view. He offers his interpretations of the facts for what they are — based on his special experience and knowledge.

Nor, he claims, is he out to bolster the views of the John Birch Society or any other extremist groups declaring the President was the victim of a Communist plot.

He notes a "sophisticated distinction" must be made between Oswald the Soviet agent and Oswald the bitter, frustrated, mentally unbalanced individual who, on his own, decided to take the life of the President of the United States.

Smith asks only that whatever the facts, whether they coincide with his conjecture or not, the American people be given all the details.



Oswald gunned down

Jack Ruby fires at point blank range, and Lee Harvey Oswald clutches himself as surprised officers react.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

A Soviet agent?

Soviet officials cut red tape fast for Lee Oswald

By JOHN KEPLINGER

(Third in a series)

Lee Havey Oswald, his Russian-born wife and child arrived in the United States in June, 1962, without fanfare.

Oswald's unheralded return home after an absence of more than 2½ years was accomplished with little difficulty — a fact that has since stimulated the curiosity of U.S. officials.

Where it has taken other Americans years of frustration to gain exit visas for loved ones in Russia, Oswald apparently experienced no such difficulty in achieving his wife's and daughter's freedom.

Perhaps the Russians just wanted to get rid of the young ex-Marine who defected to the Soviet Union in the fall of 1959, then claimed to have a change of heart.

MORE MEANING

Or, perhaps Oswald's hastily arranged departure from behind the Iron Curtain had a more significant meaning.

Edward Ellis Smith of Palo Alto, a former Army, State Department and Central Intelligence Agency security-intelligence officer who lived in Moscow several years, is of the latter opinion.

Smith has carefully reviewed Oswald's movements from 1959 until Nov. 21, 1963, the day he allegedly murdered the President of the United States.

He believes the evidence strongly points to the well-known Oswald as a trained Soviet agent, but one who acted on his own that fateful day in Dallas.

Oswald's wife, Marina, could speak little English on her arrival in the United States. She was born in Archangel, but apparently lived most of her life in Leningrad.

According to Smith, she and Oswald met in Minsk early in 1961. They began seeing each other regularly and in a few weeks were married.

Marina was no ordinary Russian peasant girl, Smith says. She was well educated, had a degree in pharmacy and was a Latin and French scholar.

Smith speculates the couple met at a Young Communist club or under some other unusual circumstances. The circumstances must have been unusual, he believes, as Oswald was supposedly only a poor sheet metal worker and she an educated Russian girl possibly related to a colonel in the Soviet intelligence service.

Soviet society is organized along caste and class lines, Smith explains. High-ranking officers in particular are very clannish. Thus, he interprets Oswald's courtship of Marina to mean the American defector was moving in circles considerably above the station of an alleged sheet metal worker.

"The very fact he was allowed to meet this girl even once demonstrates he was a very special guest of the Kremlin," Smith says.

Their marriage indicates "Oswald was moving in official circles . . . that he was on good terms with Soviet authorities . . . that he was not an 80-ruble nobody . . ." according to Smith.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

21 Palo Alto Times

Palo Alto, Calif.

Date: 4-16-64

Edition: Eve.

Author: John Keplinger

Editor: Alexander Bodi

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: SF

☐ Being Investigated

NO RECORDED

16 MAY 13 1964

They were married April 30, 1961, and by that time, Smith recalls, Oswald already had indicated his desire to return home. He finds it difficult to believe the Russians would sanction the marriage under such circumstances, unless, of course, everything had been arranged.

SUBSTANDARD

If the explanation were simpler . . . if Oswald had merely been a defector found too unstable or unpalatable for Soviet citizenship, who was thinking of returning home, then, by Soviet norms, he would have been considered "substandard . . . the scum of the earth," Smith says.

It is more logical to assume Marina was assigned to Oswald as his companion, he states.

"The most revealing piece of evidence," Smith contends, "is have been sent along with Oswald also the most incontrovertible — the Soviet exit visa given Marina and her child.

"Soviet authorities have, true enough, on occasion allowed Soviet wives of foreigners to leave Russia. In practically every case, however, the husband was a diplomat or a foreign correspondent.

"And in every case it took a great deal of doing to obtain the exit visa, including in many instances well-timed intercessions by ambassadors, ministers and even heads of state.

CONDITIONS

"Exit visas usually have been granted only when the Kremlin felt the need to demonstrate willingness to coexist peacefully," he adds. As for Oswald's plans to return to the United States, Smith argues, "There was no reason—absolutely none—for the Soviet authorities to help a Communist deserter. If they really considered Oswald to be a 'Trotskyite' or an 'enemy of the people,' as they claimed after President Kennedy's assassination, they would have refused the exit visa to Marina . . . Oswald would have gone to jail . . . Marina would not have been allowed to marry him. But not only did she get the visa, she received it with a speed that is truly unique in Soviet History."

On May 24, 1962, Oswald's

passport, still in the American Embassy in Moscow, where he left it in 1959, was renewed and Marina and their child were entered into it. They left Russia a week later.

"This exceptional speed," Smith says, "would not have occurred had the Soviet authorities just made a sort of off-hand decision to the effect: 'Oh, well, Oswald is no good, let him go, good riddance. His wife should not have married him, but let her go, too.'"

"Soviet decisions are not made in this manner. Since the exit visa was issued within one week, this can only mean the Kremlin wanted Marina to accompany Oswald.

"It was their decision — and no other — that she go!"

CONTROL

Smith reasons Marina may have been sent along with Oswald to "keep him under some sort of control, assuring knowledge of his whereabouts, or to provide him with an assistant."

He observes also that since she left relatives behind, the customary Soviet hostage arrangement was apparent.

"Whether Marina herself was indoctrinated and assigned a specific mission is of course conjectural," Smith adds. "Her inability to speak English (if true) might suggest her training was incomplete or that Soviet intelligence planned to use her in an 'innocent status.'"

"After her arrival in the U.S., she might well have become resentful of Soviet intelligence authorities, who were using her in an intelligence operation, wedding her to a person who fell far short of the ideal husband, and burdening her with two children in a completely alien atmosphere.

"Or, she may be play-acting," he further speculates. "So far, she seems to have divulged much less information than any Soviet citizen perforce possesses."

By the end of June, the Oswalds were in the United States. There were only 17 months remaining in the life of President John F. Kennedy.

(Next: Oswald's mission)



Oswald and his weapons

Lee Harvey Oswald, holding a rifle and wearing a revolver on his hip, posed for this picture about April, 1963, in the backyard of his Dallas home.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Evans _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Intelligence service career helps unravel Oswald riddle

Edward Ellis Smith, former Army, State Department and Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) security-intelligence officer, believes accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald was a trained Soviet agent, although not acting on orders when he shot President John F. Kennedy.

In the third of a series of exclusive articles in today's Times, Smith attempts to unravel the unprecedented circumstances surrounding Oswald's

marriage to a Russian girl and their hastily arranged exit from the Soviet Union.

Smith, 42, of 1849 Webster St., Palo Alto, was graduated Phi Beta Kappa from the University of West Virginia in 1939 with a degree in political science.

In World War II, he was decorated three times with the Bronze Star for valor in combat in the European theater.

After a stint with Supreme Allied Headquarters after the war, Smith was returned to the Pentagon and assigned as chief of the political-economic Russian section in G2. He studied Russian at the naval Intelligence Language School, and in 1948 was posted at the American Embassy, Moscow, as assistant military attache and assistant economic attache.

SECURITY OFFICER

In 1950, Smith returned home and was placed on detached service with an intelligence unit in the Pentagon. In 1953, as a major, he resigned from the Army, and joined the State Department as a foreign service staff officer. In 1954, he went back to Moscow as the State



OSWALD'S WIFE
Mrs. Marina Oswald

Department's first full-time security officer at the American Embassy.

In 1956, after resigning from the State Department, he joined the CIA as a specialist in Russian affairs. He quit in 1962 to embark on a new career as independent writer and lecturer.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

21 Palo Alto Times

Palo Alto, Calif.

Date: 4-16-64

Edition: Eve.

Author:

Editor: Alexander Bodi

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: SF

☐ Being Investigated

105-82555-A

NOT RECORDED

16 MAY 13 1964

53 MAY 13 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

A Soviet agent?**Evidence points to
Oswald's training by Reds**By JOHN KEPLINGER
(Second of a series)

Lee Harvey Oswald suddenly found himself in truly strange and foreign surroundings. From the giant metropolis of Moscow, he had been hastily removed to the small, bleak city of Minsk in the winter of 1959.

He had come a long way since that day in Los Angeles two months earlier when his passport application to travel abroad was approved.

He had made his way to Russia seeking Soviet citizenship in a land where the political way of life conformed with his own distorted views.

But the course of events since Oswald's arrival in Moscow in mid-October had undergone a rapid change. His hoped-for citizenship was denied him and he was moved to an out-of-the-way place.

SOVIET AGENTS

In the opinion of Edward Ellis Smith of Palo Alto, a former U.S. security-intelligence officer for the Army, State Department and Central Intelligence Agency, Oswald was at this juncture in the hands of Soviet military intelligence agents.

Smith, who has lived in Moscow and was the first full-time State Department security officer of the American Embassy there, has traced Oswald's odyssey from the time he obtained a passport in Los Angeles until the day four years later when President John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas.

Smith is convinced Oswald was a Soviet agent, but that he was not acting on orders of the Kremlin when he allegedly fired the shots that killed Kennedy.

In Minsk, Smith says, Soviet military intelligence had a big job ahead: "... to obtain every particle of information from (Oswald), not merely on electronics and call signs (Oswald had been a radio technician), but also on Marine Corps procedures ...

"An interrogation job of several months faced Soviet intelligence, especially if Oswald had been alert and had used his Marine Corps tour to prepare himself for this sort of interrogation," Smith continues.

"It is utterly inconceivable that a Soviet intelligence interrogation did not take place," he adds.

As for reports Oswald was given a low-paying (60 ruble or \$88 a month) sheet metal worker's job in Minsk, Smith is skeptical. He believes the job was simply a "cover" during the interrogation period.

RIFLE CLUB

Continuing with his analysis of Oswald's reported stay in Minsk, Smith says:

"We are told that while in Minsk Oswald joined a rifle club and practiced marksmanship. Now, there are no rifle clubs in the Soviet Union. Unless one belongs to a hunter's 'Sovkhoz' (for professional hunters), a Soviet citizen is allowed to prac-

tice shooting only within the framework of the All-Union Voluntary Society for Cooperation with the Army, Air Force and Navy—a sort of combination national guard and reserve training program.

"The point is this: These organizations are under governmental direction. Foreigners are not allowed to join them. Therefore, Oswald either was a member of a Soviet outfit or, more likely, a special arrangement was made for him so he could practice shooting."

Oswald's interrogation dragged on into the spring of 1960, Smith estimates. When it finally ended, intelligence officials, probably began debating how best to utilize him.

Did Oswald have agent potential or was he too unstable? This was one of the prime questions confronting them, Smith believes.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 Palo Alto Times

Palo Alto, Calif.

Date: 4-15-64

Edition: Eve.

Author: John Keplinger

Editor: Alexander Bodi

Title:

Character:
or

Classification:

Submitting Office: SF

☐ Being InvestigatedNOT RECORDED
46 MAY 13 1964

While waiting for a decision to be made, Oswald apparently grew impatient, a trait that was to take on disastrous proportions a few short years later, Smith believes.

Still hungering for Soviet citizenship, Oswald managed to write a letter to the Marine Corps asking that he be discharged as a reservist so he could accept Soviet citizenship. (The Marines complied with an unsatisfactory discharge.)

It is almost incredible that the letter passed Soviet censorship, Smith acknowledges, because it could have damaged Oswald's "agent potential."

There could have been some reason for the letter, but it is Smith's assessment that it got through censorship as the result of some inexplicable "snafu."

Despite this jolt, Soviet Intelligence decided to take Oswald into the fold, Smith is convinced. As evidence, he cites the following events:

—Oswald's mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, began receiving letters from Minsk in which her son dropped sly, anti-Soviet hints and made mention of a desire to return home. This represented a sudden and uncharacteristic change of heart, Smith believes.

—Oswald apparently began mixing in circles well above the station of an alleged sheet metal worker, for he met and began courting Marina Nikolayevna Prusakova, reportedly the niece of a Soviet intelligence colonel.

—In February, 1961, Oswald wrote the American Embassy in Moscow stating he wanted to renew his passport and return home.

—On April 30, 1961, Oswald married the attractive, 19-year-old Marina.

These latter two acts are especially significant and completely contradictory under Soviet conditions, Smith contends. He implies the Russians would not look kindly on an American defector supposedly intent on redefecting with a Russian wife. "The logical interpretation,"

Smith continues, "is that by this time a firm decision had been made as to what (Oswald's) mission was to be.

"Furthermore, the intelligence operators had decided to establish 'control' through a Russian wife who would leave hostages behind, who was susceptible to discipline and suitable for training, and who could be used as Oswald's assistant—among other things, for communications," Smith asserts.

In subsequent letters to his mother, Oswald requested financial aid to return home. In one letter written about December, 1961, Oswald announced he and his family would receive exit visas in February and be home about March, 1962.

It is interesting, Smith believes, that Oswald knew two months in advance when the exit visas would be granted. He states "there is no precedent for the Soviets providing such advance notice."

ASSIGNMENT

"Indeed, what would be their purpose?" he asks. "If a visa had been promised some time in December for mid-February, an assignment was involved which Oswald was to complete before leaving," Smith argues.

"No, (the assignment) was hardly a matter of sheet metal working. This precise predating would make much sense, however, if it was anticipated that Oswald would be completing a course of instruction preparing for his return to the United States as an agent."

Smith offers one further bit of evidence which he believes lends credence to the theory Oswald was trained as a Soviet agent:

In January, 1962, while still in Minsk, Oswald wrote two more letters. One was to Sen. John Tower of Texas, a conservative Republican, beseeching help for his return home, and the other was to Secretary of the Navy John Connally asking reconsideration of his unsatisfactory discharge from the

Marines."

Says Smith with a touch of cynicism:

"An American defector living in Minsk would in deadly peril contact the U.S. Navy and a conservative U.S. senator. He would have been immediately accused of attempted espionage against the Soviet Union.

"Had these letters not been cleared beforehand with Soviet security authorities, he would have been promptly arrested!"

Thus, the ground was laid for Oswald's return home.

(Next: the significance of his marriage)



Mrs. Marguerite Oswald

... sly, anti-Soviet hints.



End of mysterious journey

Accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald is tightly guarded by Dallas police.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Evans _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Expert on Soviets convinced Oswald was agent for Reds

Edward Ellis Smith, former Army, State Department and Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) security-intelligence officer, believes accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald was a trained Soviet agent, although not acting on orders when he shot President John F. Kennedy.

In the second of a series of exclusive articles in today's Times, Smith probes Oswald's unusual visit to Russia, and concludes Oswald underwent training after lengthy interrogation.

Smith, 42, of 1849 Webster St., Palo Alto, was graduated Phi Beta Kappa from the University of West Virginia in 1939 with a degree in political science. In World War II, he was decorated three times with the bronze star for valor in combat.

After a stint with Supreme Allied Headquarters after the Russian at the Naval Intelli-

war, Smith was returned to the Pentagon and assigned as chief of the political-economic Russian section in G2. He studied the Russian Language School, and in 1948 was posted at the American Embassy, Moscow, as assistant military attache and assistant economic attache.

In 1950, Smith returned home and was placed on detached service with an intelligence unit in the Pentagon. In 1953, as a major, he resigned from the Army, and joined the State Department as a foreign service staff officer. In 1954, he went back to Moscow as the State Department's first full-time security officer at the American Embassy.

In 1956, after resigning from the State Department, he joined the CIA as a specialist in Russian affairs. He quit in 1962 to embark on a new career as independent writer and lecturer.



EDWARD E. SMITH

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

25 Palo Alto Times

Palo Alto, Calif.

Date: 4-15-64
 Edition: Eve.
 Author:
 Editor: Alexander Bodi
 Title:

Character:
 or
 Classification:
 Submitting Office: SF
☐ Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED
 46 MAY 13 1964

53 MAY 19 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Evans _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Riddle of Oswald

Startling conclusions based on expert knowledge of Soviets

Edward Ellis Smith, author of the startling revelations about Lee Harvey Oswald in the series of articles beginning in today's Times, believes the accused assassin was a Soviet agent, although not acting on orders when he shot President John F. Kennedy.

Smith, 42, of 1849 Webster St., Palo Alto, is an authority on the Russian secret police and a former Army, State Department and Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) security-intelligence officer.

He possesses an extensive knowledge of Soviet affairs, speaks Russian fluently and has lived in Moscow several years, where he was the State Department's first full-time embassy security officer.

Smith began collecting all the information available about Oswald from a wide variety of publications immediately after the murder in Dallas of President Kennedy.

SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE

To this information, he has applied his own specialized knowledge of Soviet affairs, especially in the realms of security and intelligence. The results are fascinating and extremely plausible.

Smith was born on Aug. 31, 1921, in Parkersburg, W. Va. He attended public schools there and later entered West Virginia University. He was a Phi Beta

Kappa political science graduate in 1939. He also was an honor graduate in military science and tactics.

He joined the Army in 1943 and saw infantry combat in France, Germany and Austria with the 3rd Army. He was decorated with the bronze star three times for valor in ground combat. He attained the rank of captain and was an infantry commander, instructor and combat officer.

After the war, Smith served briefly in Supreme Allied Headquarters, then in 1946 was returned to the Pentagon and assigned as chief of the political-economic Russian section in G2 (intelligence).

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

19 Palo Alto Times

Palo Alto, Calif.

Date: 4-14-64

Edition: Eve.

Author:

Editor: Alexander Bodi

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: SF

☐ Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED

46 MAY 13 1964

58 MAY 19 1964

Later that year he was sent to the Naval Intelligence Language School to study Russian. In 1948, he was posted at the American Embassy, Moscow, as assistant military attache and assistant economic attache with the dual responsibility of keeping abreast of and reporting on internal military and economic developments.

Smith remained in Moscow until 1950, when he again was summoned home to the Pentagon and placed on detached service with an intelligence unit.

FOREIGN SERVICE

In 1953, Smith — then Maj. Smith — resigned his regular Army commission and entered the State Department as a foreign service staff officer. He was assigned to the office of security of the department in Washington, D.C.

Early in 1954, the State Department sent Smith back to Moscow, where he was appointed the department's first full-time security officer of the American Embassy. As such, he was responsible for the physical and personnel security of the embassy.

He returned to Washington in mid-1956, and shortly thereafter resigned his foreign service commission and joined the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency), specializing in Russian affairs.

In 1958, he was assigned to a research project at Stanford's Hoover Institution. His job was to research czarist and Soviet

police and intelligence matters. Smith resigned from the CIA in late 1962 to embark on a new career of independent writing and lecturing. He has two books in preparation now: "The Rus-

sian Secret Police," to be published this summer by the Hoover Institution, and "Stalin and the Terror" (tentative), scheduled for publication next year by a private publisher.



Edward Ellis Smith

Aug. 31, 1961, Park Lane, W. Va.
 1944-1949, 1001 1st St., P.O. Box 1001, D.C.

1950-1953, 1001 1st St., P.O. Box 1001, D.C.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Warren Attorney Returns

The Warren Commission attorney-investigator who was involved in a rift with a Dallas police officer two weeks ago was back in Dallas Tuesday.

The attorney and another commission man are to put the finishing touches on the Dallas phase of the commission's probe, officials said.

The attorney left following the complaint of a Dallas police officer to Dist. Atty. Henry Wade and other authorities that the commission man had called the officer a liar.

The officer had been a key witness in the Jack Ruby murder trial.

After the incident was reported to J. Lee Rankin, the commission's chief counsel, the attorney left Dallas.

Lee Harvey Oswald

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

10 "The Dallas
Times-Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 4-14-64
Edition: _____
Author: _____
Editor: Felix R. McKnight
Title: _____

Character: _____
or _____

Classification: _____
Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

TOP CLIPPING

DATED 4-5-64

FROM Dallas Times-Herald

MARKED FILE AND INITIALS

61 APR 28 1964

NOT RECORDED

46 APR 27 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen ☒ _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Ridge
Red

Assassination Report... By Roscoe Drummond

Danger of Partisanship

THERE is growing uneasiness in Washington over the timing of the Warren Commission report on the assassination of President Kennedy.

Within the Commission itself, headed by the forceful Chief Justice, very earnest consideration is being given to finding some way to postpone publication until after the presidential election.

The feeling of some members of the Commission is that, if the final report is as sternly critical of the security agencies of the Government as they would like it to be, it may be misused in the campaign and its detachment marred by the partisanship.

The membership of the Warren panel is diverse and bipartisan. Besides the Chief Justice it includes two Senators, two Congressmen, a former director of the CIA and another Re-



Drummond

publican who has served many Presidents.

These men have all been in public life many years. They are steeped in the Washington atmosphere and it is understandable that they should begin wondering, now that their findings are taking shape, how they can avoid entangling their report with the presidential campaign.

WHAT THE Commission is overlooking is that the national atmosphere is not a replica of the Washington atmosphere. I believe American public opinion, which responded to the horrible event of Nov. 22 with such calmness, balance and unity, will not misread or misjudge the Commission's report.

The best way for the Warren Commission to avoid getting its report entangled in the presidential campaign is to cease trying to keep it out; that is, to complete its exhaustive investigation as promptly as possible.

The worst thing to do would be to drag out the investigation and then drag

out writing the report in the hope that this will innocently stave it off until after next November.

NO AMERICAN can look back at the circumstances which surrounded and followed the assassination of President Kennedy without feeling that there was laxity in security provisions and that some very important lessons need to be drawn from this experience.

I suspect that those who will be most disappointed in the Commission's report will be the Europeans who still seem intent upon believing that the assassination just had to be "some kind of a plot," a conspiracy in which Lee Harvey Oswald was used and then silenced by Jack Ruby's bullet.

Apart from the fact of there being no evidence of conspiracy, Americans find it even harder to believe that the Communists would use such an obvious and unreliable agent as Oswald.

It is clear that the American people will ponder the Warren Commission report calmly and attentively. It should not be held back.

© 1964, Publishers Newspaper Syndicate

The Washington Post and Times Herald A-17
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
Date 4/13/64

NOT RECORDED

10 APR 20 1964

APR 20 1964

56 APR 20 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

STUDENT SURVEY**U.S. as Whole Blamed
For Kennedy's Slaying**

Special to The News

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — Students at four universities across the United States blame nationwide "collective responsibility" for the death of President John F. Kennedy more than they do Texas or the South.

This report came Saturday to the Southwestern Psychological Association from Dr. John Pierce Jones and Dr. S. Thomas Friedman, educational psychologists at the University of Texas.

The two surveyed 810 undergraduate students at Pennsylvania State University and the Universities of Illinois, Oregon and Texas. The data was collected a few days after President Kennedy's funeral.

A sense of national "collective responsibility" for the killing of the President at Dallas on Nov. 22 was the most clear-cut idea evolved from the replies, the professors said.

In addition to the "variable tendency" to hold the American people as a whole responsible for the assassination, the surveyors found differences of opinion concerning the extent to which the South and Texas were considered specifically at fault. The statistics show, they said, that some individuals in all parts of the country refuse to attach any special blame to Texas and the South for the tragedy.

One prominent attitude reflected was that such catastro-

phies as the president's slaying are somehow "fatalistically determined" and the basic fault is the lawlessness that exists in the United States.

The professors said that students who considered themselves "liberal" by philosophy were more inclined to express a "sense of collective responsibility" for the climate of lawlessness that is allowed within the United States. Self-styled "conservatives" lean more to the idea that the assassination was a "fated event" which was beyond human control.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

10 "The Dallas
Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 4-12-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Jack B. Krueger
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

TOP CLIPPING

DATED 4-5-64
FROM Dallas Times-Herald
MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

165-72535-11
NOT RECORDED
15 APR 27 1964

APR 28 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

CONFLICT RULED OUT

Warren Probe Recorder Also Former Belli Employee

By JIM LEHREK
Staff Writer

A court reporter who took sworn testimony during the recently completed Warren Commission investigation in Dallas was also—for a brief time 15 years ago—an employe of Melvin Belli, The Times Herald learned Friday.

The reporter, a woman, worked as a secretary in the fiery San Francisco attorney's office for a few months in 1951.

U.S. Atty. Barefoot Sanders said she made this fact known when she was first contacted for possible employment with the commission, however, and no problems ever developed as a result of her having worked for Jack Ruby's former lawyer.

"Her background and qualifications were thoroughly investigated prior to her employment," he said.

THE OFFICIAL said the woman worked for Mr. Belli before she was married and has neither seen nor heard from him since 1951.

"She married a few months after she left his office," Mr. Sanders said, "and it is unlikely that he even knows her married name."

He said the reporter moved to Dallas from San Francisco with her husband in 1958.

"Her reputation and proved competence as a court reporter are above question," he continued, noting that commission investigators who worked with her in Dallas had nothing but praise for her performance.

MR. SANDERS said the woman did not take testimony having to do with the Ruby aspects of the commission's investigation.

Her assignment was with the investigators taking depositions on the assassination of President Kennedy and the death of officer J. D. Tippit.

The woman declined comment.

She was one of five certified court reporters who were used by the commission in Dallas to take down the verbatim, question-and-answer testimony given by more than 200 witnesses in the past three weeks.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

21 "The Dallas
Times-Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Lee Harvey Oswald

Date: 4-10-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Felix R. McKnight
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas
☐ Being Investigated

TOP CLIPPING
DATED 4-5-64
FROM Dallas Times-Herald
MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

APR 28 1964

NOT RECORDED
46 APR 27 1964



RACHEL OSWALD BAPTIZED

Seven-month-old Rachel Oswald is baptized by Fr. Dmytro Royster in St. Seraphim Eastern Orthodox Church Thursday as older sister, Junie, 2, her mother,

Marina, and godmother Mrs. Declan Ford, right, look on. The ceremony was witnessed by photographers and newsmen.—Staff Photo by Eamon Kennedy.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson.....
 Mr. Belmont.....
 Mr. Mohr.....
 Mr. Casper.....
 Mr. Callahan.....
 Mr. Conrad.....
 Mr. DeLoach.....
 Mr. Evans.....
 Mr. Gale.....
 Mr. Rosen.....
 Mr. Sullivan.....
 Mr. Tavel.....
 Mr. Trotter.....
 Tele. Room.....
 Miss Holmes.....
 Miss Gandy.....

Warren May Visit In Dallas

Warren Commission investigators were to complete the Dallas phase of their investigation this week, but there are new reports that Chief Justice Earl Warren may come to Dallas next Monday.

The investigators who have been here for three weeks taking sworn depositions from nearly 200 witnesses are expected to finish their work Thursday or Friday, sources said.

Other sources close to the commission in Dallas confirmed an earlier Times Herald story that the chief justice and other members of the commission may come to Dallas.

They said the trip to inspect various sites involved in the Nov. 22 assassination could come next week—possibly on Monday.

The chief justice's office told the Washington Bureau of The Times Herald Wednesday afternoon, however, that there are no plans at present for a Monday trip to Dallas.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

24 "The Dallas
Times-Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 4-9-64
 Edition:
 Author:
 Editor:
 Title: Felix R. McKnight

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

TOP CLIPPING

DATED

FROM

MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

4-5-64
 Dallas Times Herald
 31 APR 28 1964

NOT RECORDED

46 APR 27 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Evans _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Special Warren Team Quits City

The special team of Warren who will personally conduct the Commission investigators was questioning of Ruby in Dallas. There is also the possibility that Police Chief Jesse Curry and Homicide Capt. Will Fritz may be asked to go to Washington to testify before the full commission.

The attorneys, who have taken depositions from more than 200 witnesses during the past three weeks in Dallas, completed their work Thursday. In another development involving the commission, three of its investigators arrived in Mexico City Thursday, presumably to probe the activities of Oswald in that city.

The Times Herald has reported in two exclusive stories that the commission also is planning an interview with Ruby here and an inspection trip to Dallas by Chief Justice Earl Warren and other members of the commission. One of the three officials is Howard Willens, according to wire service reports. Mr. Willens, who set up the Dallas phase of the commission's probe originally, is a Justice Department official on special assignment with the commission.

With the deposition-taking in Dallas finished these higher level events are expected now to follow. He and the other two commission men are expected to gather information on a week-long stay in Mexico by Oswald a few weeks before Nov. 22, the day President Kennedy was assassinated.

Sources predict that Ruby's deposition probably will be taken next week, either at the Dallas County jail or the federal building. Kennedy was assassinated.

Chief Justice Warren and the other seven members of the commission also could come next week.

A further sign that the commission is nearing the end of its probe into the assassination of President Kennedy and the subsequent killings of Lee Harvey Oswald and Officer J. D. Tippit was the announcement Thursday that Gov. John Connally would go to Washington to testify.

The governor and Mrs. Connally received invitations from J. Lee Rankin, chief counsel for the commission, to come to Washington April 21.

It is Mr. Rankin, sources say.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

15 "The Dallas
Times-Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Lee Harvey Oswald

Date: 4-10-64
 Edition:
 Author:
 Editor:
 Title: Felix R. McKnight

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

105-82555-4
 NOT RECORDED
 46 APR 27 1964

TOP CLIPPING

DATED 4-5-64

FROM Dallas Times-Herald

MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

61 APR 28 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Evans _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

14 "The Dallas
 Morning News"
 Dallas, Texas

Date: 4-8-64
 Edition:
 Author:
 Editor: Jack B. Krueger
 Title:

Character:
 or
 Classification:
 Submitting Office: Dallas

12 Interviewed by Warren Staff

Warren Commission investigators questioned 12 persons here Tuesday, including Detective J. R. Leavelle, the policeman handcuffed to Lee Harvey Oswald when he was shot by Jack Ruby, and W. H. Shelly, department manager of the Texas School Book Depository. Sources indicated that more than 50 witnesses are scheduled to give sworn statements Wednesday and Thursday. This would bring the estimated total of those to be questioned in Dallas to approximately 200.

Others interviewed were Pete Barnes, Miss Victoria Adams,

TOP CLIPPING

DATED

FROM

FILED

INITIALED

4-5-64
 Dallas Times-Herald

91 APR 28 1964

105-82555-A
 NOT RECORDED
 46 APR 27 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Evans _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Oswald Liked Reds at 16, Probers Told

NEW ORLEANS (UPI)—A junior high school classmate of Lee Harvey Oswald told Warren Commission investigators yesterday that the accused presidential assassin was a Communist sympathizer at the age of 16.

Two commission staff members were to conclude the New Orleans phase of their investigation today. Yesterday they took statements from 21 persons, including William E. Wulf, who was Oswald's classmate at Beauregard Junior High School here.

Investigators Albert Jenner and James Liebler said Wulf told them Oswald once said he would join a Communist cell if he could find one.

Only nine of those interviewed yesterday were identified. This was in line with a commission policy to withhold the names of witnesses who request it.

Testimony from behind closed doors came from persons who knew Oswald during his childhood and school days here, and from persons who came in contact with him when he returned here last summer.

The witnesses included former neighbors and classmates, and Police Lt. Francis Martello, who arrested Oswald here last August when he brawled with Cuban refugee leaders as he distributed pro-Castro leaflets on downtown Canal Street.

Earlier witnesses included Oswald's aunt, Mrs. Lillian Murrett, and her daughter, Marilyn, and Adrian T. Alba, an officer of the coffee firm where Oswald worked. Mr. and Mrs. Jesse W. Garner, who managed the apartment where Oswald lived, also testified.

Oswald was born here Oct. 18, 1939, and left the city a few years later. He returned with his mother in 1954 and attended Beauregard and Warren Easton high schools. He spent four months here last summer.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

40 "The Dallas
Times-Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 4-8-64
 Edition:
 Author:
 Editor: Felix R. McKnight
 Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

TOP CLIPPING

DATED 4-5-64

FROM Dallas Times-Herald

MARK'D FILE AND INITIALED

61 APR 28 1964

115-22555-A

NOT RECORDED

46 APR 27 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Warren Probers Mum on Findings

WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Those areas of the assassination relatively unpublicized apparently will remain cloaked in secrecy until the Warren Commission makes its report to President Johnson.

After several weeks of hearing testimony from doctors and gun and fingerprint experts, Chief Justice Earl Warren and commission members have adopted a more closemouthed attitude than ever before.

Practically none of the testimony has been released. And the witnesses have tersely declined to discuss their expert knowledge—

possibly under a strong commission suggestion.

The commission's silence has caused a number of persons and publications to speculate about the assassination and its unclear areas.

MAGAZINE ARTICLE

For example, Newsweek Magazine published a long article raising such questions as Oswald's fingerprints on the rifle, the results of the paraffin tests and the angle of the assassin's bullets.

Newsweek reported that law enforcement officials have made only sketchy statements on many of these questions and that "they are soft spots in the case thus far made public."

The commission apparently has concluded the technical side of its testimony.

It is now expected that additional witnesses connected with the minute by minute happenings of Nov. 22 will be closely grilled.

RULE OF SILENCE

The silence of the Warren Commission may well be the rule until the report is finally made to President Johnson.

Chief Justice Warren, who has made most of the press releases, obviously felt it necessary to reveal some of the witnesses testimony when the commission meeting drew large crowds of press during its early stages.

The commission chairman was regularly surrounded by dozens of reporters and it appeared at times he had to answer a few questions in order to get out of the building.

Now, the commission hearings are staffed by the two wire services only and an occasional drop-in reporter. The chief justice, who never liked the other conferences, may feel the necessity for silence is less urgent at present.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 "The Dallas
Times-Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Lee Harvey Oswald

Date: 4-8-64

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Felix R. McKnight

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

TOP CLIPPING

DATED

FROM

MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

NOT RECORDED

46 APR 27 1964

67 APR 27 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Evans _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 "The Dallas
 Morning News"
 Dallas, Texas

Judge Says Dallas 'Climate' Contributed to JFK Slaying

U.S. Dist. Judge Sarah T. Hughes told a group of Latin-American editors here Saturday that Dallas' political climate contributed to President Kennedy's assassination.

Judge Hughes' remarks came during a panel discussion at the Press Club of Dallas in which the editors heard conflicting opinions on Kennedy's death from Dallas area journalists.

"There was a climate of hate in Dallas that was not evident in any other place," Judge Hughes said.

"I definitely think that the feeling in Dallas contributed to the fact that Oswald would do this deed here rather than in some other city," she said.

The 40 Latin journalists, on a U.S. government-sponsored tour of the country, arrived in Dallas Saturday for a 3-day visit.

Panelists included moderator John Fallon, Southwestern Division news manager of United Press International; Press Club President Wes Wise, a KRLD-TV and radio newsman; Hugh Aynesworth, a Dallas Morning News reporter; Felix McKnight, executive vice-president of the Dallas Times-Herald; Thayer Waldo of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram and Judge Hughes.

McKnight took exception to Judge Hughes' opinions.

"With all due respect to Judge Hughes, I resent the implication that this is a city of hatred," McKnight said.

Answering Judge Hughes' remark that Dallas had always been opposed to all of Kennedy's policies, he said that neither Dallas nor any other city

ever voted 100-to-0 in favor of anything.

"I am sure that Judge Hughes, as a member of the judicial system of the United States, would be the first to recognize that everyone has the right to vote according to his own opinion," McKnight said.

Judge Hughes said that the campaign against Kennedy in Dallas had been manifested for a long time before he was killed. She said The Dallas Morning News had been opposed to practically every policy Kennedy proposed.

"In the news items I think The Dallas News has made fair statements, but over the years, The News' editorial page consistently opposed Mr. Kennedy," she said.

TOP CLIPPING

DATED

FROM

MAILED ONE FOR INITIALS

61 APR 28 1964

4-5-64
 Dallas Times-Herald

115-82535-1
 NOT RECORDED
 46 APR 27 1964

Warren Panel Keeping Jury Rooms Occupied

An increase in activity at the Monday when a federal grand jury convenes for the regular meeting and a search into Dallas Federal Building is creating crowded conditions at Justice Department offices on the third and fourth floors.

The major cause recently has been the Warren Commission investigators working in and about the office of U.S. Atty. Barefoot Sanders.

Five attorneys from the commission sometimes interview witnesses in five different rooms. Jury rooms have been pushed into service. By Thursday afternoon, the agents had taken sworn statements from 126 Dallas area persons.

One room must be vacated by

Monday when a federal grand jury convenes for the regular meeting and a search into Dallas Federal Building is creating crowded conditions at Justice Department offices on the third and fourth floors.

Mike Epstein, a Justice Department official from Washington, also is working in the office in preparation for the grand jury.

An Austin aide of Atty. Gen. Waggoner Carr also frequently visits the Warren Commission. He and others sometimes use the office of Assistant U.S. Atty. Bob Ward, who has been on leave but will return Monday.

The upcoming grand jury is expected to call more than the usual

number of witnesses.

Investigator Recalled to Washington

A Warren Commission investigator who was involved in dispute over his methods in questioning a Dallas police officer has been recalled to Washington.

Sources told the Dallas News that the commission investigator had been accused of questioning the integrity of Dallas Police Sgt. P. T. Dean—a key state witness in the trial of Jack Ruby.

However, a federal spokesman said the investigator had been scheduled to return to Washington before the incident occurred nearly two weeks ago.

Dean, the state's final witness in the Ruby trial, complained to Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry last week that the investigator had "seriously questioned" his truthfulness. Curry, Dist. Atty. Henry Wade and U.S. Atty. Barefoot Sanders then brought the matter to the attention of Warren Commission officials. A contingent of investigators for the Commission has been in Dallas in recent weeks reconstructing the events leading up to and following the death of President John F. Kennedy.

Curry told The News he felt the incident was "not serious."

Dean testified during the trial that Ruby told him shortly after the slaying of accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald that he (Ruby) had thought about killing Oswald two days before the actual shooting.

Dean's testimony has been considered a key factor in the prosecution's case against Ruby, who now faces a death sentence.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Warren Panel Prober's Tactics Trigger Removal

By JIM LEHRER
Staff Writer

A flare-up over the questioning tactics of a Warren Commission attorney resulted last week in the investigator's quiet removal from the Dallas phase of the commission's probe, The Times Herald learned Saturday.

The dispute involved a clash between the investigator-attorney and a witness he was interviewing, a Dallas police officer who was a key witness in the Jack Ruby murder trial.

The officer claimed in protests to Dist. Atty. Henry Wade and other officials that the commission man had called him a "liar," among other things.

SOLUTION WORKED OUT

An amicable solution, which included the investigator's leaving Dallas, was worked out through the combined efforts of Mr. Wade, U.S. Atty. Barefoot Sanders and the commission.

None of the officials involved wished to be directly quoted on any aspect of the incident.

All agreed, however, that it was an "isolated" event and emphasized that it was nipped in the bud before it could disrupt the existing cooperative spirit that prevails between the commission men and local authorities.

NO MORE INCIDENTS

"When you consider that the commission men have talked to more than 100 people in the last several days," said one official,

"It is remarkable that there haven't been more incidents of this type."

In recounting what happened between the officer and the attorney, sources said there were two subsequent questioning sessions before the officer's deposition was finally completed.

Between the first exchange and the completion some two days later, the officer's complaint on the questioning technique had gone to Mr. Wade. The officer wanted Mr. Wade or one of his assistants to accompany him to the next session.

The district attorney reportedly declined, telling the officer that the city attorney's office would be the place for him to secure legal counsel.

Mr. Wade did, however, mention the incident in a letter he wrote to J. Lee Rankin, general counsel for the commission in Washington.

A solution quickly followed.

The deposition of the officer was completed that day with an assistant city attorney accompanying him as counsel during the final session. Another commission attorney-investigator took over the questioning.

The attorney who was involved in the original incident left town. Authorities said he was almost through with his particular assignment in Dallas, anyhow.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 "The Dallas
Times-Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 4-5-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Felix R. McKnight
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas
☐ Being Investigated

105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
46 APR 27 1964

APR 28 1964

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Lee Harvey Oswald

McGowan

Lee

McGowan

UPI-66

(OSWALD)

DALLAS--PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR CONVICTED KILLER JACK RUBY TO GIVE A SWORN DEPOSITION IN DALLAS TO THE WARREN COMMISSION AND ITS GENERAL COUNSEL J. LEE RANKIN, A DALLAS NEWSPAPER SAID TODAY.

THE FORMAL QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION OF THE 52-YEAR-OLD RUBY WILL BE HELD IN THE DALLAS COUNTY JAIL OR AT THE FEDERAL BUILDING, PROBABLY WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS, THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD SAID.

4/3--MJ1128AES

115-55-A
 NOT RECORDED
 46 APR 9 1964

68 APR 10 1964

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen ☒ _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

MALLEY

RICE

HILL

LE

One 'Irrational' Person Killed Kennedy, Warren Group Believes

Associated Press

The Presidential Commission investigating President Kennedy's assassination has found no evidence the crime was anything but the irrational act of an individual—and the Commission now feels most of the information is in.

This assessment came yesterday from sources close to the panel, which has been working for four months behind closed doors. Its assignment from President Johnson was to compile a record to satisfy present and future generations that everything is known that can be known about the killing of Mr. Kennedy Nov. 22.

The end is in sight so far as questioning witnesses and examining other evidence is concerned, it was reported, but writing the definitive report is expected to be a long job after the hearings close.

Aware of Rumors

The Commission is well aware of the persistent rumors, many of which got into

print abroad, that the shooting both of Mr. Kennedy and of the man accused of killing him, Lee Harvey Oswald, 24, were part of a political plot. Some of the stories represent it as a left-wing, some a right-wing conspiracy.

The hope is that the report ultimately produced will dispell any such ideas—except among the irreducible number of romantics who always prefer to believe in conspiracies.

But the case against Oswald lacks a motive explicable by the workings of an ordinary mind.

Scanty Information

The Commission record will, however, include a minute reconstruction of Oswald's short, erratic and unhappy life and an indication of the influences that shaped him. his widow, mother and brother have testified in detail and much documentary evidence has been gathered.

There is a period about which the information is relatively scanty—Oswald's 1959-

1962 stay in the Soviet Union. The Soviet government volunteered some documents, but it is understood these do not give much detail and more is being sought — without too bright prospects.

But in general the Commission is making of the story of Mr. Kennedy's death a model of tireless documentation—all in line with its mandate to demonstrate that nothing is covered up, no possible lead slighted. Out of the painstaking detail may come, too, ideas to improve the protection of Presidents.

The Washington Post and Times Herald A-3
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date 3-30-64

105-80555-19
 NOT RECORDED
 128 MAR 31 1964

57 APR 2 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____



MARINA AT EASTER

Mrs. Marina Oswald, widow of the accused assassin of President Kennedy, and her daughter Junie try on the Easter outfits which they will wear to Easter services at a church here. This picture by Times Herald photographer Eamon Kennedy was taken at Mrs. Oswald's home on Belt Line Road.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

27 "The Dallas Times-Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 3-29-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Felix R. McKnight
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas
☐ Being Investigated

Lie/Harry Oswald

115-42515-A
NOT RECORDED
184 APR 14 1963

79 APR 16 1964

*72 in
10-11-64
no Oam
5/10/64*

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele Room _____

WRITER POSTULATES A CONSPIRACY INVOLVING 7 PERSONS

A theory on Kennedy killing

THE PARIS Express, one of Europe's most important and influential weekly papers, gave prominent display to a series of articles by Thomas Buchanan on the Oswald case (Feb. 20 and 27, Mar. 5), drawing attention to them with three full-page covers, of which one carried the caption: "OSWALD DID NOT SHOOT." Buchanan was introduced editorially to readers as a fine novelist, wartime artillery captain and mathematician who had scientifically assembled the facts about President Kennedy's assassination and with "impressive logic" put forward a theory based upon them. L'Express quoted this letter from "the first U.S. publisher to whom Buchanan submitted his text":

"Your demonstration is brilliant . . . I think no one will disprove it . . . After my first discussion with our vice president we decided, however, not to publish

it. I am sure that someone will take the risk . . . Briefly, I suppose we are cowards . . . forgive us."

Buchanan began by examining the official version of the assassination — its many initial changes, its contradictions and absurdities with which GUARDIAN readers are already familiar. He has "too much respect" for the surgeons of "a great U.S. hospital" to believe that they "missed" a bullet wound in Kennedy's back and signed the death certificate without "bothering to turn him over." With regard to the possibility of the sharpshooting performance attributed to Oswald, Buchanan wrote: "If there exists a single man capable of [it], that man would have to be one of the finest shots in the world, not a former Marine with less than average skill."

THE PRINTS: Buchanan pointed out that the only Oswald fingerprints found

(palm prints cannot prove identity) were on a box in the room where Oswald worked—a perfectly normal thing. In any case, Buchanan said, if Oswald made the prints on the box just before the crime, he could not have been wearing gloves and consequently would have left prints also on the rifle. (According to the official story he could not have had time to wipe off such prints nor to remove the powder-traces which firing the rifle would have left on his cheek.)

Altogether, Buchanan found in the official story "eight extremely improbable, not to say materially impossible allegations" all of which, however, are essential to the theory that Oswald acted alone. Buchanan then proceeded to build up a hypothesis on the basis of known facts. He posited a total of two assassins and five "accomplices" of whom one was Oswald and "three were in police uniform." (Continued on Page 10)

Lee Harvey Oswald

Buchanan
 Ziller
 L. J. [unclear]

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____

Date 5-28-64
 National Guardian
 pg. 1

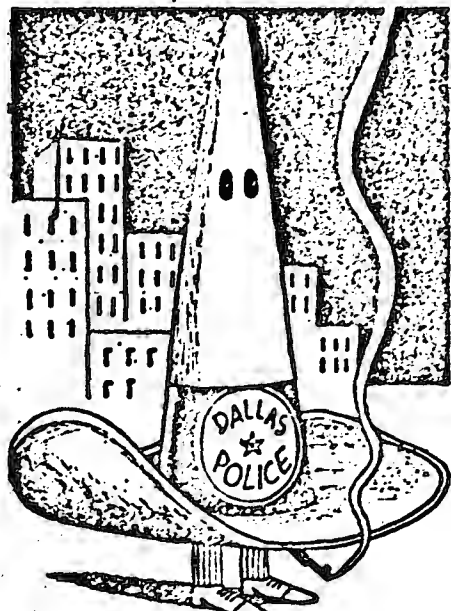
105-82555-A
 NOT RECORDED
 16 APR 22 1964

66-111111-1111 REC-20

MAY 5 1964

105-82555

March 28, 196



Rumb in Humanite, Paris

Kennedy killing

(Continued from Page 1)

form." Here is his reconstruction of the crime:

Assassin No. 1 was concealed by Oswald in the sixth-floor room of the latter's place of work since the previous night, and smoked the cigarettes whose empty package was found there (Oswald was a non-smoker). On the fatal morning, assassin No. 2 took up his position on the railroad bridge from which the Kennedy procession was a perfect target, and fired the first shot, which entered the President's throat. The second shot, which wounded Texas Gov. John B. Connally, was fired by assassin No. 1, who fired again, hitting Kennedy in the back of the skull. The rifle had been brought to him in the morning by Oswald.

The gunman at the sixth-floor window was placed there as insurance against No. 2's failing to get onto the railroad bridge; to create a diversion so the latter could get away; and because it was necessary that shots be fired from the building where the "fall guy," Oswald, was employed. If there were two assassins, there were two weapons, which would explain the confusion in the official stories about "the weapon" and about the telescopic sight being fitted both in Chi-

cago and in Dallas.

ASSASSIN A COP? Since the police immediately surrounded the Book Depository, how did assassin No. 1 get away? "The answer that seems to me to implicate itself," Buchanan wrote, "is that he wore a police uniform. And unless he has been killed since, I believe he still wears it. He left in a patrol wagon while Oswald waited in the canteen of the building. How did Oswald get away, with police encircling the building? The answer: 'Accomplice No. 2, the police officer who gave the order to let him through.'"

Oswald left the building at 12:35 p.m. at 12:36, according to Time, the police broadcast to all patrols his color, height and weight in an order to apprehend him—having "discovered, with a speed unprecedented in criminal history, the guilty man in a murder without witnesses nor avowals." The official explanation of this seems to be that, the police having rounded up from the streets 190 employees of the building except Oswald, Oswald's absence made them suspicious, whereas presence in the building shortly before aroused no suspicion at all. This, for Buchanan, only pointed to a complice No. 3—the police officer who broadcast the "stop Oswald" order, a man who "already knew the role of Oswald in the conspiracy."

Accomplice No. 4 was not in police uniform but had the job of following Oswald. His existence is indicated by the speed with which the police were informed which way Oswald was going, and the details later given about what was "said in the bus, where he got off, how far he walked before finding a taxi, and the taxi's number. These details were supplied by "witnesses" who mysteriously disappeared when reporters sought them. Oswald may have tried to conceal where he was going, but "the police" already knew his address." Yet although they knew it, no one awaited him at home, no one tried to prevent him from getting his revolver.

TIPPIT'S DEATH: J. D. Tippit, a near neighbor of both Oswald and Ruby, knew the latter well and appears to have also known the former. Tippit was waiting alone in a patrol car—which was not only against the rules, but "inconceivable" in an area that was being combed for an armed murder suspect. For whatever reason Tippit's normal patrol-car companion (never identified) was absent, Tippit would have time to pick up another policeman before 1:16, when he stopped Oswald. But Tippit was accomplice No. 5, whose risky mission was to intercept the fugitive and do it alone. Oswald, a witness has stated, smiled on approaching him; Oswald had been assured that he would be gotten out of the country, and this was presumably the rendezvous. According to the script of the conspiracy Oswald would try to draw his gun; Tippit would kill him in legitimate self-defense; and "the only suspect, the Fidel Castroist, the fanatical Communist, would be silenced forever." Tippit was too slow on the draw. Accomplice No. 4 followed Oswald to the movie house. The only alternative was then the one which was to have been avoided at all costs—to take Oswald alive.

While the press was being told that one man has planned and executed Kennedy's assassination, the police did not at first accuse Oswald of complicity in that, but concentrated on interrogating him about the murder of Tippit. Until he was shown to the press, Oswald did not know that full responsibility for killing the President was being pinned on him. He insisted on his right to a lawyer, which was denied; if he had seen one, his first question would have been: "What chance have I of getting out of this alive if I name my accomplices?"

Ruby kept him from ever asking the question. Buchanan went no further on Ruby's murder of Oswald, out of respect for Ruby's right to defend himself before a court of justice, a right which he denied to Oswald. (The articles appeared before the Ruby verdict.) Let Ruby be placed in an asylum for life or until he recovers his memory. "On that day, when he remembers names and places, we shall be able to ask him what happened to his old friend 'Needlenose' Labriola, who was killed by strangulation in 1954."

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Rusk Asks More Soviet Information on Oswald

Associated Press

Secretary of State Dean Rusk said yesterday that he has asked the Soviet Union for some additional information about Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin of President Kennedy.

Rusk gave no details in response to a news conference question before saying the added information was asked by the Presidential Commission investigating the Kennedy assassination.

Oswald lived in Russia for 2½ years and after the assassination the Soviets supplied some information about Oswald's communications with Soviet consular officers. Rusk said the Warren Commission's request was forwarded to the Soviets within the last few days. There has been insufficient time for a reply, he said.

On other matters, Rusk said:

• The security of the State Department is under constant review, "but we are not going to lose our heads about it." There have been reports that a major security investigation is under way, but Rusk stressed that State employees have shown "a very high standard of conduct."

• The Administration is not ready to "make a categorical statement" about Cambodia's call for an international conference to guarantee its neutrality, but the United States believes the best solution is "a meeting of the minds between Cambodia and its nearest neighbors," Thailand and South Viet-Nam.

A-5

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date 2/28/64

125-21553-A
 NOT RECORDED
 46 APR 2 1964

57 APR 2 1964

Kennedys Choose Author Of Assassination Account

By MIRIAM OTTENBERG
Star Staff Writer

The Kennedy family has chosen a 41-year-old author and former foreign correspondent to write a definitive account of President Kennedy's assassination "in the interest of historical accuracy and to prevent distortion and sensationalism."

The author of their choice is William Manchester, whose most recent book was "Portrait of a President," based largely on White House interviews with President Kennedy.

The family came to him through Pierre Salinger, then White House press secretary, on February 5. At the time, he had just completed two years of research on Germany's Ruhr and was preparing to write a book on the Ruhr as the focal point of Germany's military aggression over the past century.

Mr. Manchester wrote his thesis for the University of Missouri on H. L. Mencken's literary criticism, and Mr. Mencken decided this was the man he wanted to write his biography. Mr. Manchester came to Baltimore to be near Mencken and went to work on the Baltimore Evening Sun.

Wrote Mencken Biography

He turned out four novels and a book on the Rockefeller family and moved from newspaper work to Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn., where he became a fellow of the Wesleyan University Center for Advanced Studies and managing editor of the Wesleyan University Press.

He has never met Mrs. Kennedy, but she will play a prominent role in the work he now is undertaking.

The book, which is expected



—AP Photo
WILLIAM MANCHESTER
B. APPROX. 1/12/3

to take three to five years in the making, will begin with the judicial reception November 20, which is significant to him, not only as Mrs. Kennedy's first public appearance after the death of her child, but the last glittering show of the Kennedy era.

The book will end with Mrs. Kennedy greeting foreign dignitaries after her husband's funeral on November 25.

Cite Published Versions

In announcing the choice of Mr. Manchester, a statement released at the Justice Department said the arrangements were made with Mr. Manchester "because versions of what occurred November 20-25 already have appeared and because it is understood other articles and books are in the

course of being prepared for later publication."

The book is to be published by Harper & Row at Mrs. Kennedy's request, since that firm published President Kennedy's "Profiles in Courage."

Mr. Manchester said his publisher, Little Brown, had released from its option to do this job. He said no final arrangements have been made on the contract, but the advance on which he and his family will live in Baltimore while he is working on the book will come to less than \$50,000.

According to the official announcement, all profits beyond expenses and a moderate return on investment on the first printing by both the author and the publisher will be donated to the John F. Kennedy Library in Boston.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

7-21-64
105-82555-
The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____
RECEIVED - JUNE 10, 1964

REC 29

NOT RECORDED

46 APR 1 1964

64 APR 1 1964

EX-108

Tolson _____
 Belmont AS
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach ✓
 Evans _____
 Gale 2
 Rosen AS
 Sullivan ✓
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Probers Seek Oswald Data From Soviets

The Warren Commission has asked the State Department to get more information from the Soviet Union on Lee Harvey Oswald's activities in Russia, informed sources said last night.

Shortly after President Kennedy's death, the Soviet Union announced it was voluntarily turning over its complete file on Oswald, who lived in Russia for almost three years.

The request is part of the Commission's efforts to un-

cover all information now available about Oswald and the assassination, the sources said. (UPD)

file
 105-82555
 5/10/64

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News ✓
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date _____

105-82555-A

NOT RECORDED

128 MAR 31 1964

74 APR 1 1964

MAR 27 1964

OSWALD IS VIEWED AS A FAME-SEEKER

'Outrageous Act' Was Aim
in Life, Writer Believes

An American writer who interviewed Lee H. Oswald in Moscow four years before his murder as the accused assassin of President Kennedy summed him up then as a person who "had to perform a yet more memorable, and outrageous, act" than his defection to the Soviet Union.

Piscilla Johnson, a student of Soviet affairs, gave this judgment in an article in the April issue of Harper's magazine, just published. She had talked with Oswald all one evening when she was a correspondent in the Soviet capital for the North American Newspaper Alliance.

By a quirk, Miss Johnson was also acquainted with President Kennedy. In 1953, when he was a Senator, she worked briefly in his office as a researcher on Southeast Asia.

She did not believe that envy of President Kennedy's "wealth and good looks, his happy fortune in general," was an important factor in Oswald's attitude. She believes that to him the President was "a surprisingly abstract being, a soulless personification of authority."

"I believe that Oswald yearned to go down in history as the man who shot the President," she wrote.

Oswald Sought Celebrity

She recalled that when she asked him how ordinary Russians viewed his defection, he replied, "The Russians I meet don't treat me as any celebrity," and she sensed that "to himself, Lee Oswald really was a celebrity."

Suggesting that defection seemed to have fueled him as a way of proving his differentness, she wrote:

"Back in Texas, people forgot all about him. Even among the Russians, he ceased after a while to stand out as a curiosity. To be marked as the extraordinary person he needed to be, he had to perform a yet more memorable, and outrageous, act."

Miss Johnson says her notes on the five or six-hour interview bore the repeated marginal reminder, "He's bitter." Although he was guarded in his replies to her questions about his family background, she says he denied being indignant about his mother's hard life, explaining it as part of "what happens to workers in the United States."

"In spite of Oswald's effort to depersonalize," she wrote, "to blame his mother's suffering on Marxist 'social processes,' I felt that here was a bitterness to deep for tears."

Her "biggest surprise," she wrote, was that he was leading a "dismally lonely" life in Moscow, waiting in his hotel room in hope that when the telephone rang it would be a Soviet official announcing that his request for citizenship had been granted.

"Oswald's own walled-in existence led me to conclude that he was strangely blind," she commented. "Not only was he not looking at the life all around him. He was making a heroic effort not to see it."

Marxist economics interested him most during the interview, she wrote, but she concluded that his views were "rigid and naive" and that "he did not know his Marxism very well." Since "Marxism has traditionally rejected assassination as a weapon of political struggle," she wrote, she saw a "terrible irony" in the assassination of the President—"if Oswald was, in fact, the assassin."

She says she saw in him two qualities, single-mindedness and secretiveness, which "could have been crucial to his success," first, in arranging his defection to the Soviet Union, and later in purchasing a rifle and placing himself on Mr. Kennedy's route in Dallas without arousing suspicion.

Miss Johnson, entering "again into the realm of speculation," wrote that she considered it unlikely from the start "that Oswald would confess to shooting the President. She believes that 'refusal to cooperate with authority, expressed in a refusal to confess, would have been nearly as much a part of the social protest he was trying to make as the act of assassination itself.'"

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Lee H. Oswald
17 in 105-8255 (111)

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times *pg 27* _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date *3/27/64* _____

105-8255-4
NOT RECORDED
126 MAR 27 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Appearing With Crusade

Cuban Attorney Here Tells
Of Encounters With Oswald

By CARL HILLIARD

A young Cuban attorney, Carlos Bringuier, 28, told members of the press here Tuesday morning of his four encounters with accused presidential slayer Lee Harvey Oswald prior to the events of Nov. 22 in Dallas.

Bringuier, the son of a Havana judge, fled Cuba and the Castro regime and came to the United States in February, 1961. He is now manager of a retail clothing store in New Orleans and an officer in the Cuban Student Directorate and the Cuban Revolutionary Council, organizations dedicated to the overthrow of the Castro government.

The attorney, now appearing with the Billy James Hargis "Christian Crusade," said he met Oswald last August when he (Oswald) volunteered his services to train members of anti-Castro invasion forces.

"He was no wild-eyed extremist," Bringuier said. "He appeared to be a normal person, but I was a little suspicious. Oswald returned a day later with a 'Handbook for Marines,' which he left with me. About three days later he was involved in a squabble with anti-Castroites, and I went down to see what was taking place. We were taken into court, Oswald was given a \$10 disturbance fine and I was released without being charged.

"On Aug. 16, Oswald lauded the Castro regime in a public speech, and five days later on Radio WDSU in New Orleans, I was his opponent in a debate.

"Oswald said he would do his best to help the Castro cause through the 'Fair Play for Cuba' committee. Bringuier said, and during the debate he admitted he was a Marxist and had sought



CRUSADE SPEAKERS: Billy James Hargis, left, head of the "Christian Crusade" and his speaker for the Albuquerque program, Carlos Bringuier, discuss the threat of communism prior to a program Tuesday night at Holiday Inn. Hargis warned of the dangers of going "soft on communism," while Bringuier discussed his debate with accused presidential slayer Lee Harvey Oswald. (Journal photo)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

C-2 ALBUQUERQUE
JOURNAL
ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.

Date: 3/25/64
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification: 62-620
Submitting Office: AQ

NOT RECORDED
46 APR 7 1964

File
5/1
105-82555

Russian citizenship.

"After the assassination I notified the FBI and told them what I knew of Oswald, and turned over the manual he had left in my office."

Bringuier said he expected to be summoned by the Warren Committee on the investigation soon. During his interview, Bringuier's sponsor, Hargis, sat next to him on a couch at the Holiday Inn and often added his own comments.

"Tell them how Castro threatened your life," Hargis said.

Bringuier was quick to point out that the Cuban dictator hadn't "threatened his life," but had merely called him a liar during a national Cuban broadcast.

"Castro said I lied, when I said I debated Oswald, because no U. S. radio station would allow a Marxist and pro-Castro speaker to appear," Bringuier said.

The young attorney added he had been "well received" and treated fairly by the press and the public while appearing with Hargis' ultra-conservative crusade in 12 cities. (Hargis interrupted to say that the group had toured 30 cities.)

Asked about his days in Cuba before the Castro takeover, Bringuier said he was a graduate of a university in Oriente Province, a member of the Cuban Bar Assn., and a practicing lawyer in the criminal court of Havana, not allowed to participate in politics.

"In 1957," he said, "the idea I got was that about 10 per cent of the Cuban population was with Batista, about 15 per cent was for Castro, and 75 per cent didn't want either one."

"In 1957, three articles appearing in the New York Times, by Herman Matthews, helped sway public opinion. It termed Castro a 'modern Robin Hood,' and indicated the U.S. press and the American government favored him."

"The population didn't believe the citizens of the United States were fools, nor did it believe the U.S. press was communistic in nature. But Castro's announcement, after the revolution, that he

was a Communist didn't come as a complete surprise," Bringuier recalled.

"In April of 1948, Castro went to Colombia to participate in the revolution, and identified himself, or was identified, as the 'Communist leader from Cuba.' At least 11 years before the takeover in Cuba, Castro appeared in Bogota and identified himself over a captured radio station as 'Fidel Castro, the Communist from Cuba'."

"I, personally, didn't like Batista because I wanted to be a free person and live in liberty," Bringuier continued. "Now I am striving to make Cuba free. I'm not a 'right-wing fear monger', I just want to tell the truth to the people who will listen."

Bringuier said he received no money for specifically appearing with the Tulsa-operated right wing crusade, but

that Hargis paid him the wage scale he received while working at the New Orleans clothing store.

Bringuier's family — his wife and four children — reside in New Orleans, where he will return after the tour. His debate with Oswald is available on a record, and he said he plans to write a book, "Oswald and I," after the completion of the current tour.

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

1-18 11:00 AM 03/27/64

UPI-2

(ASSASSINATION)

DALLAS--THE WARREN COMMISSION MAY COME HERE FROM WASHINGTON TO INVESTIGATE THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD SAID LAST NIGHT.

A TEAM OF INVESTIGATORS NOW IN DALLAS TAKING DEPOSITIONS AND TALKING TO WITNESSES OF THE EVENTS SURROUNDING THE NOV. 22 KILLING HAD NO COMMENT WHEN ASKED IF THE SEVEN-MAN COMMISSION, INCLUDING CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN, MIGHT COME.

HOWARD WILLENS, HEAD OF THE TEAM, SAID, HOWEVER, THAT IF THE WARREN COMMISSION COMES IT WILL BE AFTER HE AND HIS MEN LEAVE. WILLENS SAID THREE OR FOUR ATTORNEYS WILL BE IN DALLAS ABOUT THREE WEEKS CONDUCTING FORMAL INTERVIEWS.

3/22--TD356PES

105-825-11
 NOT RECORDED
 15 MAR 27 1964

59 MAR 27 1964

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Friend Says Oswald Failed As Car Driver

United Press International

An Irving, Tex., housewife who twice took Lee Harvey's Oswald's wife and children into her home, testified again yesterday before the Warren Commission investigating the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

Ruth Paine supplied the 7-member commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren with some of the many details needed to put together the vast puzzle of the assassination.

She was asked by newsmen whether she had supplied any information not previously discussed in the press.

After thinking a moment, she told about how she tried to teach Oswald, the alleged assassin, to drive an automobile in the spring of 1963.

"He was clearly a novice," Mrs. Paine said. "He could start the car but I would not want to trust myself to his driving. We tried it in an empty parking lot."

She said Oswald's driving skill had a bearing on whether he could have driven away from the scene after shots were fired into the home of Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker.

*Assassination of
President Kennedy*

6/11/64

7-11-64 105-225-17

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 Date *3/21/64*

NOT RECORDED
 128 MAR 25 1964

57 MAR 25 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Defense Counsel Mark Lane Revisited

Is Kennedy Killer

Still At Large?

Times reporter Glenn McCurdy covered a speech of Mark Lane, Oswald defense counsel, last week at Haverford College. Impressed by what he heard, McCurdy investigated further. He talked personally to Lane and studied the five-page brief he has prepared in support of his claim that there is more to the Oswald case than meets the public eye. This is McCurdy's report.

By GLENN MCCURDY

Mark Lane, defense counsel for Lee Harvey Oswald, is a man "fighting City Hall" over a messy issue that many would like to see quickly buried and as quickly forgotten.

When this particular "City Hall" contains not only the Dallas police force but also the considerable power of the FBI and the United States Secret Service, the passing bystander might easily stereotype this solitary picket as "some kind of nut." That would be standard procedure.

Yet, as presented to Haverford College last week, Lane's voice of dissent is quiet, well articulated and lacking the expected overtones of a fanatic. His statements on the President's alleged assassin ask only that Oswald be given a fair trial and that the uncontradictory facts of the matter be presented to the American public.

Granting Lane his one request "timorously" until a trial finds him "a temporary suspension of certainty" in the case of Oswald, the defense brief he has published is deeply disturbing.

The questions it raises should be answered, and answered now.

Lane, a well-known New York defense attorney, was one of the chief organizers of the Reform Democrats movement within New York's Democratic party in 1959. In 1960 he was the first candidate of the movement to be elected to the legislature. As a defense lawyer he has represented almost all the civil rights demonstrators arrested in the city of New York.

His is not the record of a successful, well-heeled lawyer. It is the record of a decidedly liberal personality. It is the record of someone who acts from firm beliefs in something fundamental; and whether we find these particular beliefs good or bad, the man holding them so vehemently must be respected.

Lee Harvey Oswald obtained a lawyer following his death because Mark Lane felt that every citizen accused of committing a crime had a sacred right to the presumption of innocence.

'Cloak' Till Conviction

"This presumption," says Lane in the introduction to his brief, "is a cloak donned by the accused when the initial charge is made and worn by him con-

As this presumption is the foundation of American law, Lane felt it was ironic that this failed to apply in what he terms "the crime of the century."

After 48 hours of proving Oswald the killer through radio, television and press media, he was shot to death. Dallas District Attorney Henry Wade then declared that the case was closed, but the U.S. Justice Department announced the case was not closed.

Wade countered by reopening the case with a press conference. Before a vast television audience he presented the "airtight case" that was the "absolute confirmation of Oswald's guilt."

15 Key Assertions

Lane prepared his defense brief around 15 assertions made by District Attorney Wade during this broadcast. In a condensed form his presentation is as follows:

(1) A number of witnesses saw Oswald at a sixth-floor window, said Wade.

According to Lane, the "number of witnesses" became in reality one witness, quoted (Newsweek, Dec. 9) as follows: "I can't identify him, but if I see a man who looks like him I'll point him out."

(2) Oswald palm print appeared on the rifle (Wade).

The FBI stated later "no prints were found on the rifle."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Pages 1 and 34

Main Line Times

Ardmore, Pa.

Date: March 19, 1964

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

NOT RECORDED

128 MAR 31 1964

84 APR 1 1964 F 70

Oswald's palm print appeared on a cardboard box at the window (Wade).

No prints were found on the floors, walls, window ledge, window frame or window. The zealous Dallas authorities found such a print on a cardboard carton (Lane).

(4) Paraffin tests on both hands showed Oswald had fired a gun recently (Wade).

The tests revealed that there were no traces of gunpowder on Oswald's face (Washington Star, Nov. 24). The test tended to prove Oswald had not fired a rifle recently. This fact alone raises reasonable doubt (Lane).

The Murder Weapon

(5) The rifle, an Italian carbine, had been purchased by Oswald through the mail and under an assumed name (Wade).

After hours of initial examination Wade said without hesitation that "the murder weapon was a German Mauser." The next day, FBI files showed that Oswald purchased an Italian carbine through the mail. Wade reannounced that the murder weapon was not a German Mauser, it was an Italian carbine (Lane).

(6) A taxi driver, Darryl Click, took Oswald home, where he changed his clothes (Wade).

On Nov. 27 it was established that no such Darryl Click existed. A "William Whaley" appeared as the man who drove Oswald, not home but at least in that general direction. "William Whaley's" log shows that Oswald entered the taxi, after having completed his trip (from the sixth floor, allegedly), at exactly 12:30 p.m. The shots that killed President Kennedy were fired at 12:31 p.m. (Lane).

Tippitt Killing

(7) Oswald shot and killed a police officer (Wade).

Wade announced that the Tippitt case was absolutely set and that all the evidence proved Oswald shot the officer. The only witness to the crime reported instead that a short, stocky bushy-haired man shot Tippitt three times and killed him (Lane).

(8) Oswald drew a pistol and attempted to kill the arresting officer. The firing pin struck and marked the bullet, but it did not explode (Wade).

Wade said at first, "We have the snapped bullet . . . It misfired. We have where it (the firing pin) hit it, but it didn't explode." Later this physical evidence introduced by Wade, a marked bullet, was repudiated by the officer who was an eyewitness and by Wade himself (Lane).

(9) A map was found in Oswald's possession showing the scene of the assassination, and the bullet's trajectory (Wade).

The day after Wade's historic press conference, three days after the arrest, a new discovery was made, a marked map, "apparently places which he (Oswald) considered a possibility for an assassination" (also Wade).

Wade neglected to mention this document showing the defendant's intention of committing a crime when he presented the evidence "piece by piece." Newspapers who hailed this discovery on Nov. 25 totally ignored or buried the last comment regarding this document. "Dallas officials yesterday denied that such a map exists," said the Washington Post, Nov. 27 (Lane).

Other Lane Points

Other disturbing comments taken from Lane's summing up include the evidence of physicians attending the President at his death.

For instance, the New York Herald Tribune of Nov. 27 said,

"On the basis of accumulated data, investigators have concluded that the first shot, fired as the Presidential car was approaching, struck the President in the neck just above the knot of his necktie, then ranged downward into his body."

"From all evidence", charges Lane, "we may conclude that the shot was fired while the back of the President was to the sixth-floor window and many yards removed from the window, and that the bullet entered the front of the President's throat."

In the words of Richard Dudman, correspondent for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Dec. 1), "The question that suggests itself is: How could the President have been shot in the front from the back?"

Dec. 1 Dudman wrote "Another unexplained circumstance is a small hole in the windshield of the Presidential limousine. This correspondent and one other man saw the hole, which resembled a bullet hole, as the automobile stood at the hospital emergency entrance while the President was being treated inside the building."

Three Shots Or Five?

Continuing to explore Dudman's statements in the same article, "Although most witnesses heard three shots fired within a period of five seconds, it seems that five bullets have been discovered."

"One point does emerge with absolute clarity," says Lane's brief. "The theory held by the Dallas police and supported repeatedly by the FBI that there is an airtight case against Oswald as the sole killer" is based upon an investigation so poor as to be incredible or an investigation devoted to a particular conclusion at the outset."

Lane's concluding paragraph: "Let those who would deny a fair consideration of the evidence to Oswald because of a rage inspired, they say, by their devotion to the late President, ponder this thought: If Oswald is innocent—and that is a possibility that cannot now be denied—then the assassin of President Kennedy remains at large."

Tolson
 Belmont
 Mohr
 Casper
 Callahan
 Conrad
 DeLoach
 Evans
 Gale
 Rosen
 Sullivan
 Tavel
 Trotter
 Tele. Room
 Holmes
 Gandy

Lee Harvey Oswald

UPI-202

(AUTOPSY)

WASHINGTON--THREE MILITARY DOCTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE AUTOPSY PERFORMED ON PRESIDENT KENNEDY TODAY TESTIFIED BEFORE THE COMMISSION INVESTIGATING THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S ASSASSINATION.

BUT A SPOKESMAN FOR THE COMMISSION HEADED BY CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN WOULD SAY ONLY THAT THE THREE DOCTORS SIGNED THE REPORT ON THE AUTOPSY. THE WITNESSES REFUSED TO SAY ANYTHING TO REPORTERS.

HOWEVER, IT HAD BEEN REPORTED EARLIER THAT DOCTORS HAD FOUND THAT THE SECOND OF TWO BULLETS STRIKING KENNEDY INFLECTED "IRREPARABLE DAMAGE" AND CAUSED HIS DEATH.

IT WAS SAID THAT KENNEDY COULD HAVE SURVIVED THE FIRST BULLET WHICH STRUCK HIM FIVE INCHES BELOW THE COLLAR LINE IN THE BACK OF HIS RIGHT SHOULDER.

BUT THE SECOND BULLET, IT WAS REPORTED, STRUCK KENNEDY IN THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE HEAD AND BRAIN, MORTALLY WOUNDING HIM. A FRAGMENT OF THE SECOND BULLET WAS DEFLECTED DOWNWARD, CAUSING A WOUND IN HIS THROAT.

TODAY, HOWEVER, THE COMMISSION WOULD NOT COMMENT ON ANY OF THE TESTIMONY.

TESTIFYING BEFORE THE COMMISSION WERE CMDR. J. THORNTON BOSWELL, HEAD OF PATHOLOGY AT THE NAVAL MEDICAL SCHOOL; CMDR. J. J. HUMES, LABORATORIES DIRECTOR AT THE BETHESDAY NAVAL HOSPITAL, AND LT. COL. PIERRE A. FINCK, CHIEF OF THE MILITARY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PATHOLOGY DIVISION AT WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL CENTER.

COMMISSION COUNSEL J. LEE RANKIN SAID FINCK IS A SPECIALIST IN THE EFFECT OF WOUNDS.

THE COMMISSION ANNOUNCED THAT ON WEDNESDAY MORNING IT WILL HEAR MR. AND MRS. MICHAEL PAINE OF IRVING, TEX., WHO BEFRIENDED KENNEDY'S ALLEGED ASSASSIN, LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND HIS WIFE, MARIE AFTER THEY RETURNED TO THIS COUNTRY FROM RUSSIA.

MRS. RUTH PAINE CONTINUED TO KEEP HER HOME OPEN TO MRS. OSWALD AND HER TWO DAUGHTERS AFTER OSWALD HIMSELF HAD TAKEN A ROOM IN DALLAS AND STARTED HIS JOB AT THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY.

3/16--N855PES

NOT RECORDED

128 MAR 20 1964

79 MAR 20 1964

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Washington Beat

Squeeze on Lobbyists

By Leslie Carpenter

WAS PRESIDENT KENNEDY the second victim of Lee Harvey Oswald?

The blue-ribbon Warren

Commission, struggling to muster all the facts on the assassination of President Kennedy, has obtained secret military files disclosing that Oswald was suspected



Carpenter

of shooting a fellow Marine to death while stationed at the U.S. Naval Air Station at Atsugi, Japan, between July, 1957, and October, 1968. The slaying took place in a remote area away from the base.

Oswald denied any part in the killing and there wasn't sufficient evidence to put the case before a court-martial. The crime never has been solved. Identity of the murdered Marine is being guarded carefully by the Commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren.

Also in the hands of the Warren Commission is a diary Oswald kept faithfully while he was in the Soviet Union from late 1959 until mid-1962. This little-known volume contains clear indications of Oswald's psychological passion for notoriety and penchant for firearms. He wrote extensively of his disappointments and his hatred of people and things—plus his yearning for recognition. And he spoke of having a gun while he was in the U.S.S.R.

THE WASHINGTON money tree is getting a severe shaking—and lobbyists all over town are hollering, "Ouch!"

A gimmick for a Senator or Congressman up for reelection and needing all the cash possible is to have a friend plan a Washington luncheon, dinner or cocktail party in his honor with the admission from \$25 to \$100 per person.

The guest list for such a function is obvious: Every lobbyist in town for whom the legislator has done a favor or might be able in the future to do one. How can a lobbyist refuse to cough up? He can't.

The natural consequence is that the same people are invited to each of these fund-raising affairs. Thus, lobbyists around town are suffering panic in the pocketbook.

Most of the fix-it operators work for big corporations. By law, corporations can't buy tickets to political events. Neither can they reimburse their Washington operator on his expense account if he buys tickets.

Lobbyists formerly hid such outlays under other headings in expense accounts. But since Internal Revenue toughened up on expense account abuses two years ago, this no longer is possible. Tickets now have to be paid for by lobbyists out of their own taxable income.

Some lobbyists have fled town for the day trying to avoid the financial bite. But it doesn't work. Sponsors of dinners, luncheons or receptions will tell the lobbyist to buy a table anyway and give the tickets to other less affluent friends of the Senator or Congressman. Tables seat 12 and cost up to \$1200.

The first such function to get money out of Washington was held in 1958 by the

Rep. Charles Brown (D-Mo.). It was a \$25-a-plate luncheon.

Brown, subsequently defeated and now a Washington lobbyist, has become victim of his own ingenious idea. He is among those afraid to open the mail, fearing it contains more invitations to fund-raising parties.

Republicans and Democrats alike took up Brown's idea. At least 40—if not more—such functions have been held since.

BUSLOADS of teenagers from all over America will be converging near the grave of John F. Kennedy at Arlington National Cemetery this Eastertime.

Bus companies which annually bring myriads of high-school groups to the Capital during spring vacation indicate the grave will be a regular stop on the school tours.

Young people already have made up a large percentage of the more than 1.5 million people who have visited the Kennedy grave. According to John C. Metzler, cemetery superintendent, even members of the long-haired, leather-jacketed set have been seen to stomp out cigarettes at a respectful distance and leave the graveside teary-eyed.

Burials have been up six a day since November. Metzler believes the reason is that many veterans and men on active duty were previously unaware of their right to be buried, with their families, in the cemetery.

At the rate things are going at Arlington, all land now available or in prospect will be used by 1987.

© 1964. The Hall Syndicate, Inc.

Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
31 MAR 18 1964

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED

105-82555-A
105-82555-A
105-82555-A

105-82555-A
105-82555-A
105-82555-A

105-82555-A
105-82555-A
105-82555-A

105-82555-A
105-82555-A
105-82555-A

105-82555-A
105-82555-A
105-82555-A

105-82555-A
105-82555-A
105-82555-A

105-82555-A
105-82555-A
105-82555-A

105-82555-A
105-82555-A
105-82555-A

105-82555-A
105-82555-A
105-82555-A

105-82555-A
105-82555-A
105-82555-A

105-82555-A
105-82555-A
105-82555-A

105-82555-A
105-82555-A
105-82555-A

6 MAR 20 1964

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

ATTORNEY DENIED RIGHT TO CROSS-EXAMINE WITNESSES

Lane cites curb at Oswald inquiry

Gandy _____

ATTORNEY MARK LANE, "unofficial" defense counsel for Lee Oswald, the man accused of assassinating President Kennedy in Dallas Nov. 22, told the GUARDIAN following his appearance before the Johnson-Warren commission: "I do not feel that my presence at the hearing mattered very much. I cannot adequately defend my client without the right to cross-examine witnesses."

Lane, named to defend Oswald by Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of the slain suspect, was summoned before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, March 4. The former New York Assemblyman read his "Defense Brief for Oswald" (GUARDIAN, Dec. 19) and released some of the information he has gathered from his own investigation on Oswald's behalf, including statements about a meeting reported to have taken place two weeks before the assassination at Jack Ruby's Carousel Club. Attending the meeting, Lane said, were patrolman J. D. Tippitt, whom Oswald is alleged to have shot soon after the Kennedy assassination; Bernard Weissman, a New York ultra-conservative who placed an anti-Kennedy advertisement in a Dallas newspaper the day the President was killed, and a third person whose name was divulged to the commission in private.

OPEN HEARING: Commission chairman Warren agreed to Lane's request at the outset of the hearing to admit the press and public. "The commission," Warren said, "does not operate in a secret way." The Chief Justice later announced that future hearings would be held in public if witnesses so requested.

Lane was not invited to testify in his capacity as Oswald's attorney. The commission named an "official" counsel for Oswald three weeks ago after major witnesses had been called. During the hearing, Warren rejected Lane's request for permission to examine witnesses and have access to the commission's documents.

The commission began taking testimony March 9 from several eyewitnesses to Kennedy's assassination, including Secret Service agents and bystanders. The windshield from Kennedy's limo-

*Brerigan
 J. B. B.*

S. J. B.

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____

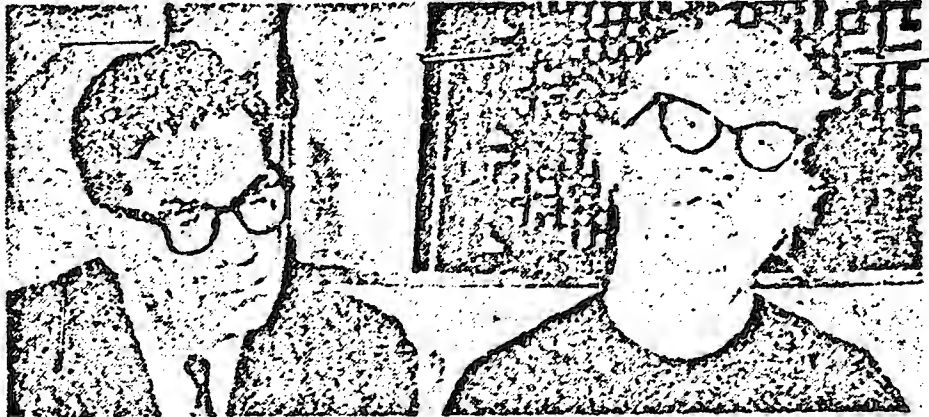
109-82555-17

NOT RECORDED
 128 MAR 2-1 1964

Date 3-11-64
 National Guardian
 pg. 4

File 109-82555

5 MAR 1964



MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD AND MARK LANE, COUNSEL FOR HER SON
The Presidential Commission balked at any cross-examination

usine was brought into the hearing as evidence. Several persons have asserted the glass was damaged by a bullet, indicating that more than three shots were fired. Panel members did not comment.

HOOVER STATEMENT: In apparent response to the growing public doubt about Oswald's role, if any, in the assassination, FBI director J. Edgar Hoover issued the following statement March 7:

"To set the record straight, and to refute the misinformation which has been maliciously circulated, I want to state unequivocally that Lee Oswald and Jack Ruby were never FBI informants; that they were never employed by this bureau in any capacity; nor did they ever render any services for or receive any money from the FBI." An FBI spokesman said the statement was made because "we thought it time to put a stop to the rumors." The Central Intelligence Agency previously denied any connection with Oswald.

Speculation that Oswald was employed by one or both of the intelligence agencies arose from these still unexplained circumstances: (1) Oswald, who defected to the Soviet Union for two-and-a-half years, was granted a new passport to visit Russia last June after only one day of consideration by the State Department—a unique decision. (2) Chief Justice Earl Warren's announcement that matters of "national security" may

impose a new blackout on certain aspects of Oswald's past; (3) the FBI's failure to keep close watch on Oswald the day Kennedy was shot in Dallas, though the agency was aware of his background and knew that his job at the Texas Schoolbook Depository situated him in close proximity to the Presidential motorcade; (4) Reports that the FBI supplied information helpful to the defense of Jack Ruby, who shot Oswald two days after Kennedy was slain, on the implied condition that nothing be mentioned during Ruby's trial about Oswald's alleged deed; (5) numerous contradictions in the case against Oswald.

COMMENT BY LANE: Commenting on Hoover's denial, Lane asked: "Can we really expect the FBI to admit the truth if my client had been an agent?" Mrs. Oswald has stated that she believed her son was an agent for the CIA.

Lane announced he is continuing his series of public meetings intended to generate public interest in the Oswald case. He is scheduled to speak in the San Francisco Bay area from March 16-22. On March 23, he will address students at Reed College in Portland, Ore., and then return to California for a week of engagements in Los Angeles, March 23-27. Following the meetings Lane plans to return to Dallas to continue his investigation.

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Lane speech on KPFA

PACIFICA radio station KPFA will present "The Case Against the Case Against Lee Harvey Oswald," a recorded speech by Mark Lane, at 4:30 p.m., March 15. KPFA is heard throughout most of northern California.

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____

105-82555-17
 NOT RECORDED
 128 MAR 21 1964

64 MAR 25 1964

Date 5-14-64
 National Guardian
 pg. 7

Hysteria Over Oswald

By William F. Buckley Jr.

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☐
 Casper ☐
 Callahan ☐
 Conrad ☐
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans ☐
 Gale ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☐
 Trotter ☐
 Tele Room ☐
 Holmes ☐
 Gandy ☐

AT Geneva yesterday a Very Famous Englishman was expatiating at some length on all the reasons why it is impossible for an astute man to believe that Lee Harvey Oswald killed President Kennedy, or that the assassination was "other" than the work of a conspiracy of at least several persons.

Since the gentleman is a renowned liberal, I thought to twit him by saying, "Your mode of reasoning is very much like that of the John Birch Society."

Without even dropping a conversational semi-quaver (I should add that his timing is world-famous), he replied darkly, "Yes, I have no doubt the John Birch Society had something to do with it."

The obsession, in other words, was so much in command of him that he simply could not understand my point: that the kind of thinking he was indulging is the kind one indulges when writing books like *The Politician* whose denouement is that former President Eisenhower was a member of the Communist Party.

And not only my acquaintance in Geneva, but seemingly all of Europe has, as they say, "gone ape" on the theory that what actually happened at Dallas is something very different from what the world is being led to believe; that Earl Warren has been selected to preserve the Establishment's script, and that almost certainly what lies behind it all is the existence of an anarchic-fascist conspiracy.

L'Express, for instance, which is a sort of semi-sick leftist weekly in Paris, in which very flashy writers register their designs on humankind, is halfway thru the serialization of a most elaborate treatment of the Dallas story in which, after the third installment, it is already established that:

(a) JFK was not shot by Oswald, but by someone lying under the overpass towards which the Presidential car was headed.

(b) Someone in the Dallas police force was in cahoots with Oswald, who merely was an accomplice, and let him slip out of the building even after the police cordon was tight.

(c) Someone in the Dallas police force then released a description of Oswald, which was a signal to accomplice Tippitt to shoot down Oswald, in the process of which he inadvertently got shot himself.

(d) Ruby, another accomplice, was told to rub out Oswald before he talked.

The assassination, then according to this story, was principally an operation of Dallas policemen.

I give you an example of the ease with which stories spread in this sophisticated corner of the world, where so much fun is had at the expense of American provincialism:

Mr. Mark Lane is a New York attorney and leftist who has adopted the Oswald cause as his very own. He is willing to sacrifice even his cherished privacy to see that posthumous justice is done; finally talked the Warren Commission into granting him a hearing last week, at the end of which the president of the American Bar Association, who has been designated to defend Oswald's interest officially before the Warren Commission, told Mr. Lane that all he had told the court was in effect a bunch of drivel that had "already been in the newspapers."

One of the things Mr. Lane had said was that he had been "informed" that eight days before the assassination, officer Tippitt, Oswald and Mr. Weissman (who had taken out the anti-Kennedy ad in the Dallas News on November 22) had been seen together at Ruby's nightclub.

Now there is not a shred of evidence that any such meeting took place: but behold how the item is treated in *Le Figaro*, a respected Paris daily which long since has been wondering how come Officer Tippitt spotted Oswald in the first place.

"Here, then," says *Figaro*, "is a piece of news that gives plausibility to a rumor, already old, but which last night was officialized on TV."

"CBS has stated that a witness has just now declared to the Warren Commission that eight days before the assassination of the President, a mysterious reunion took place at the Carousel, one of Ruby's cabarets. Three men took part in it: Oswald, Tippitt, and Mr. Weissman..."

And so an unsubstantiated rumor, put forward by a self-promoting leftist, becomes an official statement on the basis of which Europe continues to build its fantasies.

It is especially appalling, under the circumstances, that Mr. Warren should have made those remarks to the effect that not in our lifetime would we know some of the things Mr. Warren has found out.

It is that kind of melodramatic pish-posh that encourages the mania that is overcoming Europe, beginning, as always, with the so-called intellectuals.

The Washington Post and Times Herald ☒
 The Washington Daily News ☒
 The Evening Star ☐
 New York Herald Tribune ☐
 New York Journal-American ☐
 New York Mirror ☐
 New York Daily News ☐
 New York Post ☐
 The New York Times ☐
 The Worker ☐
 The New Leader ☐
 The Wall Street Journal ☐
 The National Observer ☐
 People's World ☐
 Date

105-82555-A

NOT RECORDED

128 MAR 20 1964

MAR 14 1964

79 MAR 20 1964

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Taxi and Bus Drivers Testify In Oswald Probe

By the Associated Press

A bus driver and a cab driver with whom Lee Harvey Oswald is said to have ridden right after the Dallas assassination of President Kennedy November

22 testified today before the Warren Commission.

The commission identified today's witnesses as Cecil J. Watters, a bus driver, and William Wayne Whaley, a cab driver.

Witnesses before the commission yesterday included Buell Wesley Frazier, the neighbor with whom Oswald rode to work on the morning of November 22, and Mr. Frazier's sister, Mrs. Linnie Mae Randle.

Another witness was an FBI agent who identified the rifle and container found at the Texas School Book Depository building from which police say the fatal shots were fired.

Mr. Frazier and Oswald worked at the building. There have been reports that Oswald was carrying a bundle when he got into Mr. Frazier's car that morning and that when he was asked what it contained replied window blinds.

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date _____

105-82535-A
 NOT RECORDED
 MAR 17 1964

61 MAR 18 1964

MAR 12 1964

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Jim Jones
V

R. B. B.

H. W. S.

UPI-251

(MRS. OSWALD)

DALLAS--MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD, A THWARTED SPECTATOR AT THE TRIAL OF HER SON'S KILLER, TURNED SLEUTH TODAY.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS, FEARING HER PRESENCE IN THE COURTROOM WHERE JACK RUBY IS ON TRIAL FOR THE MURDER OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD MIGHT BE GROUNDS FOR A MISTRIAL, CALLED MRS. OSWALD AS A WITNESS. SHE MAY NEVER TESTIFY.

AFTER BEING ALLOWED TO GO HOME FROM THE COURTHOUSE BY JUDGE JOE BROWN, MRS. OSWALD DECIDED TO VISIT THE SCENE OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY LAST NOV. 22.

SHE WENT TO THE TEXAS SCHOOLBOOK DEPOSITORY BUILDING TO TALK TO THE MANAGER, BUT DID NOT GO UP TO THE SIXTH FLOOR WINDOW WHERE HER 24-YEAR-OLD SON WAS ACCUSED OF CROUCHING TO FIRE THE FATAL BULLETS AT KENNEDY.

"THIS IS MY PERSONAL INVESTIGATION," MRS. OSWALD TOLD NEWSMEN. "IF I SOLVE THIS CASE IT WILL BE A ONE-WOMAN SOLUTION AND I WILL TELL YOU BOYS."

3/10--N935PES

105-82555-A
 NOT RECORDED
 128 MAR 18 1964

79 MAR 19 1964

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

THE MAN

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Casper ☐
 Callahan ☐
 Conrad ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans ☐
 Gale ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☐
 Trotter ☐
 Tele Room ☐
 Holmes ☐
 Gandy ☐

WHO CAPTURED

LEE

105-82555-A

NOT PRESENTED

184 MAR 18 1964

OSWALD

by LLOYD SHEARER

Prindle May 6

The Washington Post and Times Herald ☐
 The Washington Daily News ☐
 The Evening Star ☐
 New York Herald Tribune ☐
 New York Journal-American ☐
 New York Mirror ☐
 New York Daily News ☐
 New York Post ☐
 The New York Times ☐
 The Worker ☐
 The New Leader ☐
 The Wall Street Journal ☐
 The National Observer ☐
 People's World ☐
 Date ☐

See Mr. Oswald

53 MAR 19 1964
 27

105-82555

File 5/10/64

DALLAS, TEX.

It is an ironical fact of life that the death of President John F. Kennedy has brought fortune to many.

A few days after the President was assassinated, a 21-year-old Denver student ordered 5 million key chains stamped with the Kennedy impression. Today that student is worth \$250,000.

In New York a jeweler came out with Kennedy tie clips, a china-maker with Kennedy beer mugs, a silversmith with Kennedy memorial platters.

Newsstands are still cluttered with special Kennedy magazines. Music shops and supermarkets have sold Kennedy record albums and paperback books by the million, and at least half a dozen publishers are printing books this spring of the late President's speeches, most of which were largely written by Kennedy's speechwriter, Ted Sorensen.

The bonanza has also spread to persons connected with Lee Harvey Oswald, the suspected Kennedy assassin.

The family of the Dallas police officer allegedly gunned down by Oswald, J. D. Tippit, has to date received more than \$600,000 from 40,000 different people. The largest single donation was made by Abraham Zapruder, a Dallas garment manufacturer who contributed the \$25,000 paid him by *Life* for his motion pictures of the assassination. The second-largest donation, \$12,000, was made by Walter H. Annenberg, publisher of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*. This paid off the mortgage on the Tippit home.

Oswald's mother, Marguerite, has sold interviews to foreign publications, has announced a lecture tour and is reportedly working on a book.

Oswald's 23-year-old widow, Marina, has already received more than \$35,000 from the public. She has hired as her business manager (for 10 per cent of the take) James Herbert Martin, formerly manager of the 6 Flags Inn at Arlington, Tex. He reports that Mrs. Oswald has been offered a \$50,000 advance to write a book of memoirs on a 50-50 royalty basis in collaboration with Isaac Don Levine or James Burke. The *Saturday Evening Post* has also offered a large

sum, provided Mrs. Oswald has information to divulge that she did not reveal to the Warren Commission in Washington. Hollywood is also interested in filming Marina's life story.

One of the few principals involved in the Presidential assassination overlooked both by fame and fortune is Maurice "Nick" McDonald, 36, the Dallas patrolman who captured Lee Harvey Oswald in the Oak Cliff movie theater 90 minutes after Oswald allegedly killed the President.

McDonald is the forgotten man of the assassination. No one has offered him anything for a magazine article, a lecture tour or even a TV appearance. All McDonald received was a \$10 donation, which he turned over to the Dallas police fund.

A native of Camden, Ark., happily married, father of two girls, McDonald is a big, broad (5-feet-11, 200 pounds), balding man with an almost perpetual smile.

"I'm just glad to be alive," he says. "If Oswald's gun hadn't misfired, I'd be a dead goose today. Maybe," he reflects, "Sally and the kids would have then gotten more money than I'll ever make—no doubt about that—but I'd be dead, and what good is a dead husband? Marie Tippit—she lives just a few houses from here—she'd gladly give up the \$600,000 if only she had her husband back.

"Money can buy almost anything, but it sure can't bring back the dead. And brother! Let me tell you, I came that close to getting it!"

NICK TELLS HIS STORY

A few weeks ago in Oak Cliff, sitting in the living room of McDonald's one-story, 3-bedroom brick home (cost \$12,850—mortgage \$11,900), I asked the police officer to tape-record exactly what had happened to him on November 22, 1963.

Here are the words he spoke:

"On the day President John F. Kennedy was assassinated I reported for duty at my normal hour of 7 A.M. During November I was assigned a trainee who had graduated from the previous recruit class.

"With this recruit beside me, I went on routine patrol of my district, which is the western part of

South Oak Cliff, approximately 3 miles west of the Texas Theatre, where Oswald was finally captured.

"That morning was a routine day until we heard on the police radio that the President of the United States had been shot. At that time we were patrolling on Westmoreland Avenue, which is approximately 8 miles from Elm and Houston in downtown Dallas, where the assassination occurred.

"The police dispatcher ordered all police units to report to the vicinity of Elm and Houston to cordon off the district and try to find the assassin.

"We proceeded on Code 3 [the emergency procedure—siren blaring, red lights flashing] to Elm and Houston. We got out of the car and ran over to a police sergeant, who told us to stand by. Meanwhile, the Texas Book Depository Building from which the shots had been fired was cordoned off and completely surrounded, and the crowd was being controlled.

AN UNFAMILIAR VOICE

"At 1:15 we went back to the car, and suddenly I heard over the police radio an unfamiliar voice, a voice not acquainted with police procedure, obviously a civilian. 'A policeman has just been shot!' the voice announced. 'A policeman has just been shot! He was driving police car No. 10 from where I am now talking.'

"When I heard that announcement," McDonald continued, "I knew at once that officer J. D. Tippit had been shot. I knew Tippit had been assigned Patrol Car No. 10 in District 78.

"The voice then continued: 'It looks as if the officer is dead.' When I heard that, I ordered my partner into the car. 'Let's get over to Oak Cliff,' I said. 'We're standing around here doing nothing. Let's see if we can find the guy who shot Tippit.'

"We raced to the 400 block of East Jefferson Blvd. where a sergeant and a few reporters and policemen were trying to shake a house down, to search it to see if they could find the suspect. It had been reported that a possible suspect had made his way into that house.

"I let my partner out at this location and drove my

squad car around the alley, then drove up and down near-by alleys. That's the last time I saw my partner that day.

"As I was patrolling the alleys, another report came over the radio that a suspect with Oswald's general description had raced into the public library about a block away. I immediately drove to the public library on Jefferson. I got out in the alley and took my shotgun with me. I went through the side door of the library and ordered all persons out with hands up.

"Everybody inside the library came out with hands up. A teenager told me that he had just run in to tell the people of the assassination. He didn't match the police description of the unknown assassin at the time. No one else in the library did either.

"I ran back to my car. As I got in, there came another radio report. A suspect had just been seen running into the Texas Theatre in the 200 block of West Jefferson. I drove on Code 3 to the theater. When I got to the front, there were 3 or 4 police cars already at that location, so I decided to go to the rear of the theater. I got out of the squad car and joined 3 other uniformed officers at the rear of the theater, and we went in through the rear exit door. I remember that one of the movies at the Texas was *Cry of Battle*.

A LOOK AT THE SUSPECT

"Just inside the theater we were met by a shoestore salesman who had seen the suspect run into the theater without paying for a ticket and could identify him. This shoe salesman went to the stage with me, peeped through the curtain and identified the suspect who, he said, was wearing a brown shirt. It was Oswald. He was sitting in the back of the theater, alone. There were only about 10 or 15 people in the entire downstairs section.

"The theater house lights were up at the time. I peeked through the curtain, but the show was still playing. Several policemen were searching the balcony. As I stepped out through the curtain the lights became dim again, but the movie stopped.

"The two men closest to me were sitting in the center of the theater. I decided that I would search

every single person in the orchestra so that I would miss no one. I walked first to these two men. I had them stand on their feet, and I searched them.

"While I was frisking them I kept glancing over their shoulders at Oswald, just in case he should make a break. These first two men were sitting about 15 rows from the screen, in the center.

"After I decided that these men were unarmed and not suspect, I walked out of the 15th row, up the aisle and entered the row where Lee Harvey Oswald was sitting. Oswald was slumped down in the second seat, third row from the rear, on the right side of the center section.

"As I got within one foot of the suspect, I saw he was sitting calmly with his hands on his lap. He was wearing a brown shirt, with a white T-shirt underneath, and dark trousers.

"All right," I said, "on your feet." Oswald stood up and slowly raised both his arms. As he did this, he said in a tone of resignation, "Now it's all over." My hands darted over his body as I searched for a weapon. Quickly they reached Oswald's waist. On his right side tucked beneath his belt was a .38 snub-nosed revolver, a Smith & Wesson—what they call a Smith & Wesson snubnose—blue steel.

"As I reached for the gun, Oswald also grabbed for it with his right hand. I shouted, "I've got him!" With his left fist Oswald then smashed me right between the eyes as hard as he could, knocking my cap off. We both fell, fighting, into the seats, but I still had some portion of his gun in my hand, and so did he, only he had his hand on the trigger part. I remember thinking, "He can't beat me to death with his left fist, but he sure can kill me if I let go of this gun."

"I held on as we were wrestling for that gun. Once it came up and cut my face. When I tried to wrench it away from Oswald, he suddenly plunged it forward into my chest and pulled the trigger, but my hand over the gun slowed the action of the hammer and it only dented the primer. I could hear the snap, but no bullet was fired.

"When I heard that snap, I gave one final jerk with all the strength I had. My hand got down to the butt

and I pulled the gun out of Oswald's hand. I handed it to another officer, Detective Bob Carroll, who was in plain clothes. Officer T. A. Hudson then came up from the row behind and threw his arm around Oswald's neck. Officer C. T. Walker, running from the left, grabbed Oswald's left arm. Officer Ray Hawkins ran to the row in front of us and grabbed Oswald from the front. I held on to the suspect with my left hand.

"The officers then took Oswald out of the theater and transported him to the City Jail. It was then 2 P.M., about 90 minutes after President Kennedy had been assassinated.

PHOTOS TO PROVE A POINT

"When Oswald was taken from the Texas Theatre, I walked back to my squad car and drove downtown. There I reported to Captain Westbrook, and he escorted me to the crime lab, where pictures were taken of my face. The gun had cut it while Oswald and I had been fighting. My nose and lips were also a bit bloody from the fighting.

"The captain wanted photos taken because Lee Harvey Oswald was already hollering about police brutality. If Oswald had lived we would have presented evidence, photographic evidence, that he was resisting arrest and force had to be used to subdue him. After Oswald was arrested, no one laid a hand on him. I was the only one who hit him at any time, and that was in self-defense.

"At the time I captured Oswald, I had no idea that he had killed the President of the United States. I was fairly sure, however, that he was the man who had killed Officer Tippit."

While all this was going on, officer Nick McDonald's wife Sally—they were married 14 years this past February 15—was working as a receptionist for an oil company, Producing Properties, Inc., on the 35th floor of the Southland Center Building in Dallas.

"Like everyone else," she told me, "I was stunned by the news of the President's assassination. There was no radio in the reception room where I worked, so what I picked up of the happenings was pieced from people coming and going."

The officer's wife's first thought: "My husband has been shot"

"I heard from someone that a policeman had been shot near Oak Cliff, and the first thought that came to my mind—I guess every policeman's wife thinks the same—was that it was Nick. I phoned the Oak Cliff substation immediately, and they told me it was J. D. Tippit who'd been killed.

"Then a few minutes later," Mrs. McDonald recalled, "I got a phone call from Ann Williams. Her husband Frank is on the force with Nick. He's Nick's best friend. Ann said, 'Sally, hold on to yourself. Nick's been wounded.'

"I tell you, I went numb. It was a few minutes before I could feel or think anything. I was sure my husband was dead. He'd come real close to death two times before. I'd wanted him to quit the police force. Now I cursed myself for not having insisted.

"I began to sob and cry. I guess I was nearly hysterical. People gathered around, trying to console me. And then the phone rang again. Someone grabbed it and yelled at me, 'It's your husband.' I lurched for the phone, and I heard Nick's voice. 'I'm okay,' he said calmly. 'Just got a few scratches.'

"I couldn't believe it. I thought he was fibbing, just trying to make me feel good. 'Let me speak to someone else,' I said. He put Jerry Hill on the phone. Jerry assured me Nick was all right. But I still wasn't sure. I raced down to police headquarters, and when I saw Nick standing there, breathing, I said over and over, 'Thank God. Thank God.'

Two days later Maurice and Sally McDonald were attending the Oak Woods Christian church with their two daughters, Vicki, 13, and Michelle, 10, when, following the invocation, the minister announced to his congregation: "Lee Harvey Oswald has just been shot in the basement of City Hall."

McDonald leaned back in his pew and said softly to himself, "Oh, my God."

When Oswald died, McDonald was genuinely sorry. "I'm convinced," he says, "that Oswald was guilty. We have an eye-witness to his murder of J. D. Tippit, a woman who saw the whole thing. And I'm equally sure he assassinated the President, but certainly he was entitled to his day in court. Jack Ruby had no right to take the law into his own hands."

NOV 2 3 10 11 A.
E 8 T
DECLASSIFIED BY 204

On January 4 of this year Nick McDonald, along with other Dallas policemen and several Secret Service agents, was assigned to guard and protect Marina Oswald, widow of the man who had tried to murder him, in North Dallas.

"In the month that assignment lasted," McDonald says, "Marina Oswald didn't know who I was. She's a fine young woman who looks after two babies. She apparently will have nothing to do with her mother-in-law, probably for good reason, and I wish her only the best. In marrying Lee Harvey Oswald I'm sure she didn't know what she was getting into. She's always been considerate, courteous and co-operative with all the authorities."

Nick McDonald—he dislikes his given name, Maurice, and adopted the name Nick from the word "nickname"—has been on the Dallas police force 9 years. He began on March 3, 1955, following his discharge from the Air Force, at a starting salary of \$285 a month. Currently he earns \$489 a month. Because he found it rough to support a wife and two daughters and make mortgage and other finance payments on that salary, his wife also works.

McDonald was raised by his grandparents. His parents were divorced when he was 5. He attended Arkansas State Teachers College and served hitchcs in both the Navy and Air Force before he came to Dallas with his young bride, the former Sally Lou Plyler of Prescott, Ark.

"Police work," he says, "has become my life, and I love it more than anything else. My wife keeps nagging me to quit, but she knows I never will. She keeps thinking I'll come to some untimely end, and maybe I will. But after all, I tell her, 'Who wants to live forever?'"



Oswald after capture shows scars on head, inflicted when hero McDonald grappled with him for death pistol.



McDonald after capture displays battered cheek. Police photo was taken to prove that Oswald resisted arrest.



Lee Harvey Oswald in police custody.

APR 15 6 20 AM '68
F.B.I.
RECEIVED DIRECTOR

43' H' 10' 01' 11' 12'



Unsung hero of Oswald capture, Nick McDonald, poses with wife Sally, daughters Michelle (l.), Vicki.

N
E

NOV 7 1963
FBI
RECEIVED-018700

PA
59

7-10-64

REC-1 2 31 MAR 64

FBI Denies Hiring Ruby Or Oswald

Associated Press

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said yesterday that Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy and Jack L. Ruby, accused murderer of Oswald, never served as confidential informants of the FBI.

Hoover issued this statement:

"To set the record straight and to refute the misinformation which has been maliciously circulated, I want to state unequivocally that Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack L. Ruby were never FBI informants; that they were never employed by this Bureau in any capacity; nor did they ever render any services for or receive any sums of money from the FBI."

Explaining release of the statement, an FBI spokesman said there had been rumors about Oswald's and Ruby's roles and "we thought it time to put a stop to them."

Ruby is now on trial in Dallas on charges of killing Oswald.

Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

File

The Washington Post and Times Herald 13
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

109-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
128 MAR 16 1964

MAR 8 1964

58 MAR 17 1964

INQUIRY BOARD ACTS AS PUBLIC PRESSURE MOUNTS

Oswald commission invites Lane

By Jack A. Smith

IN OBVIOUS RESPONSE to growing public criticism, the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy has reversed itself twice within one week in the case of Lee Harvey Oswald, the man accused of the assassination: (1) Mark Lane, named by Mrs. Marguerite Oswald to defend her slain son, has been invited to testify before the commission March 4. (2) Walter E. Craig, president of the conservative

American Bar Association, has been selected by the commission to be Oswald's "official" defense counsel.

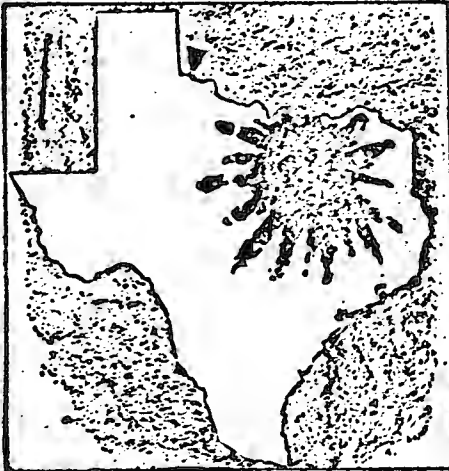
The developments appear to have this significance: The commission now realizes its initial refusal to allow counsel for Oswald was a tactical mistake, endangering as it did grave doubt in the public mind as to its method of inquiry. Lane, obvious choice as defense counsel, was unacceptable to the commission because he appears convinced of Oswald's

sion was really concerned about my client, it would let me represent him in fact, rather than by implication. I will testify March 4, but will not be satisfied until I can cross-examine witnesses."

DATA SOUGHT: In a letter from commission counsel J. Lee Rankin received March 2, Lane—author of "A Defense Brief for Oswald" (GUARDIAN, Dec. 19)—was told: "The commission is informed that . . . you have collected numerous materials relevant to this commission's work in your capacity as counsel to the alleged assassin." The former New York State Assemblyman was instructed to "bring all affidavits or other documents in your possession" relating to the assassination.

Lane responded in a statement: "I will of course appear before the commission and present to them all the information I have secured." The defense lawyer said he was uncertain, however, whether he would turn over copies of the 20 affidavits which were obtained from the files of Dallas District Attorney Henry Wade. One of the affidavits apparently rules out the possibility that Oswald fired a rifle at Kennedy Nov. 22.

Previously, the commission has refused to hear Lane on the grounds that the inquiry was concerned merely with finding facts about the assassination.



Little in the Nashville Tennesseean
"Deep in the hearts of America."

Notice

Beginning with this issue, the NATIONAL GUARDIAN will be dated as of each Saturday. Thus, this issue is dated March 7. Advertising deadlines remain unchanged.

innocence. Thus Craig, an "independent lawyer," was appointed "official" defense counsel while Lane, acknowledged "unofficial" counsel, will be given his day in court. In this manner, the commission might obviate criticism of its methods by granting token recognition to Lane and his supporters, while continuing for reasons of "national security" to avoid genuine debate about Oswald's role.

Commenting on the new moves, Lane told the GUARDIAN: "If the commis-

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date 3-7-64
National Guardian
pg. 1

1051-82555-14
NOT RECORDED
128 MAR 2 1964

64 MAR 25 1964

not in determining Oswald's guilt or innocence. During the last two months, Lane has made a nation-wide series of speeches, sponsored by the GUARDIAN, that have done much to spark public awareness that the truth about Kennedy's assassination—especially in regard to Oswald—was not being fully revealed.

EARLIER BAN: One month ago, in response to a request by Lane for the right to represent Oswald before the commission, Rankin replied: "The commission does not believe that it would be

Oswald case

(Continued from Page 1)

useful or desirable to permit an attorney representing Oswald to have access to the investigative materials within the possession of the commission or to participate in any hearings to be conducted by the commission."

In appointing Craig Feb. 25, however, the commission said he would be given access to all its materials. In an accompanying statement, the commission said its action was not intended to cast doubt on Lee Oswald's guilt. "That there was reasonable cause to believe he was the assassin is unquestioned," the commission said. "But he did not have the opportunity to meet the accusations according to the American way of justice." Oswald was shot to death two days after his arrest by Jack Ruby, a nightclub manager. During the first three months of the commission's investigation, no one was allowed to defend his interests before the commission.

Commenting on Craig's selection, Lane said: "The appointment of the President of the ultra-conservative ABA may raise more questions than it resolves. Will the commission begin its proceedings anew, now that it recognized for the first time the necessity of representation for Oswald at all stages of the proceedings? Will counsel appointed by the commission conduct an investigation in order to adequately perform his function?"

FRIEND OF GOLDWATER: Craig said he undertook the task as "a public service." He has yet to state whether he believes his client to be guilty or innocent. According to the New York Times (Aug. 11, 1962), Craig "describes himself as a conservative Democrat and is a good friend and supporter of Barry Goldwater, conservative Republican Senator from Arizona," the new counsel's home state.

PILOT ON NIXON: The name of Rich-

ard Nixon was interjected into the commission hearings Feb. 27 when James Martin, former "business representative" for Oswald's widow, was questioned about a statement he made to the Houston Post the day before accusing Oswald of having plotted to assassinate the former Vice President on Nov. 21. Martin, who refused to reveal his source of information, told the newspaper that he had previously informed the commission of this allegation. After the hearing, during which the commission questioned him sharply about the interview, Martin refused to comment to reporters. Nixon was on a business trip to Dallas the day before Kennedy was killed.

Attorneys for Ruby have announced that they expect to call him as a witness during his trial for shooting Oswald—an unusual move in cases where a defendant pleads insanity. According to the New York Times (March 2), "appearing as a witness would expose Ruby to cross-examination by District Attorney Wade, but the defense believes that Ruby's case would be strengthened if hectoring by the prosecution caused him to act abnormally in front of the jurors."

Chief defense counsel Melvin Belli intends to call 59 defense witnesses in efforts to prove that his client suffers from an episodic (periodic) mental illness—psychomotor epilepsy. A day rarely passes when Belli does not make a reference to Ruby's alleged mental disease. On March 1, he told reporters: "I got a call (from the jail) that Jack was cracking."

Hearst columnist Dorothy Kilgallen reported Feb. 24: "Wade will produce witnesses who will testify that Ruby and Oswald were acquainted. Ruby has said repeatedly that he didn't know the alleged assassin—but then Ruby's plea is temporary insanity and there are a great many things he doesn't remember and isn't about to."

ANOTHER DOCUMENT: In other developments:

• Lane has revealed to the GUARD-

IAN the fourth in the series of 20 documents obtained from Wade's files. Less explosive than the first three (GUARDIAN, Feb. 20), it is the affidavit of the policeman who found the weapon allegedly used to assassinate Kennedy. The officer testified that he was standing at the intersection of Main and Houston Sts. when the shots were fired at the



MURDER DEFENDANT JACK RUBY
Second mental test was ordered

Presidential motorcade. "I ran northwest in the direction of the shots," he said, "but then someone shouted, 'Go to the Old Texas Building.'"

The building referred to is the Texas Schoolbook Depository, one block north of the intersection. To the west is a railroad overpass which Kennedy's car was directly approaching. If the policeman ran northwest he was headed between the overpass and the Depository, closer to the overpass. Lane and others are convinced that the shots—at least some of them—issued from the direction of the overpass.

• Sen. Richard Russell (D-Ga.) refused to comment Feb. 26 on reports that he might resign from the Johnson-Warren commission. It had previously been speculated that several commission members were contemplating resignation because of dissatisfaction with the inquiry.

• A half-page advertisement in the New York Times (March 2) called on Chief Justice Earl Warren to resign as commission chairman. The "open letter" to Warren, purchased by The Monthly of One, urged that a new body be named "composed of prominent public officials and distinguished private citizens to ascertain and publicly disclose all facts pertaining to the assassination."

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

UPI-112

(OSWALD)

WASHINGTON--THE FBI TODAY OFFICIALLY DENIED WHAT IT TERMED "MALICIOUSLY CIRCULATED" RUMORS THAT ACCUSED KENNEDY ASSASSIN LEE HARVEY OSWALD HAD BEEN AN FBI INFORMANT.

IN A SIX PARAGRAPH STATEMENT, DIRECTOR JIM EDGAR HOOVER SAID THAT NEITHER OSWALD, NOR HIS ALLEGED MURDERER, DALLAS NIGHT CLUB ENTREPRENEUR JACK RUBY, EVER WORKED FOR THE FBI.

HOOVER SAID HE MADE THE OFFICIAL DENIAL TO "SET THE RECORD STRAIGHT AND TO REFUTE THE MISINFORMATION WHICH HAS BEEN MALICIOUSLY CIRCULATED."

SINCE THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN KENNEDY LAST NOV. 22 THERE HAVE BEEN RECURRING RUMORS THAT EITHER RUBY, OSWALD, OR BOTH WERE ON THE FBI PAYROLL.

HOOVER MADE IT PLAIN THAT THERE WAS NO BASIS FOR THE SPECULATION.

HE SAID: "I WANT TO STATE UNEQUIVOCALLY THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND JACK L. RUBY WERE NEVER FBI INFORMANTS." HE ADDED THAT NOT ONLY WERE NEITHER OF THE TWO MEN INFORMANTS, BUT THEY WERE "NEVER EMPLOYED BY THIS BUREAU IN ANY CAPACITY." NOR, HE SAID, DID OSWALD OR RUBY EVER RECEIVED ANY MONEY FROM THE FBI FOR "ANY SERVICE."

3/7--EG553PES

TOP CLIPPING
 DATED 3-8-64
 FROM Wash. Post
 MARKED FILE AND INITIAL

88 MAR 17 1964 27

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

105-82555-A
 NOT RECORDED
 128 MAR 10 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Oswald's Mother Defends Him

By GLORIA NEGRI

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, sometimes nervously fingering a novena medal around her neck, came to this hometown of President Kennedy Wednesday night to try to vindicate her son accused of killing him.

Frequently during a two-hour radio and press interview, Mrs. Oswald referred to "Lee Harvey Oswald" as if she were some lawyer pleading his defense.

Over and over again, she recited her message:

"Lee Harvey Oswald did not assassinate President Kennedy. Lee Harvey Oswald was murdered without benefit of trial and counsel, and that is contrary to the American way of life. I believe that the nation should know if the assassins are still at large."

Mrs. Oswald, a comely-looking woman of 56, was interviewed on WBZ radio's "Bob Kennedy's Contact" program.

The program invites questions from telephone callers, and there were some Wednesday night who were angry that Mrs. Oswald was here at all.

Others questioned Mrs. Oswald's method of financing her lecture forays, and she was quick to retort:

"I am not making money on the dead body of my son. I believe I am the only member of the Oswald family who can say that."

WBZ declared it gave Mrs. Oswald \$50 for her round-trip transportation between New York and Boston and for her hotel room here Wednesday night.

Twice during the press interview after the broadcast, the subject of money or her lack of it brought tears to Mrs. Oswald.

She pointed out that she had only \$663 from Lee Harvey Oswald's life insurance and that she was fired from her job as a practical nurse because of her son's notoriety.

Mrs. Oswald wore a black suit dress, a single strand of pearls, pearl earrings and dark-rimmed eyeglasses. She said the novena medal on a chain around her neck was sent her by a group who "prayed for Lee."

She said she has received many similar signs of sympathy since Lee was shot by nightclub owner Jack Ruby two days after President Kennedy's death.

At the outset of the program, Mrs. Oswald vowed to reveal hitherto unknown information which would support her claim that Lee was not a traitor to his country, but on the contrary an agent working for the United States government.

This information was that Lee had joined the Civil Air Patrol at age 15, during which service he met a man who influenced him to join the Marines; that Lee quit school to do so, against his mother's wishes and that three days after he signed up in the Marines he defected to Russia, from then on to become an agent in this government's service.

Mrs. Oswald said she was beyond any personal feelings for Jack Ruby, now on trial for Oswald's murder, but that, "I hope Lee Harvey Oswald knew Jack Ruby because that will prove Lee was an agent for this government."

She stuck to her story that an FBI man showed her a photo of Jack Ruby before Ruby shot and killed her son. "Hoover, (J. Edgar, head of the FBI), acknowledged they showed me a picture but said it was not of Jack Ruby."

Mrs. Oswald said the photo was shown her cupped in the hand of an FBI man who visited her and Lee's Russian wife, Marina, in their room at the Executive Inn in Dallas on Nov. 23, the day before Lee was shot.

Mrs. Oswald said she decided the photo was of Ruby after seeing his picture in the newspapers after he killed her son. "It was the same picture, but greatly enlarged," she maintained.

She said she thought the Warren Commission investigating the murder of the President was trying to do a fair job, "but I don't see how they can make any true conclusions without allowing cross-examination of witnesses." Possibly a "congressional" commission would have been better, she said.

Marguerite Oswald admitted daughter-in-law and sons have been strained of late. "I do not know where Marina is," she said. "This is no mother-in-law rift. The Secret Service has refused to let me see her, her relationship with her."

"She is guilty and I think he's innocent. We are all entitled to our own opinion."

Mrs. Oswald said she will go on speaking wherever the opportunity is offered her. She said she has already made a recording of letters sent her

by Lee Harvey Oswald and that she will write a book about him soon.

"Lee wasn't perfect, but he was not the louse the papers made him out to be," his mother said.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

16 BOSTON GLOBE
Boston, Mass.BOSTON HERALD
Boston, Mass.BOSTON TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITORBoston, Mass.
RECORD AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.

Date: 3/5/64
Edition: Morning
Author: Gloria Negri
Editor: Victor O. Jones
Title: Lee Harvey Oswald

Character: _____
or
Classification: 105 Boston
Submitting Office:

NOT RECORDED
128 MAR 19 1964

58 MAR 20 1964
207



MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD IN BOSTON (Photos by Philip Preston)

ON THE LINE:

Just an 'Ordinary Shooting'

By BOB CONSIDINE

DALLAS: Called Capt. Will Fritz of the Dallas Police Department the other day to inquire about the shooting here two months ago of a car dealer who identified Lee Oswald in a police lineup, after the assassination.

The dealer witnessed Oswald running away from the site of the murder of officer J.D. Tippit, reloading his gun as he ran. The dealer was shot in the head by an unknown assailant early in January.

"I didn't handle his case," Capt. Fritz said.

"He didn't die, see? I'll switch you over to Forgery. They handle ordinary shootings."



CONSIDINE

OSWALD'S Russian-born widow rented a house here the other day and is moving herself and her two young children into it. She wants to live in Dallas and become an American citizen. (Several letters received by this correspondent lately demand that she be deported for not having tipped off police that her husband had tried to kill Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker.)

Mrs. Oswald is having big troubles in the wake of firing her lawyer and her business manager, James Martin and John M. Thorne. They will probably take her to court. Between them they claim 25 per cent of "everything we promoted for her," Martin told the Dallas Morning News' Hugh Aynsworth. They want no part, they said, of the \$68,000 which has come to the accused assassin's wife from all parts of the U.S. and foreign countries.

"Our money was to come from negotiations with publishers and movie companies," Martin said.

The amounts are unnerving, considering the appalling circumstances: An Italian movie firm's offer of \$75,000 for rights to her story was signed Feb. 11, Martin says.

—Meredith Press, Des Moines, Iowa, is said by its general manager, Jack Barlass, to be ready to go with an even meatier contract "when the confusion goes away."

—Barlass says, "We have negotiated about \$132,000 in just advance money. The whole deal, with royalties and percentages, will run around \$300,000."

The Morning News learned that Mrs. Oswald wants to offer the two men 15 and 10 per cent of the money contributed to her, in exchange for severing business relations with them.

* * *

DEFENSE ATTORNEYS say they spotted in advance whether a prospective juror would vote yes or no when asked if he or she could vote to send Jack Ruby to the electric chair if the evidence that he murdered with malice and in full possession of his wits was apparent.

"Those who were about to say yes to the question always sat there with their hands perfectly still," Melvin Belli says. "The prospect who was going to say no, he couldn't do a thing like that, wrung his hands or twiddled his fingers during the period leading up to the question."

Fifty of the first 133 panelmen were opposed to capital punishment, which strikes at Belli's assessment of Dallas as a "hanging town."

* * *

THE DEFENSE plans to be very rough on the shade of Lee Oswald during the course of the testimony taking. It won't wait for the findings of Chief Justice Earl Warren's investigation group. It will state, probably vociferously at times, that Oswald and only Oswald did the deed and that he was a thoroughly despicable Communist. Ruby will be portrayed as a patriot who heard his country's call in 1942 and spent two and a half years doing stateside duty with the Army Air Force.

105-22555-8

NOT RECORDED

128 MAR 10 1964

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

61 MAR 11 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

On Your Guard:

Rosenberg-Oswald

BY JACK LOTTO

THE SCENE is the Federal Building in Foley Square, New York. The time: April 5, 1951. Judge Irving Kaufman is looking down at Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Before sentencing them to death as atomic spy conspirators he declares in measured words:

"I consider your crime worse than murder."

Despite the magnitude of the crime of the husband-wife communist spy team, a propaganda barrage erupts that has not stilled to this day.

Opening gun is a series of articles charging the Rosenbergs were "framed" and were "innocent victims." The articles appear in the "National Guardian," a pro-communist newspaper.

Soon after, a national committee to "secure justice" for the Rosenbergs and their co-conspirator, Morton Sobell, comes to life. Its purpose, as determined in later years by a congressional investigation: to blacken the name of America throughout the world by casting doubt on American courts, agencies and judicial processes. The campaign serves another purpose. It becomes the vehicle to collect hundreds of thousands of dollars from Americans to vilify their own country.

Rally Sponsor

During all the agitation to save the Rosenbergs from the electric chair, one of the sponsors of clemency rallies and petitions is an artist, Robert Gwathmey.

The scene shifts. It is now 1964, a few months after the crime of the century — the assassination last November of President Kennedy in Dallas. Lee Harvey Oswald, a self-proclaimed Marxist, is arrested and charged with the killing. The FBI reports he was the "lone and unaided assassin." Obviously, he can never go on trial, because he is shot down.

In December of 1963, the "National Guardian" began its propaganda blasts reminiscent of the days of 1951. It published what is described as a "defense brief for Oswald," written by New York attorney Mark Lane.

Lane previously had been associated with such activities as agitation to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and was a signer of a clemency petition for imprisoned communists.

Soon after his article appears, Lane is hired without

fee by Oswald's mother to "defend" her son before the Warren Commission which is investigating all aspects of the presidential assassination.

Issue after issue, the Guardian pushes the theme Oswald was "framed." It becomes the sponsor of a coast to coast lecture tour by Lane, in which he also claims Oswald is innocent. In some cases, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, the mother, appears on the same platform with Lane, such as in New York on February 18, to make the unsubstantiated claim that her son was a "scapegoat" of the CIA, set up to take the blame for the killing.

Friends Sought

Lane says chapters have already been set up in New York, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago and other cities. The New York chapter is headquartered in Lane's law office. Solicitations for funds are under way. Treasurer of the new committee is Robert Gwathmey. He is the same man who was active in the Rosenberg clemency agitation.

Gwathmey was also a sponsor for many years of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born. This group was officially cited by the U.S. attorney general in 1948 as "subversive and communist." He also was among those who sponsored a 1952 conference to win amnesty for communists convicted under the Smith Act, as well as one of the petitioners to President Eisenhower in 1955 asking a halt to the trial of communists. In 1952, Gwathmey also appealed to President Truman for amnesty for jailed Reds.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

17 - SEATTLE
POST-INTELLIGENCER
SEATTLE, WASH.

Date: 3-2-64

Edition: SUNRISE

Author:

Editor:

Title:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: IS - R

or

Classification: 89-47

Submitting Office: SEATTLE

☐ Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED

128 MAR 9 1964

79 MAR 19 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

New York Lawyer Thinks Oswald Is Not the Assassin

New York Attorney Mark Lane reviewed the case against Lee Harvey Oswald Friday evening and attacked the procedure of the Warren commission investigating President Kennedy's assassination.

In a three-hour session in Unitarian-Universalist Church, Elmwood Ave. and West Ferry St., Mr. Lane said: "I think the facts in the case indicate Oswald did not assassinate President Kennedy."

Discussing the Warren commission, he told 300 persons, mostly college students:

"Each citizen has a stake in this case and I don't think such an inquiry should be conducted behind closed doors. The Warren commission is a very bad commission."

Refused by Commission

Mr. Lane, retained by Mrs. Marguerite Oswald to defend the interests of her son, charged that the commission is first "going to find out why Oswald killed the President and then, who killed the President."

The commission refused Mr. Lane's request to represent Oswald at commission hearings.

Discussing the events in Dallas, Mr. Lane charged the Secret Service, FBI, Dallas police and district attorney were "unfair and unethical" in revealing information to the communications media.

"Never, never before in the history of civilization has a defendant been so completely and thoroughly prejudged before trial as the case of Lee Harvey Oswald," he said.

Sponsored by Committee

Urging formation of citizens committee for free inquiry to raise funds to send private investigators to Dallas, he said:

"I didn't come to tell you all the answers. I don't claim to know them. . . I think the procedure of the Warren commission is incorrect. I will continue to go all over the country asking these questions until we secure some intelligible answers."

Mr. Lane's talk was sponsored by the six-member Committee to Hear Mark Lane. His appearance was initially to be held at Hotel Buffalo but the hotel later refused to permit the use of its facilities.

Mrs. Maryann Weissman, a committee member, read a prepared statement, noting the group will appeal the court decision upholding the hotel's refusal as "a fundamental violation of our constitutional rights."

Meeting Is Picketed

During the last few days, she said, "I was followed constantly by Buffalo's finest anti-subversive squad. . . The only way to fight them is not to let them get you down."

A collection was taken up to defray the committee's expenses.

Four persons carrying signs ("Our Churches Are for God Not for Communism. Oswald and Lane Are Two of a Kind. Oswald Was a Red Killer") picketed outside the church before and after the meeting.

Stressing they represented no organization, Robert Groben, 25, of 37 Allen St., and his wife, said they and their friends, Michael Russell and Agapito Badillo, were "representing the United States. We think it needs it."

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

B-10)

BUFFALO EVENING NEWS
BUFFALO, NEW YORK

BUREAU FILE: 105-82555

BUFFALO FILE: 105-4467

Date: 2/29/64
Edition: FINANCIAL
Author: O
Editor:
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
aka IS-R, CUBA

Character: INTERNAL
or SECURITY
Classification: 105
Submitting Office: BUFFALO

☐ Being Investigated

105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
128 MAR 9 1964

57 MAR 10 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Hotel Is Upheld In Denying Room for Oswald Discussion

An application for an injunction to require the Hotel Buffalo to allow Mark Lane, New York attorney, to use hotel facilities for a discussion of the Lee Harvey Oswald case was denied today in Supreme Court.

"This is not a question of whether Mr. Lane has a right to be heard; he has such a right, but it is a question of where," Justice Matthew J. Jasen said at the close of arguments.

"Perhaps the committee can find other facilities. I feel that this is not a case for an injunction. It is a civil matter between you and the Hotel Buffalo."

Room Had Been Rented

Richard Lipsitz, attorney for the sponsoring committee, said a \$25 rental had been paid on Feb. 20 for the Mahogany Room.

He said later the group was told that the reservation would be canceled because the same room had been promised to "the Committee for Preservation of Family Life."

The attorney claimed that this was "a patent excuse to avoid an obligation."

Donald J. McCarthy, attorney for the hotel, asserted that if there had been a breach of contract the injured persons could bring an action to recover any damages sustained in the way of additional expenses.

Threat of Picketing

"We respect everyone's right to speak," Mr. McCarthy said, "but we prefer that the hotel, which has its own troubles, may not become a battleground for differing ideologists."

"We have received information that if the meeting is held the hotel will be picketed and there is the danger of breach of the peace and damage to hotel property and guests."

"If there is anything untoward," replied Mr. Lipsitz, "it won't be us that is doing it."

Mr. Lipsitz said an attempt will be made at once to obtain other quarters for the meeting.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

(25) BUFFALO EVENING
NEWS
BUFFALO, N.Y.

BUREAU FILE #
105-82555

Date: 2-28-64
Edition: 11:00 P.M.
Author:
Editor:
Title: LEE HARVEY
OSWALD, AKA;

Character: IS-R, CUBA
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: BUFFALO

☒ Being Investigated

105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
22 MAR 8 1964

MAR 10 1964

REC 14

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Oswald Had Nixon on List, Warren Told

By ALFRED T. HENDRICKS

The Warren Commission has been told that Lee Harvey Oswald planned to kill former Vice President Nixon, it was reported today.

Nixon was in Dallas on a business trip Nov. 21, the day before President Kennedy was assassinated.

In an interview in the Houston Post, a former business representative of Mrs. Marina Oswald, said he had given evidence to this effect to the commission.

John Martin, who was dismissed by Mrs. Oswald as her business representative just a few days ago, refused to say how he had learned of the alleged intent to assassinate Nixon.

"It's a part of the testimony," he said. "I can't comment on it."

Martin himself was scheduled to appear before the commission today.

Nixon, who returns to New York today from a business trip to Minneapolis, was not available for comment.

In a televised interview after the assassination, Nixon deplored violence and said:

"The greatest tribute we can pay to his (Kennedy's) memory is in our everyday lives to do everything we can to reduce the forces of hatred which drive men to do such terrible deeds."

In his public utterances since then, however, he has never suggested any awareness that he too might have been marked for death.

Martin, in the Texas interview, refused to comment on his dismissal by Mrs. Oswald. There were reports that the action was taken on the advice of Robert Oswald, brother of Lee.

Martin said he had offered to release Mrs. Oswald from a ten-year contract with him in return for a share of some \$150,000 in cash advances he said were already promised to her.

Under the agreement, he said, he was guaranteed 15 per cent of her future income, which may go as high as \$300,000.

"I'm willing to forego my share on the future payments," Martin said, "but I've gone through a lot of misery with this, and I think I'm entitled to my share of the advances."

In Buffalo, meanwhile, a State Supreme Court judge ordered the owner of a hotel into court to show cause why he should not be stopped from refusing the use of a room to Mark Lane, attorney for Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, who is scheduled to address a group of college students tomorrow night.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3 NEW YORK POST

Date: 2/27/64
Edition: LATE CITY
Author: ALFRED T. HENDRICKS
Editor: JUDITH SCHIFF
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
UNDER INVESTIGATION

Character: AFO
or
Classification: RU 62-109060
Submitting Office: NYO

105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
128 MAR 12 1964

Is the Oswald inquiry America's Dreyfus case?

The following is a major excerpt from an address given by Staughton Lynd, professor of history at Spelman College, Atlanta, at the GUARDIAN-sponsored meeting Feb. 18 in Town Hall, N.Y., to inquire into the facts about the assassination of President Kennedy.

YOU MAY BE THINKING: Can one really suppose that here, in these United States, there may have been a conspiracy to kill the President? Or that, if there was a conspiracy, parts of the federal government may desire to conceal it? Let me, as a historian, suggest an answer to these questions by an historical analogy.

There was once a man accused of treason on the basis of circumstantial evidence. He was convicted because a secret dossier was sent to his judges by the counter-espionage agency of his government with the consent of the Minister of War, but without the knowledge of the rest of the cabinet. The prosecution was unable to suggest a motive for the alleged crime of the defendant, and the defendant himself steadfastly affirmed his innocence. Yet the defendant was declared guilty. No one in public life questioned the judgment of the court. Only the family of the condemned man protested the decision and was determined to bring about a revision of the trial by working to find evidence pointing to the real traitor. Eighteen months later a new head of the secret service accidentally discovered that the condemned traitor was, in fact, innocent. When he attempted to have the case reopened he was broken in rank and given a job outside the country. Not until 12 years later did a court finally clear the name of—Alfred Dreyfus.

THE DREYFUS CASE suggests to us how a conspiracy might have worked in Dallas. Only a very few persons need have been part of the actual conspiracy to kill the President. After the crime, one or more of these persons would have directed the investigation away from the couple whom so many people saw running from the viaduct, and toward the killer whom nobody saw, Lee Oswald. The historian, Marcel Thomas, has said that no one suggested Dreyfus was guilty because he was a Jew, but that "because he was a Jew, the idea of his guilt was accepted, more easily than it would have been for another." Similarly with Oswald: Once it became clear that a man who had been to the Soviet Union and who, so it was said, had worked for Fair Play for Cuba, was a possible culprit, public opinion could consider no one else. Then, on this hypothesis, federal agents who may well have known better closed ranks behind the theory of Oswald's guilt.

To quote another historian of the Dreyfus affair, it was "not that the leaders of all those forces deliberately meant to invent a charge against an innocent man, but once it had been levied, and its solidity as-
sumed by the public, the charge became really

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Lee Harvey Oswald

Brigman J. P. 25
L. A.

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date 2-27-64

National Guardian
pg. 6

105-82555-A

SEARCHED

INDEXED



Guardian photo by Robert Joyce
PROFESSOR STAUGHTON LYND
He cites a lesson from history -

unthinkable." Still later, when it was realized that the original trial of Dreyfus had gone astray because of evidence concocted by the French secret service, a military court of review—comparable to the Warren commission—nonetheless once more declared Dreyfus guilty, in the belief (to quote Prof. Thomas) that "the counter-espionage service would have been disorganized, to the great cost of national security, if its methods had been divulged."

ACTUALLY, I DON'T THINK the conspiracy theory is unbelievable to persons close to this story. I would be prepared to wager that a majority of high officials in Washington privately have their doubts about the received version of the crime. The real problem is what they do about their doubts. For I think most of them go on to say to themselves: Even if Oswald is not guilty, isn't it better things be left as they are? Lee Harvey Oswald and John Fitzgerald Kennedy are dead, we can't help them now; so isn't it wiser to keep silent rather than challenge the prestige and authority of those agencies and individuals in government who are committed to the theory of Oswald's guilt?

No, it is not better. The fundamental issue in this case is whether truth and the welfare of individuals should be sacrificed to a putative national interest. And I say, "No." There was a time when Americans were convinced, with Milton, that let winds of doctrine blow, so long as truth be in the field, then there is nothing to fear. There was a time when Americans could say, with Thoreau in Walden, that finally, we want only the truth. Now we seem to have become a society in which, when push comes to shove and the chips go down, we fall back on a previously prepared cover story. And so we lied about the U-2, we lied about the Bay of Pigs, and now, in my judgment, we are lying about the assassination of a President. Surely at some point we should stop and ask ourselves why our society has become so fearful of the truth.

THE ANSWER to those who plead for silence in the national interest was long ago phrased by the French intellectual, Charles Peguy. Peguy, commenting on the Dreyfus case, put the case of the pseudo-patriot as strongly as it can be put, and then refuted it. "A nation," said Peguy, paraphrasing the condemners of Dreyfus,

"is something unique, a gigantic assemblage of the most legitimate, the most sacred, rights and interests. Thousands and millions of lives depend on it in the present, the past and the future . . . It is all of infinite price because it can only be made once, be realized once; it cannot be made or begun over again . . . The first duty of so unique an achievement is not to let itself be jeopardized for one man, whoever he be, however legitimate his interests; that is a right no nation possesses. That is the language of wisdom, of reason. Dreyfus had to sacrifice himself, and to be sacrificed against his will, if needs be, for the repose, the safety of France."

Thus Peguy put the case of his opponents. And then he said, and I would like to lay these words on the conscience of each person here tonight:

"But we answered that a single injustice, a single crime, a single illegality, especially if it be officially confirmed and registered, a single insult offered to justice and to right, especially if it be universally, legally, nationally, conveniently accepted, a single crime, is enough to break the whole social pact; a single breach of honor, a single disgraceful act, is enough to dishonor and disgrace a whole nation. It is a gangrenous spot, which soon spreads over the whole body. What we defend is not our honor only, not only the honor of our nation now, but the historic honor of our nation, the honor of our ancestors, the honor of our children."

"Our adversaries," Peguy concluded, "were concerned with the temporal salvation of our country; we were concerned with the salvation of its eternal soul."

2

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____



Mark Lane
... a legal issue

Hotel Speech Goal of Writ

Supreme Court Justice Matthew J. Jasen signed an order late Wednesday directing the owner of Hotel Buffalo to show cause why he should not be restrained from refusing use of a room for a talk by Atty. Mark Lane, of New York City, a former state assemblyman.

The order, obtained by counsel for the Committee to Hear Mark Lane, is against Joseph Radner, owner of Hotel Buffalo, and is returnable at 10 Friday morning in special term of Supreme Court.

The committee, composed of students at the University at Buffalo and State University College in Elmwood Ave., made arrangements for Lane to speak at 8 Friday evening.

Lane was scheduled to speak "about his investigations into the alleged involvement of one Lee Oswald in the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy." Lane maintains there is no substantial evidence that Oswald killed the President. The committee claims the hotel management revoked its reservation for the

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

(6)
BUFFALO COURIER
EXPRESS
BUFFALO, NEW YORK

BUREAU FILE: 105-82555

BUFFALO FILE: 105-446

Date: 2/27/64
Edition: FOUR STAR
Author:
Editor:
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R, CUBA

Character: INTERNAL
or SECURITY
Classification: 105
Submitting Office: BUFFALO

105-82555-17
NOT RECORDED
128 MAR 11 1964

207
59 MAR 12 1964

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____

FBI 'DEAL' WITH RUBY DEFENSE REPORTED

New break on Oswald's gun

By Jack A. Smith

IT IS BECOMING increasingly evident that the federal government is suppressing facts about the assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas Nov. 22 and leaking others which are misleading. Despite massive obstruction, the efforts of independent individuals—journalists, lawyers and concerned citizens—are beginning to penetrate the wall of official secrecy. Here are the latest developments:

• The owner of a Chicago mail order house that allegedly supplied the "murder rifle" to Lee H. Oswald, the assassination suspect, is reported to have said: "I don't think that rifle killed Kennedy."

• Hearst's Dorothy Kilgallen, in a story copyrighted by the New York Journal-American Feb. 21, wrote from Dallas that the FBI has made a deal with lawyers defending Jack Ruby, Oswald's killer, that "provides Ruby's side with reams of helpful information that they

would never have been able to get without the G-Men—on the condition that they do not ask for anything at all about Ruby's alleged victim."

• Mark Lane, appointed by Mrs. Marguerite Oswald to defend her late son's interests, stated that a meeting took place in the nightclub operated by Ruby, two weeks before the assassination, attended by policeman J. D. Tippit, whose death shortly after Kennedy's murder was attributed to Oswald; Bernard Weissman, New York ultra-conservative who placed an advertisement in a Dallas newspaper Nov. 22 accusing Kennedy of being "soft on Communism," and a third person whose identity Lane said he is withholding until a more auspicious moment.

COMMISSION LEAK: The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy has apparently found itself the victim of a news leak emanating from one of its members. Commission member Allen Dulles, former CIA

chief, was reported "disturbed" Feb. 22 by a story in the New York Times detailing testimony by Robert Oswald, brother of the accused assassin, who said he thought his brother had been a Soviet agent. Oswald, according to the Times, retreated from his position after questioning. Dulles presided at the hearing in the absence of Chief Justice Earl Warren and apparently had instructed commission members not to reveal this portion of Oswald's testimony, which could have been disclosed only by someone present in the hearing room.

Robert Oswald also testified that he believed his brother was innocent, as did his mother in testimony two weeks earlier. Mrs. Marina Oswald, wife of the accused, told the commission that she "was now convinced" her husband was the assassin. Following the brother's appearance, the commission adjourned without revealing when the next meeting would

(Continued on Page 8)

Send to
B. Bragg

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____

Date 2-27-64
 National Guardian
 pg. 1

1051-82555-A
 NOT RECORDED
 128 MAR 19 1964

58 MAR 27 1964

Oswald story

(Continued from Page 1)

be held.

THE WRONG RIFLE?: Augusto Marcelli, correspondent for the Italian magazine L'Europeo, interviewed Milton Klein, owner of Klein's Sporting Goods of Chicago, who cast doubt on FBI reports about the alleged murder weapon, a bolt-action, 6.5mm Italian carbine. Oswald is said to have ordered the rifle last March. Marcelli provided the GUARDIAN with an English translation of his story.

According to the correspondent, Klein prefaced the interview by stating: "I've had more than enough publicity . . . and the FBI has warned me to keep my trap shut." Marcelli then asked the businessman whether he thought it possible for the ancient, cheaply made rifle to be fired accurately three times in five and a half seconds, to which Klein responded:

"Listen, you withdraw the question and I'll tell you something else—maybe even more important. I already told the FBI but it doesn't seem to me that they gave it much importance.

"I don't think that rifle killed Kennedy. Not because it's too slow or too fast. Right after the murder the Dallas police discovered a Fort Worth armorer who said that he was the man who put the telescope on Oswald's gun. He said he drilled the holes in the gun for the screws of the telescope and that he mounted it. He showed the police the invoice for the telescope and the work, and he recognized the rifle.

"What is strange about this is that the gun was shipped from here with the telescope already mounted and with holes for the screws already drilled. Therefore, either the Dallas weapon is not the one I sold and Oswald ordered, or the Dallas police persuaded the Fort Worth armorer to issue a false statement. And if that's

the case, why?"

RUBY BACKGROUND: Marcelli, digging deeply into Ruby's past years in Chicago, reported that he had been closely associated with several underworld figures who were assassinated in gang-style, but that Ruby himself had never been an intended victim.

"Most often in Ruby's past," Marcelli wrote, "he has served the criminal underworld of Chicago as an informer and spearhead for penetrating (the gambling mob) into Dallas. This was demonstrated by repeated instances of hospitality of-

fered by Ruby at the Carousel club to the Mafia of Lake Michigan. But, at the same time, Ruby was also an informer for the FBI, and this can explain, but only to a certain point, the consideration he seems to enjoy."

According to the Italian correspondent, rumors are "rampant" in some Chicago circles to the effect that "Kennedy's assassination was being organized since last February by a group of Cuban exiles who met on Chicago's west side." He continued:

"The rifle, meant for Oswald, left Chicago for Dallas in March. But Oswald would have been the man meant only to appear as the assassin: he had never been a champion as a marksman and they did not trust him. Ruby might have enlisted him, making him believe that the President was to be shot because he was planning to invade Cuba another time. Ruby, for his own part, would have known only a part of the story and of the plot. In this case, even patrolman Tippit would have been involved in the conspiracy, with the task of waiting for Oswald at the exit of the Book Depository in order to kill him to prevent him from talking. This is another absurd theory in a matter in which everything is absurd.

"We have already seen, through Klein's declaration, that there were probably two rifles involved in this affair, not just one. We could suppose, therefore, that instead of it being Oswald who shot Kennedy there might have been someone else or others. We could then suppose that Oswald managed to get far away from the scene of the attempt because of some error on Tippit's part; and that Tippit chased after him knowing full well where Oswald was heading."

SECRET DATA: Dorothy Kilgallen's story, apparently written after a talk with Ruby's lawyers, noted that "it appears Washington knows or suspects something about Lee Oswald that it does not want Dallas and the rest of the world to know or suspect." Two weeks earlier, commission chairman Warren gave validity to this observation by declaring that "certain aspects" of the assassination mystery may never be revealed in full.

Miss Kilgallen wrote: "One of the best kept secrets of the Jack Ruby trial is the extent to which the federal government is cooperating with the defense. The unprecedented alliance between Ruby's lawyers and the Department of Justice in Washington may provide the case with the one dramatic element it has lacked—mystery.

"This was never a whodunit. It was only a why-did-he-do-it and what-will-he-get. But an arrangement that was made last month between the defense

counsel and the FBI has a fascinating 'kicker.' It provides Ruby's side with reams of helpful information . . . on the condition that they do not ask anything at all about . . . Oswald.

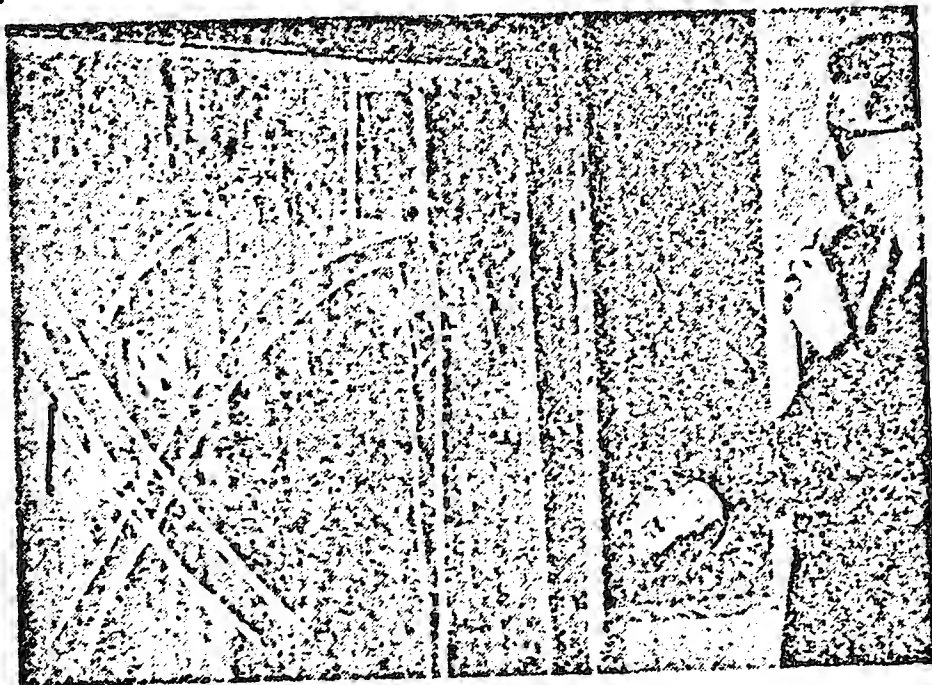
"Why is Oswald being kept in the shadows, as dim a figure as they can make him, while the defense tries to rescue his alleged killer with the help of information from the FBI?"

The Hearst writer reported that on Jan. 28 Assistant Attorney General Herbert Miller responded to a request by one of Ruby's lawyers for "all the reports and minutes and evidence in possession of the Johnson-Warren commission" by stating that the "FBI would be instructed to turn over to the defense the names and present addresses of persons who knew Ruby, or had met him at some time in his life, who had expressed opinions about his personality or recalled incidents which might be important to the case."

Miss Kilgallen concluded: "The kicker, the punch line? Miller's sentence, 'Information concerning Oswald's assassination of the President will not be available as it does not appear relevant.'"

THE THIRD MAN: Lane revealed information about the meeting at Ruby's Carousel club during a public "inquiry into the Oswald case" at Town Hall, New York, Feb. 18, sponsored by the GUARDIAN. Weissman has denied being present at the meeting. Lane, how-

(Continued on Page 9)



Guardian photo by Robert Joyce

THE TOWN HALL CLASS GETS A LESSON IN DIRECTION
Mark Lane demonstrating his findings on the course of the Dallas bullets

Oswald story

(Continued from Page 8)

ever, contends that his source is certain of Weissman's appearance.

Lane told the GUARDIAN his investigations have led him to the belief that Oswald is innocent and was set up "as a perfect patsy" to take responsibility for the crime.

Another newspaperman, N. S. Finney, Washington bureau chief of the Buffalo News, has theorized that Cuban exiles may have been involved. In a speech in Buffalo Feb. 8, Finney noted that Oswald arrived in Mexico City Sept. 28, five days after it was announced that Kennedy would visit Dallas, and immediately checked into the Hotel Comercio, a residence "substantially used by Cuban exiles."

Also, Finney said, the "Cuban exile community was brought to rage" following the arrest in Virginia Sept. 27 of "the authentic Cuban exile leader in this country on charges of attempting to counterfeit Cuban money." Because of this, he said, "the exiles again felt they had been betrayed by President Kennedy."

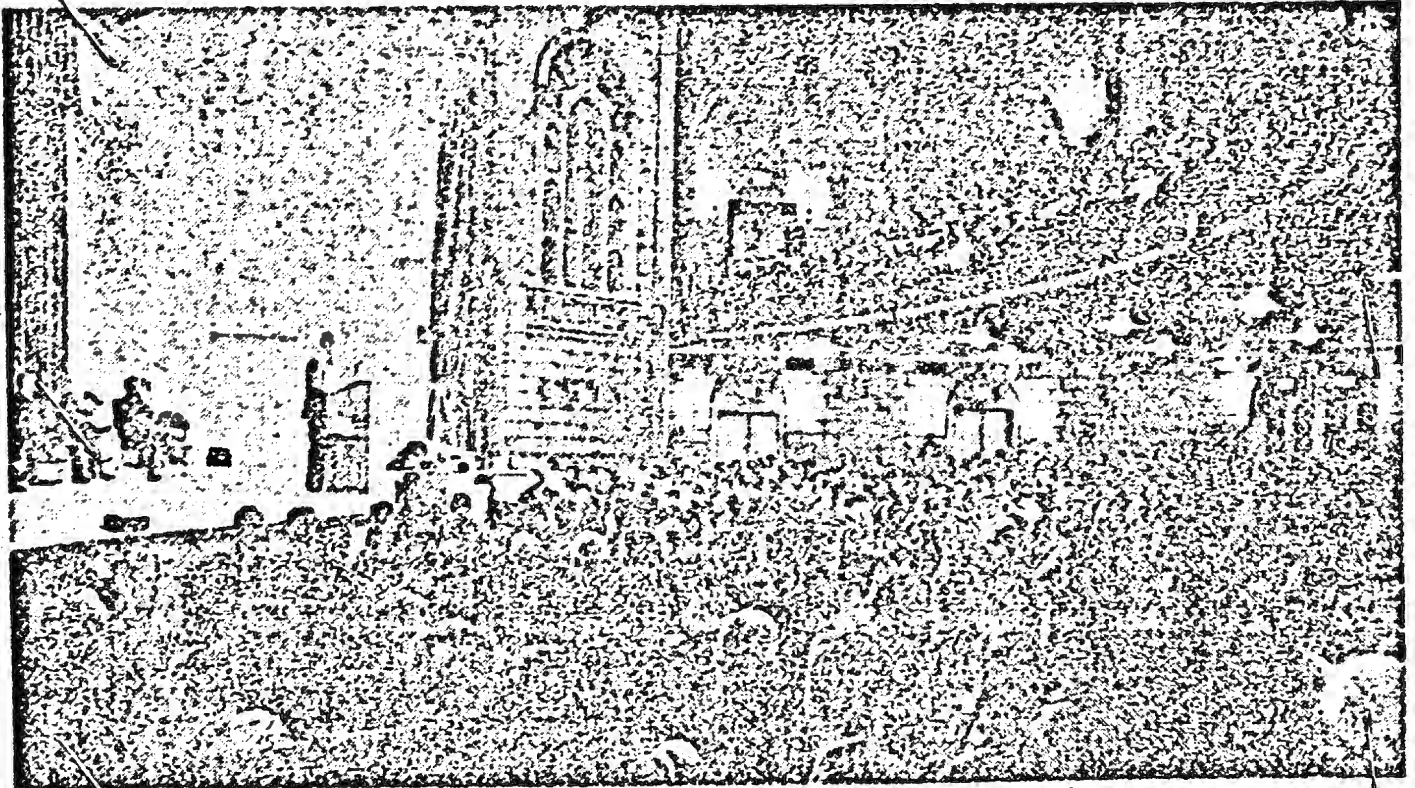
NEW EVENTS: In other aspects of the assassination case:

• Mrs. Marina Oswald, apparently with the approval if not recommendation of the Secret Service, her constant companions, has terminated the services

of both her "business adviser," James Martin, and lawyer, John Thorne. Her new attorney is William McKenzie of Dallas, who represents Robert Oswald too.

• Norman Redlich, professor of law at New York University and assistant to commission counsel J. Lee Rankin, is under investigation by the commission following allegations that he "has been affiliated with a civil liberties group

February 27, 1964.



A VIEW OF TOWN HALL AT THE OSWALD INQUIRY ON THE NIGHT OF FEB. 18
Guardian photo by Robert J. Lee
At the microphone telling the story of the Battle of Town Hall is editor James Aronson

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Evans _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

ACTION IS TAKEN TO PROVIDE ROOM FOR LANE SPEECH

Sponsors of a scheduled appearance by Mark Lane, a former assemblyman and a New York attorney, to discuss the Lee Harvey Oswald case have taken legal action to force the Hotel Buffalo to provide a room for the meeting.

A show-cause order against Joseph Radner, hotel owner, is returnable in Supreme Court at 10 AM tomorrow.

The order, requested by Richard Lipsitz, counsel for the Committee to Hear Mark Lane, was signed Wednesday afternoon by Supreme Court Justice Matthew J. Jasen.

It requires Mr. Radner to show why he should not be restrained from refusing use of hotel facilities for a public meeting, scheduled at 8 PM Friday.

Wednesday the Niagara Frontier Branch, American Civil Liberties Union, protested the hotel's action.

The sponsoring committee is composed of students at the State University of Buffalo and the State University College at Buffalo.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

41

BUFFALO EVENING NEWS
BUFFALO, NEW YORK

TITLE:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS-R, CUBA

BUREAU FILE 105-82555
BUFFALO FILE 105-4467

Date: FEBRUARY 27, 1964
 Edition: C. FINANCIAL
 Author:
 Editor:
 Title: SEE ABOVE

Character:
or

Classification:

Submitting Office: BUFFALO

105-72555-1
 NOT RECORDED
 128 MAR 11 64

60 MAR 27

file
SW

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach ☒ _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen ☒ _____
 Sullivan ☒ _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

W. A. R. 11/11/64

UPI-14

(OSWALD)

WASHINGTON--JAMES MARTIN, SOMETIME BUSINESS ADVISER TO MRS. MARINA OSWALD, TODAY TESTIFIES BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION INVESTIGATING THE ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY.

THE HOUSTON (TEX.) POST YESTERDAY QUOTED MARTIN AS SAYING THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD, THE MAN ACCUSED OF KILLING KENNEDY, ALSO PLOTTED TO KILL FORMER VICE PRESIDENT NIXON.

MARTIN, WHO SERVED AS BUSINESS MANAGER FOR OSWALD'S WIDOW UNTIL A FEW DAYS AGO, WOULD NOT TELL THE NEWSPAPER HOW HE LEARNED OF OSWALD'S ALLEGED INTENT TO KILL NIXON. "IT'S PART OF THE TESTIMONY," HE SAID. "I CAN'T COMMENT ON IT."

2/27--GES29A

105-89-11-11
 NOT RECORDED
 170 MAR 4 1964

7-10 5/10/64

57 MAR 5 1964

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. Felt _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Oswald Planned To Kill Nixon, Martin Reports

James Martin, business representative until a few days ago for the widow of accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, was quoted in a Houston newspaper Wednesday night as saying Oswald had planned to kill former Vice-President Richard Nixon.

Martin would not enlarge on the statement, the Associated Press reported.

Nixon was in Dallas the day before President John F. Kennedy was killed.

Martin is slated to testify in Washington, D.C., Thursday before the Warren commission investigating the assassination.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3 "The Dallas
Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 2-27-64
 Edition:
 Author:
 Editor:
 Title: Jack B. Krueger

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Dallas

REC 37 105-82533- A

NOT RECORDED

46 APR 8 1964

102

Tolson _____
 Belmont ☒ _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach ☒ _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Oswald Plot on Nixon Reported

James Martin, once a business advisor to Mrs. Marina Oswald, will tell the Warren Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy, today that Lee Harvey Oswald plotted to kill former Vice President Nixon.

The Houston (Tex.) Post yesterday quoted Mr. Martin as revealing the plot. But the paper said, Mr. Martin would not tell how he learned of Oswald's alleged intent to slay Mr. Nixon, who was in Dallas the day President Kennedy was slain.

"It's part of the testimony," he said, "I can't comment on it."

Mr. Martin was dismissed by Mrs. Oswald a few days ago, reportedly on the advice of Robert Oswald, the accused assassin's brother.

Robert, who testified before the Commission last week, has maintained a strict public silence about his younger brother and the assassination.

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News 2 _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date _____

57 MAR 5 1964

105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED

170 MAR 4 1964

FEB 27 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Evans _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

5 NEW YORK POST

Oswald Widow Faces Suit

The tangled affairs of the Oswald family took another twist today as a Texas attorney vowed a court fight to keep a contract guaranteeing him 10 per cent of Marina Oswald's income.

John Thorne, former lawyer for Mrs. Oswald, widow of the accused Presidential assassin, said in Dallas that "I understand Robert Oswald advised her to change attorneys. He may have advised her into the courthouse."

Under the contract, Thorne is eligible for part of the \$75,000 advance an Italian film company has paid for motion picture and television rights for Mrs. Oswald's story, as well as a pending contract with a Des Moines, Iowa, publisher for her biography.

Dallas attorney William A. McKenzie has replaced Thorne as Mrs. Oswald's legal adviser.

The language barrier is considered a key in the contract dispute. Thorne has said that he did not provide Russian translations of his agreements with Mrs. Oswald, whose understanding of English is limited.



MARINA OSWALD
 Too many lawyers.

Date: 2/25/64
 Edition: LATE CITY
 Author:
 Editor: DOROTHY SCHIFF
 Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

UNDER INVESTIGATION

Character: AFO

or

Classification: BU 62-109060

Submitting Office: NYO

105-82555
 NOT RECORDED
 128 MAR 10 1964

72 MAR 11 1964

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☐
 Casper ☐
 Callahan ☐
 Conrad ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans ☒
 Gale ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☐
 Trotter ☐
 Tele. Room ☐
 Holmes ☐
 Gandy ☐

UPI-202

(MRS. OSWALD)

DALLAS--MRS. MARINA OSWALD HAS FIRED HER LAWYER AND HER BUSINESS ADVISER, BUT NEITHER WANTS TO ACCEPT DISMISSAL.

THROUGH HER BROTHER-IN-LAW, THE 22-YEAR-OLD WIDOW OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD HAS HIRED ANOTHER ATTORNEY. HE IS WILLIAM MCKENZIE OF DALLAS, WHO REPRESENTED ROBERT OSWALD BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION IN WASHINGTON LAST WEEK.

SOON AFTER HER LATE HUSBAND WAS CHARGED WITH THE ASSASSINATION, MARINA HIRED ATTORNEY JOHN THORNE AND BUSINESS ADVISER JAMES MARTIN. BOTH WERE SAID TO BE RECOMMENDED BY ROBERT OSWALD, 28, OLDER BROTHER OF THE ACCUSED ASSASSIN.

THE WIDOW MAILED REGISTERED LETTERS TO MARTIN AND THORNE ON FEB. 14, TELLING OF THEIR DISMISSAL, MARTIN SAID. NEITHER KNEW WHY.

"WE HAVE SOME SUSPICIONS, BUT NOTHING CONCRETE," MARTIN SAID TODAY.

BOTH HE AND THORNE SAID THEY WERE UNWILLING TO ACCEPT THE DISMISSAL WITHOUT FURTHER INVESTIGATION. THORNE SAID, "I STILL HAVE A CONTRACT WITH MRS. OSWALD."

THE WOMAN HAS RECEIVED MORE THAN \$60,000 SINCE THE ASSASSINATION AND IS REPORTED TO HAVE MORE FUNDS IN PROSPECT FOR MAGAZINE AND BOOKS ABOUT HER HUSBAND AND THEIR LIFE. MARINA IS REPORTED STAYING WITH THE ROBERT OSWALD FAMILY AND WITH ANOTHER WOMAN WHO SPEAKS HER NATIVE RUSSIAN.

2/24--N925PES

NOT RECORDED

128 MAR 4 1964

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Oswald's Identifier Also Shot

By BOB CONSIDINE

Heard Headline Service Special
to N. Y. Journal-American

DALLAS, Feb. 22.—The jinx of violence around the President Kennedy assassination figures persists in a manner which is slightly bizarre.

Call it a series of coincidences, if you will. But here they are:

Last month a Dallas used-car dealer named Warren Reynolds was shot in the head. A shooting is not necessarily front-page news here, particularly if the victim lives.

There were 113 murders here last year. At one time, not long ago District Attorney Wade had five men in the death house, awaiting their turn in the chair.

THIS IS DIFFERENT

But the shooting of Warren Reynolds was different.

The Reynolds Motor Co. is close to the spot where Officer J. D. Tippit stopped Oswald as he hurried away from the scene of the assassination. Oswald reportedly shot the officer three times.

The sound of shooting brought Reynolds out of his office. He told police that he saw Oswald running away, putting ne wshells into a pistol as he did. He later joined with others in identifying him as the man.

Last month Reynolds was locking up his office for the night and had pushed two of the 30 buttons which doused the lights of the establishment when a man rose from behind a filing cabinet and shot him

Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

Texas

105-82555-1
105-82555-1

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

105-82555-A

NOT RECORDED
128 MAR 6 1964

REC 4

7-11 in
105-82555-
Sub a

FEB 23 1964

68 MAR 10 1964



JACK RUBY (RIGHT) LED INTO COURT
Closely Guarded at Saturday Session

AP Wirephoto

in the temple with a .22-caliber rifle.

Mr. Reynolds has made a remarkable recovery after doctors had feared permanent loss of speech.

SUSPECT CLEARED

A local desperado named Garner was picked up by the police after the Reynolds shooting but was cleared. His girl, Betty (Mooney) McDonald, took a lie detector test that helped spring Garner. Two weeks ago she was arrested for engaging in a public brawl with her roommate. Last week she hanged herself in her cell.

Betty never won any beauty contests, but she always said she had a claim to fame.

She had worked as a stripper at a place called the Carousel. Jack Ruby's Carousel.

3 MONTHS TODAY

There is pathetically little to mark the spot at which John Fitzgerald Kennedy was assassinated just three months ago today.

The sixth floor window of the ugly Schoolbook Depository, the window from which briefly protruded the barrel and muzzle of the 6.55 mm. Mannlicher-Carcano, is shut now. It alone among the windows on that top floor of the building where Oswald worked, is shuttered—with a Venetian blind.

The bend around which the open car was passing is heavy with traffic, trucks and cars hammering along the one-way street on assorted errands toward the complex of overpasses just down the road. None stops. Few slow down.

There is a little rise of lawn at the place where President Kennedy's head was shattered, while he acknowledged cheers that had caused him to agree with the Governor's lady, riding on the jump seat, that Dallas certainly had turned out fine for him.

The lawn leads gently up

to a concrete perula and walking gallery, part of the decor of Dealey Plaza, a bit of park provided by the publisher of the Dallas Evening News to relieve the hard features of the neighborhood.

SAD WREATHS

Against the wall of the gallery huddles a sad patch of wreaths, sprays and potted plants, none of them bearing either his name or the name of the donors.

There were 10 offerings when I dropped by. Three wire stands held arrangements of artificial flowers somewhat the worse for having been exposed to the elements. The center stand features a cross of rain-streaked white plastic. On the ground are a black wreath with a tangled purple bow, a spray whose yellow flowers of undetermined species have long since expired.

A little bowl of three bright red full-blooming tulips was a relief, but not enough of one to keep the eyes off a blanket of red roses decorated with a few Christmas tree balls.

The story turns from chapter to chapter, never ending. It resounds in the sometimes thunderclap trial of the man who killed the man who killed the man. It is debated in the solemn councils of the Warren Commission in Washington. It remains "open" on the books of the FBI and the Secret Service.

And the spot where it happened. It is as forlorn as an unkept grave.

*As approved.

PARAFFIN TEST SAYS 'NO'

Did Oswald fire the gun?

By Jack A. Smith

"NO NITRATE FOUND on exhibit number one." This simple sentence could disrupt the entire case against Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy. It was written by L. L. Anderson, analyst at the Dallas County Criminal Laboratory, on Nov. 22, hours after Kennedy was shot to death, and distorted by Chief Jesse Curry of the Dallas police the following day.

Exhibit number one is a paraffin cast of the right side of Oswald's face. If the 24-year-old ex-Marine had fired at Kennedy, as the FBI and Dallas police charge he did, traces of nitrate would have been evident on the cast.

Photostatic copies of the nitrate test, as well as 19 other documents, were obtained by Mark Lane—unpaid defense counsel for Oswald—from the files of Dallas District Attorney Henry Wade. Lane, a former New York State Assemblyman and author of "A Defense Brief for Oswald" (NATIONAL GUARDIAN, Dec. 19), disclosed the contents of three of the documents in a press conference Feb. 17. The others, he said, would be divulged at an appropriate time.

EVIDENCE 'ADJUSTED': In releasing the results of the paraffin cast to the press Nov. 23, Curry said: "The tests show that Oswald fired a weapon." When questioned, Curry gave the clear implication that the "weapon" was a rifle as well as the revolver Oswald allegedly used to kill police officer J. D. Tippitt. Lane told the GUARDIAN Feb. 18, however: "The absence of nitrate (gunpowder burn) from the facial cast reveal rather clearly that Oswald did not fire a rifle on Nov. 22, 1963."

Curry, who arranged Oswald's transfer from the city to county jail on Nov. 24—when the suspected assassin was shot to death by Jack Ruby—was aware of the facial test when he made his statement. Wade, too, was undoubtedly familiar with the test when he declared Nov. 23: "We have the evidence to convict Oswald." According to Ruby, whose trial began in Dallas Feb. 17, he was inspired to murder Oswald because Wade pronounced him guilty.

Lane and Mrs. Marguerite Oswald arrived in New York to address a public meeting on the case at Town Hall Feb. 18 sponsored by the GUARDIAN. During the meeting, Lane planned to disclose that a Dallas school teacher, probably the closest bystander to Kennedy the moment he was killed, is convinced that she heard four to six shots. The FBI and Dallas police insist that only three shots were fired, despite rumors from newsmen and others at the scene that more than three rifle reports were heard. If more than three bullets were discharged, it would have been physically impossible within a time sequence of a few seconds for Oswald to have been the "lone and unaided assassin," as the FBI report on the case stipulates.

According to Lane, the teacher told
(Continued on Page 10)

Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Rp 2c

Long

Brubaker

Jan 20 1964

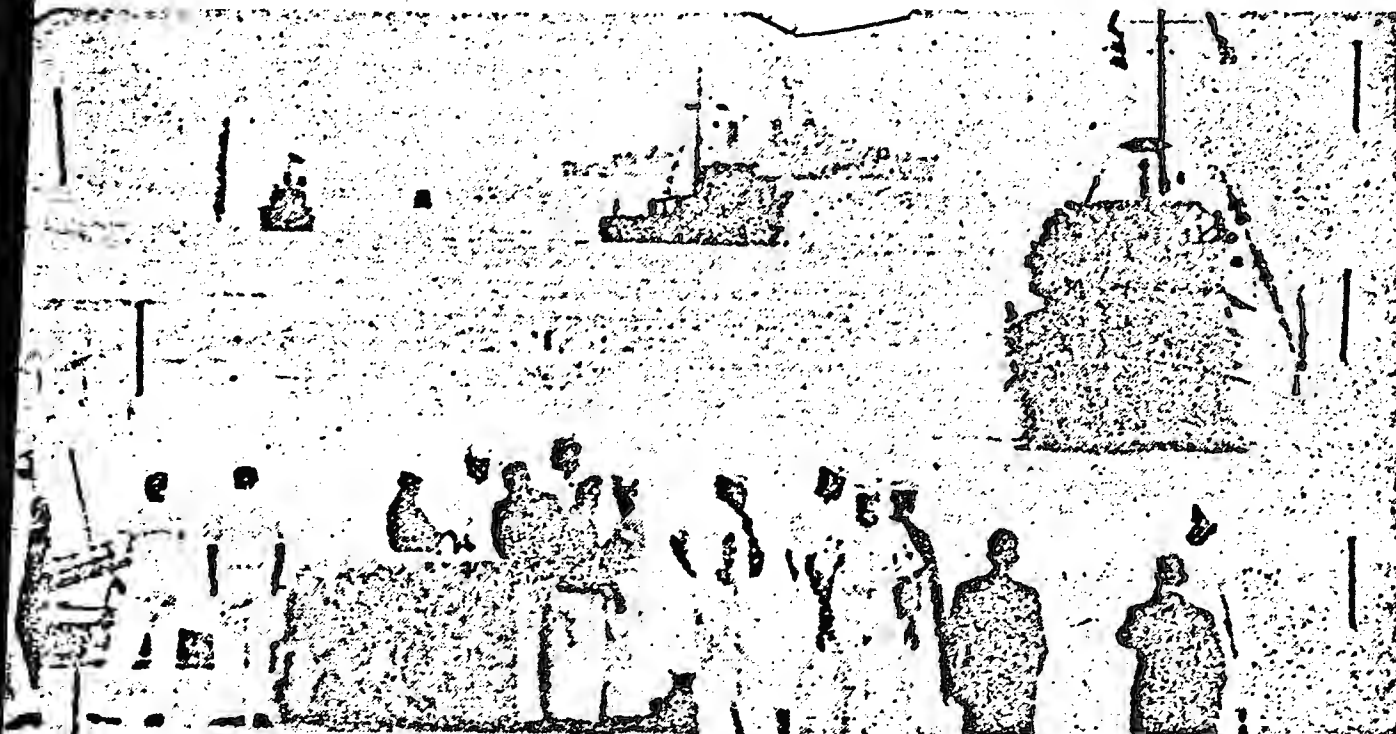
The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date 2-20-64
National Guardian

105-77500-A
NOT RECORDED
128 MAR 20 1964

79 MAR 20 1964

File 105-77500-A



FOUR CUBAN FISHING BOATS ARRIVE AT KEY WEST FEB. 3—A BIG HAUL FOR THE U.S. NAVY
For Premier Castro's reaction to the diplomatic furor that followed, see the story on Page 4.

Oswald inquiry

(Continued from Page 1)

the FBI, Secret Service and local police that she heard more than three shots. Quoting the teacher, Lane said an official responded: "There may have been more than three shots—several people say they heard more—but there were only three wounds and we found three bullets, so the figure we're releasing is three."

STRANGERS PRESENT: At his press conference, Lane told reporters that he had "discovered some evidence that other persons very different from Lee Harvey Oswald in political philosophy may have been involved." He said he could not elaborate at present. Of the other two documents, Lane disclosed:

- "A number of persons may have been involved in efforts to take the President's life." One of Wade's papers, Lane said, was a collection of affidavits from persons present in the Texas Schoolbook Depository Building where Oswald worked. The suspect allegedly fired three bullets at the passing Presidential motorcade, two of which killed Kennedy. According to the affidavits, a group of strangers had been in the warehouse and left moments before the shots were fired.

One of them, it was stated, entered a car "bearing a sticker for a rival Presidential aspirant."

- The third of Wade's documents was an affidavit from a woman eyewitness to Tippitt's slaying. Oswald is accused of shooting the policeman with a revolver as he was fleeing the assassination scene. According to the affidavit, "a young white man" shot Tippitt after calmly leaning on the police car. At a press conference after giving her affidavit, the woman told reporters that she described the killer as being "short, stocky, with bushy hair." This description—at distinct variance with Oswald's appearance—was not included in the official report. In addition, Lane said, it seemed extremely doubtful to him that a man who had just assassinated the President would be able to evidence such calm.

During his 30 hours of police interrogation, Oswald continuously maintained his innocence. When arraigned, he said, "This is ridiculous. I don't know what it is all about." Brought before reporters Nov. 23, he said, "I was given a short, sweet hearing."

SOURCES PROTECTED: Lane said he had obtained the documents from a source whose name he would not reveal. "I like to think that he secured them legally," he said. The civil liberties lawyer disclosed that he intends to return to Dallas soon but would not name his source even if Wade attempts to prosecute him.

Lane has attempted unsuccessfully to give testimony in Oswald's behalf before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. He had submitted his "Defense Brief" earlier by mail. He was allowed to submit two questions to Oswald's mother when she appeared before the commission Feb. 10-13. He said he would not request another

opportunity to confront the commission, depending instead on hopes that his own efforts will become so relevant that the commission can no longer ignore them. He estimated that he will conclude his investigation in two months.

INVESTIGATION? There are indications that the commission's investigation of "the crime of the century" is moving inexorably, if confusedly, toward an anticlimax.

After three months of operation, it seems assured at this point that the seven-member panel will neither certify nor deny Oswald's guilt. In addition:

- A schism is reported to have developed on the panel, with some members contemplating resignation.

- Chief Justice Earl Warren, whose selection as commission head helped create public confidence in the panel, apparently does not wield so much influence on the panel as was assumed.

The commission has heard two witnesses—Mrs. Marina Oswald, wife of the murdered suspect, who attested to her husband's guilt, and Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, who testified that she is convinced her son was being used as a scapegoat. A third witness, Robert Oswald Jr., Lee's brother, was scheduled to testify Feb. 20.

'NO PROOF': Commission counsel J. Lee Rankin was first to disclose that the chief suspect's guilt or innocence—the primary concern of any criminal investigation—would not come under panel purview. A magazine that purports to have close contacts on the commission, U.S. News and World Report (Feb. 24), has offered the following rationale for Rankin's puzzling statement: "When [the investigation ends] . . . Oswald will not be named positively as the assassin . . . The commission has found that almost all the evidence points to him as the killer. But the panel is not expected to say so in so many words. The final verdict is to be left to the public. Reason: There just is no positive proof."

The Johnson-Warren panel is in a delicate position. In order to alleviate pub-

lic doubt about the circumstances surrounding Kennedy's death, the commission must determine that Oswald committed the murder. It cannot so determine, however, because of lack of positive evidence. Thus, it seems, he will be convicted by implication.

Reports of a split on the commission also appeared in U.S. News. "The inquiry has been painstaking and slow," the magazine reported, "so slow that some members reportedly are thinking about resigning if it is not speeded up . . . All seven are busy men. They were reportedly reluctant to accept the assignments in the first place. Some are said to fear their business and political interests may suffer. This is especially true of the Senators and Representatives, particularly in an election year."

Commission members, in addition to Warren, are Sen. Richard Russell (D-Ga.); Allen W. Dulles, former head of the CIA; Rep. Gerald Ford (R-Mich.); John J. McCloy, banker and government advisor; Rep. Thomas Hale Boggs (D-La.), and Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.).

LITTLE CONTROL: An indication of Warren's difficulty in determining the exact course of the investigation was evidenced Feb. 12 when—in answer to a reporter's question—he was not able to reveal when the next witness would be called because this would depend on "when certain members of the commission can be here."

When asked about reports that a janitor in the Texas Book Depository would be the next witness, Warren replied: "I don't know. Maybe they know," presumably referring to the other panel members or staff. The janitor, according to the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, was an eye-witness who was being held in protective custody until he could appear before the commission to testify that he saw Oswald fire the murder gun. The Justice Department denied the report.

In light of the commission's activities, several new questions must be added to the endless series of unanswered queries that have arisen since Nov. 22:

- If, after three months, Warren does

not know who his witness will be or when the next hearing will be held, who is in charge of the commission?

- When Warren disclosed that certain aspects of the case may never be revealed, what evidence, if any, was he attempting to suppress?

- Did the Fort Worth newspaper create the mysterious janitor to fill space on its front page Feb. 9—and in newspapers throughout the world via wire service reports—or is there some substance to its report, though not precisely of the same interpretation?

MOTHER'S CHARGE: Following her three days of testimony before the commission, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald said she believed her son was "a U.S. intelligence agent set up to take the blame" for the killing. She continued: "Who can prove he is not a CIA agent?" she asked. "He isn't going to say he's a CIA agent, and the government isn't going to say he is."

After her statement, CIA chief John McCone, in a peculiarly phrased denial, said that "Oswald was never directly or indirectly linked with the CIA." Warren also discounted the mother's charge.

BARRED BY PANEL: Lane, who was chosen by the mother to defend her son, was not allowed to appear at Mrs. Oswald's hearing because, said Warren "the commission is not prosecuting Lee Oswald."

The Town Hall meeting was one in a series of GUARDIAN-sponsored events that have brought Lane before audiences across the nation. He has encountered overflow crowds wherever he has spoken. "There is a great interest in the case, especially on campuses," he said.

As an outgrowth of his speaking engagements, Lane has organized citizens groups in Detroit, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, New York and other cities composed of persons interested in pursuing facts in the Oswald case. They are named Citizens Committee of Inquiry. Persons concerned about the case may contact the New York committee at 164 West 79th St. Volunteer workers and funds would be appreciated, Lane said. The treasurer is Robert Guatney of New York.

February 20, 1964



DAVE
MATHENY

Let's have no more of this loose talk. See Harvey Oswald did it, and he did it alone. He was a Communist . . .

. . . or maybe an anti-Communist. He fired three times (or was it four? or five?). From behind the President (or was it from in front)? Anyway . . .

. . . we have his fingerprints (or we thought we did) to prove it. And don't forget the paraffin test. (Well, maybe we should forget the paraffin test.) In fact . . .

Dave Matheny in the Minnesota Daily . . . the case is air-tight.

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

IMMIGRATION POLICIES TO COME UNDER FIRE

2 Probes Slated on Oswald

Passport Case

By DAVID SENTNER

Hearst Headline Service Special to the N.Y. Journal-American

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Two Congressional committees are primed to take up the case of Lee Harvey Oswald, assassin of President Kennedy, after the Warren Commission completes its inquiry.

There are many unanswered questions regarding the passport and visa treatment accorded the Oswalds which the Commission, concentrating on the assassination itself, is unlikely to go into.

More significantly, the Congressional Oswald probe is due to springboard a far-reaching investigation of a general immigration mess.

It will involve a check into a Communist blackmail network preying on would-be immigrants to the U. S. and the granting of more than 500 passports to Communists by the State Department.

QUERY ON WIFE'S VISA

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, among other aspects, would like to know:

How was it that a visa to the U. S. was granted Mrs. Marina Oswald, a native Russian, after she married Oswald who had renounced his American citizenship in an effort to become a Soviet citizen? The Soviets turned down Oswald's request in 1962 and he returned to the U. S.

Why was Oswald's intended defection and later repatriation not publicized by the State Department in Moscow and Washington and why wasn't his testimony made available to Congressional committees?

Why was the American consul in Moscow who handled Oswald's repatriation transferred to Tokyo and instructed by his State Department superiors not to talk about the case?

Rep. Michael Feighan (D-Ohio), chairman of the Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy, which is planning a non-partisan review of the immigration bog, also would like to know the details of how Oswald obtained revalidation of his passport in New Orleans in September.

Oswald subsequently went to Mexico intending to revisit

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The New Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date _____

NOT RECORDED

MAR 4 1964

FEB 19 1964

52 MAR 5 1964

105-82555-7
 Sub A 5/10

the Soviet Union but Mexican authorities refused to give him a visa. Two months later Oswald killed President Kennedy.

Rep. Feighan wants to know why there were no records in the "lookout" file in the State Department which would have warned the New Orleans passport office of the background of Oswald.

Frances Knight, director of the Passport Office, has testified in a closed session before a Senate committee on the Oswald passport revalidation.

Miss Knight, in her testimony, has been an outspoken critic of the policies developed by Abba Schwartz, administrator of the State Department Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs who bosses the passport bureau.

Mr. Schwartz and his associates are currently doing their

best to get rid of the efficient passport director, according to her supporters.

Miss Knight testified that while there once had been a notation in the "lookout" file on Oswald, as soon as he repaid his loan to the State Department the red tab on his name was removed.

Miss Knight further asserted:

That there was no record in the "lookout" file of Oswald ever having been a Communist or pro-Communist or living in the Soviet Union for two years;

-That there was no record in this file of Oswald making an affidavit of intended Soviet citizenship or even of his being repatriated;

That in the face of the absence of such records in the "lookout" file and the Supreme Court rulings which have created a soft State Department treatment of passport applications by Communists or pro-Communists, the revalidation of Oswald's passport was approved in routine fashion.

FILE WAS TAKEN AWAY

It went through the computer-like passport assembly line among thousands of other cases and her attention was never called to it, Miss Knight testified.

Miss Knight further testified that she could not cite the contents of the regular passport application file of Oswald in her office because Mr. Schwartz had taken it away shortly after the assassination of the President and it has not been returned.

The lack of any reference to Oswald's questionable security background in the "lookout" file is considered a vital matter. If Oswald's intent to renounce American citizenship had been on the record in connection with his New Orleans passport revalidation application, the Secret Service might have been forewarned and a tragedy of history averted.

Mrs. Oswald Defends Her Son Before 1,500

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP).— Mrs. Marguerite Oswald and the question "Did Lee Harvey Oswald/ kill President Kennedy?" drew a sellout crowd of 1,500 to Town Hall last night.

A New York attorney, Mark Lane, whom Mrs. Oswald has retained to defend her dead son's name, played a tape recording of a Dallas woman who claimed to have heard four to six shots fired at the site of Mr. Kennedy's assassination. Authorities insist only three shots were fired.

He showed a photostat he said was of a parafin test on Oswald's hands and face. The test was negative on Oswald's face, Mr. Lane said, making it impossible for him to have fired the rifle shots which killed Mr. Kennedy because "when you fire a rifle the face is a lot closer to the gunpowder than the hands."

Mr. Lane quoted gun experts who said Oswald's cheap Italian carbine couldn't have fired three shots in such quick succession. He quoted another woman witness who described the man with a revolver, running away from J. D. Tippit, slain Dallas policeman, as "short, stocky and bushy-haired," while Oswald, he said, was of medium height, slender and partly bald.

The New York meeting was sponsored by the left-wing publication, National Guardian.

Before Mr. Lane made his case, questions about Oswald's guilt were raised by David Haber, professor of law at Rutgers University, and Staughton Lynd, described as an historian and writer who will teach at Yale next year.

Then Mrs. Oswald, dressed in black, with her gray hair pulled into a neat bun and wearing black horn-rimmed spectacles, told of her efforts to see President Johnson and to get the investigating commission headed by Chief Justice Warren to permit Mr. Lane to defend her son before it.

Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

56 MAR 6 1964

FEB 19 1964

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Rifle Is Linked To Walker Slug

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 19 (AP). —The mail-order rifle believed to have killed President Kennedy was the same one used in an attack on former Gen. Edwin Walker, a police ballistics test reported indicates.

The report was made public

for the first time yesterday by the comparison points of the Chief Jesse Curry and Chief of slugs were good."

Detectives M. W. Stevenson. The ballistics report, couple Mr. Stevenson said points of with Marina Oswald's state-comparison of the slug which points to the Federal Bureau of was aimed at Mr. Walker investigation and later to the match fragmentations of the Warren Commission, point to bullets which took the President's life.

Oswald—as not only the slayer of President Kennedy but also the final or conclusive," Mr. Stevenson said, "but generally Mr. Walker.

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date _____

NOT RECORDED

128 MAR 4 1964

66 MAR 5 1964

FEB 19 1964

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Casper ☐
 Callahan ☐
 Conrad ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans ☐
 Gale ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☐
 Trotter ☐
 Tele. Room ☐
 Holmes ☐
 Gandy ☐

UPI-62

(MRS. OSWALD)
 NEW YORK--MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD TOLD A TOWN HALL AUDIENCE LAST NIGHT THAT HER SON, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, WAS IN THE EMPLOY OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

MRS. OSWALD, ON A CROSS-COUNTRY TOUR WITH HER ATTORNEY MARK LANE, SAID HER SON HAD BEEN READING MARXIST AND COMMUNIST LITERATURE "TO BECOME ACQUAINTED WITH THE PEOPLE HE HAD TO WORK AGAINST."

THE TOWN HALL MEETING WAS SPONSORED BY THE PUBLICATION NATIONAL GUARDIAN PROGRESSIVE NEWS WEEKLY.

2/19--TD1111AES

105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED

128 FEB 26 1964

57 FEB 26 1964

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE


2-17-64

Mr. Sullivan:

Re: Attached

We interviewed Nebel, a commentator for WOR, New York City, previously and the results were furnished to the President's Commission by our report dated 12-11-63. He furnished the same information as appears in the attached column with exception that he advised us that he received a call from Oswald during the Summer of 1962 and not six weeks prior to the assassination.

A. J. Decker


Final
5/6/64

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Casper ☐
 Callahan ☐
 Conrad ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans ☐
 Gale ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☐
 Tavel ☐
 Trotter ☐
 Tele. Room ☐
 Holmes ☐
 Gandy ☐

7/27

10-10-64

Lee Oswald

C. F. ...
J. ...

UPI-235

(MRS. OSWALD)

NEW YORK--TOWN HALL OFFICIALS ESTIMATED TODAY THAT MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD MADE MORE THAN \$5,000 LAST NIGHT ON A LECTURE IN WHICH SHE DEFENDED HER SON AS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY. THE GRAY-HAIRED MOTHER OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD, THE ACCUSED ASSASSIN OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, DREW AN AUDIENCE OF 1,500, INCLUDING MANY PROMINENT NEW YORKERS, TO THE FAMED CONCERT HALL FOR HER FIRST APPEARANCE ON A CROSS-COUNTRY LECTURE TOUR. ALL SEATS WERE SOLD TWO HOURS BEFORE THE LECTURE AND HUNDREDS OF PERSONS WERE TURNED AWAY.

2/19--N1058PES

file Oswald case

NOT RECORDED
 199 FEB 27 1964

57 FEB 28 1964

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

If Ruby Had Missed 'They' Would Have Listened

On the Line—By Bob Considine

DALLAS: If Jack Ruby had missed with that single shot that pierced Lee Oswald's innards, one of the most agohizing trials in American history would now be about ready to open.

Oswald would have forced a trial of himself. He had undergone two days and nights of tough interrogation by the Secret Service, FBI and Dallas Police Department when he was brought down to the basement of police headquarters that Sunday morning, Nov. 24, to be shipped to a tighter jail.

But moments before he was shot he was the picture of defiance, and plainly pleased with himself. This was not a man who was about to break under the hot lights and incessant grilling. This was a fellow who was basking. This was a bloke who had been a bust in everything he had tried in life and was determined that he'd make "them" sit up and take notice of him if it was the last thing he did. He hated "them," all of you.



CONSIDINE

He'd show "them" he was a pretty big fellow after all.

If there had been a trial of Oswald it would almost certainly have brought the widow of John F. Kennedy to the witness stand as the witness most intimately associated with the assassination. Indeed, one of Ruby's first protests as he was knocked to the ground after shooting Oswald was that he shot the man because he wanted to spare Jacqueline Kennedy the ordeal of reliving the assassination on the stand.

An Oswald trial also would have called President Johnson to the stand, as well as, of course, Governor and Mrs. Connolly.

Oswald would have been mighty pleased.

The man hungered to be heard by "them." About six weeks before the assassination Oswald called Long John Nebel, the WOR radio discussion man and asked to appear on the program.

"I usually answer the phone myself," Long John told us yesterday. "It's a low budget show. If the caller sounds whacky I say, 'Sorry, Mr. Nebel isn't in.'"

Tolson
 Belmont
 Mohr
 Casper
 Callahan
 Conrad
 DeLoach
 Evans
 Gale
 Rosen
 Sullivan
 Tavel
 Trotter
 Tele Room
 Holmes
 Gandy

Malley

Hair

Lee Oswald

Zach

The Washington Post and Times Herald
 The Washington Daily News
 The Evening Star
 New York Herald Tribune
 New York Journal-American
 New York Mirror
 New York Daily News
 New York Post
 The New York Times
 The Worker
 The New Leader
 The Wall Street Journal
 The National Observer
 People's World
 Date

74 FEB 28 1964 M

105-82550-A
 NOT RECORDED

FEB 28 1964

105-82555
 re owned

FEB 16 1964

5/10/64

But this call kind of interested me. It was from some town in Louisiana and it was 'paid.' So I took it.

"He gave me his name and then went into a most complimentary description of the show. Kept mentioning its 'fairness,' so I waited for the pitch. There usually is one if a fellow goes overboard on the compliments.

"Finally he said something that really interested me. He said he had attempted to defect to Russia, but something had gone wrong and he had returned from the Soviet Union. However, that wasn't what he wanted to talk about if I would have him on the air. He wanted to talk about Fair Play for Cuba.

"Well, I told him that I had had too many programs about Cuba recently and wasn't interested in hearing any more about it for a time. Besides, I said, thinking this was one way to cut him short, we don't give our guests so much as a subway token for travel expenses.

"Don't worry about that," Oswald said. "I'll come

to New York on my own." I said sorry, but I just didn't want any more Cuba. Well, that did it!

"I always knew you were a member of the John Birch Society," Oswald yelled over the phone. "I could tell by the type of guests you have! He said a lot of other things, too—quite bitter. Seven minutes before I was a great guy. Now I was a bum."

The last thing Long John remembers hearing over the long line from Louisiana was the raving of a snrill man shouting "Everybody's trying to keep me from speaking . . . It's not a free country!"

Apparently Ruby has some of the same zeal to be known that permeated his victim. Though there may be an electric chair in his future, he is quite proud of some of the mail he has received. He was greatly touched by a phone call from Barney Ross, who told him, according to Ruby, that he, Ross, wished he could take Ruby's place in prison.

If acquitted, Ruby will have enough fame and fortune to realize a touching ambition: to open a national chain of strip-tease joints.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Warren Unit Calls Brother Of Oswald

Washington Bureau of The News

WASHINGTON — The Warren Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy announced Friday it will hear Robert Oswald, brother of the accused assassin, next Thursday.

(In Denton, where he lives with his family, the 29-year-old older brother of Lee Harvey Oswald told The News that he "was requested" to appear before the commission.

(He said that he had not been talking with reporters, and did not care to answer any questions other than to confirm he would appear in Washington.)

The commission made no announcement on the purpose of Robert Oswald's testimony, but it apparently will be to tie in more evidence from the family of Lee Oswald.

The commission thus far has heard two witnesses, Mrs. Marina Oswald, wife of the accused assassin, and Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, the mother.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

6 "The Dallas
Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 2-15-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Jack B. Krueger
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas
☐ Being Investigated

59 FEB 20 1964

Full
5/10/64 105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
128 FEB 20 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Panel Not Swayed By Oswald's Mom

By JOHN SCHOELLKOPF
Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Mrs. Marguerite Oswald gave the Warren Commission "no facts" to show her son innocent of President Kennedy's assassination, Chief Justice Earl Warren has announced.

The chief justice also said that Mrs. Oswald admitted her son, Lee Harvey Oswald, may have been the assassin, although she believes him innocent.

The stout, grey-haired woman held a press conference late Wednesday at which she failed to give any evidence of her son's innocence.

Immediately afterward, Chief Justice Warren said firmly the commission has received no information to substantiate Mrs. Oswald's claim that her son was a U.S. government agent.

"We have not been given any facts that would change the picture as we know it," replied the chief justice.

TESTIFIED 3 DAYS

He heads the high-level commission, which is investigating the assassination on the request of President Johnson. Mrs. Oswald finished three days of testifying before the commission and she herself described her testimony as "marathon talking and I talk fast."

She told the press, "I believe my son is innocent" and that she would try to find the real assassin.

Asked repeatedly what evidence she gave on her son's innocence,

she finally said, "I'm not at liberty to discuss the evidence."

Minutes later, the chief justice said, "She did not profess to give us any facts that would definitely prove anything in connection with the assassination. She does contend her testimony and her correspondence with her son present a much different picture to the public."

HER CLAIMS

Mrs. Oswald, who has said she wants to make public appearances and write a book, claimed her son was a government agent; he was picked as a scapegoat for the assassination; and he did not shoot Dallas police officer J. D. Tippit.

Asked if her son tried to kill Gen. Edwin Walker as testified to by Lee's wife, Marina, the mother said, "My daughter-in-law is privileged to make any statement and I have the privilege to make mine."

Apparently, the commission will hear new witnesses soon, which raises the possibility a Dallas man might be called.

Chief Justice Warren said other witnesses would be called although which ones had not been decided.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

4 "The Dallas
Times-Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 2-13-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Felix R. McKnight
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas
☐ Being Investigated

105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
128 FEB 26 1964

TOP CLIPPING

DATED 2-13-64

FROM Dallas Times-Herald
AND INTERVIEW

Mrs. Oswald Resumes Story of Her Son Today

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, by newsmen if Mrs. Oswald has mother of the man believed to have assassinated President Kennedy, resumes her talking marathon today before the Presidential Commission investigating the crime, but the commission already has discovered a sizeable gap in her information.

She and her son, Lee Harvey Oswald, were out of touch with each other—either personally or by mail—for about a year before the assassination.

Chief Justice Earl Warren, commission chairman, disclosed the year missing from her story after listening to her for six hours yesterday.

So far, the 56-year-old practical nurse has been doing all the talking. She wanted to make a statement to the press yesterday too, but her appointed lawyer vetoed that.

Chief Justice Warren said the only questions asked her by the commission involved identification of letters her son wrote to her from Russia.

"She's telling her story in her own way, from beginning to end," the Chief Justice said with a touch of weariness in his usually buoyant voice.

Mrs. Oswald has promised to shed new light on the assassination, but her promised new evidence is either still to come or is regarded as something less than new by the commission.

Chief Justice Warren said he thought there were "helpful things" in her testimony but "nothing that will change the picture as I see it at the present time."

Haven't Reached Slaying

Before Mrs. Oswald began testifying yesterday, the Chief Justice said he would be surprised if her testimony would take more than a day. At day's end, however, he expressed doubt if today's session would complete her appearance.

The Chief Justice was asked

by newsmen if Mrs. Oswald has told the commission she believes her son is innocent of the slaying. He replied that he has not yet discussed the question of the assassination with her.

The story as she has related it so far covers her son's life from the time he went to Russia in 1959 until the time of the assassination.

"She says she has many other stories to tell us," Chief Justice Warren reported. "I suppose that deals with the rest of his life. She has not yet touched on his life before he went to Russia."

The commission adjourned shortly after 5 p.m. when Mrs. Oswald said she was tired and had been up the greater part of the previous night preparing to present her side of the Oswald story.

Resume This Afternoon

Today's session was not scheduled to begin until 2 p.m. because her assigned attorney, John Doyle of Washington, has to be in court in the morning. Mr. Doyle interceded yesterday when Mrs. Oswald was accosted by newsmen asking her if she had any statement to make.

"Yes, I would like to make one comment," Mrs. Oswald said, but she never made it.

Mr. Doyle murmured, "I think we'd better go. After you have finished your testimony, then it will be fine."

Looking disappointed, Mrs. Oswald was hustled out a rear door by Mr. Doyle and a quartet of Secret Service agents.

The glimpses newsmen have had of Mrs. Oswald while she has been hurried in and out of the commission's quarters, disclosed a short, stocky woman with a care-worn face and steel gray hair pulled back to a big bun. Her face is grim and severe except when she confronts reporters. Then, she smiles

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date 2-11-64

NOT RECORDED

128 FEB 14 1964

79 FEB 14 1964

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

M. McFadyen
LE [unclear]

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
 IS - R - CUBA

G. DeLoach

1227 PM
spe

WASHINGTON LAWYER WHO SOUGHT TO ACCUSE ANYONE, MARGUERITE OSWALD
 BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION TODAY CHALLENGED THE BASIS FOR THE BELIEF
 THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD SHOT PRESIDENT KENNEDY.
 THE LAWYER, JERRY LANE OF NEW YORK, SAID HE WAS DRESSED WITH THE
 COMMISSION HEARING BECAUSE, TECHNICALLY HE REPRESENTS THE ACCUSED
 PRESIDENTIAL ASSASSIN AND NOT HIS WIFE, WHO APPEARED TODAY TO TELL
 STORY.

LANE SAID HE WAS TOLD THAT THE COMMISSION DID NOT WANT OSWALD
 REPRESENTED IN ITS HEARINGS.
 THERE IS NO EVIDENCE OF ANY CIRCUMSTANCE THAT HE (OSWALD) KILLED THE
 PRESIDENT. LANE TOLD A HASTILY GATHERED NEWS CONFERENCE IN THE
 LOBBY OF THE BUILDING WHERE THE HEARINGS ARE BEING HELD.
 LANE SAID A REPORT IN THE DALLAS TEX. POLICE DEPARTMENT SHOWED
 NO EVIDENCE OF NITRATES ON OSWALD'S FACE, INDICATING IT WAS NOT
 A SHOT ON THE DAY OF THE PRESIDENT'S ASSASSINATION. LANE SAID
 THE REPORT SHOWED ONLY NITRATES ON OSWALD'S HANDS, INDICATING HE
 FIRED ONLY A HAND GUN.
 THE ATTORNEY ALSO SAID MEDICAL EVIDENCE SUBMITTED BY THE THREE
 DOCTORS WHO SOUGHT TO SAVE THE PRESIDENT'S LIFE IN PARKLAND HOSPITAL
 IN DALLAS, INDICATED AT LEAST ONE OF THE SHOTS THAT KILLED THE
 PRESIDENT WAS FIRED FROM AN OVERPASS IN FRONT OF THE CARAVAN. HE
 SAID IT WAS NOT UNTIL AFTER AN OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT AUTOPSY WAS
 COMPLETED IN WASHINGTON THAT IT WAS REPORTED THE SHOTS HAD BEEN
 FIRED FROM BEHIND.

OSWALD APPEARED FOR THE SECOND DAY BEFORE THE PRESIDENTIAL
 COMMISSION HEADED BY CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN.

105-82555-A-

NOT RECORDED
 128 FEB 14 1964

NOT RECORDED
 128 FEB 14 1964

50 [unclear]
file 100-409763

79 FEB 14 1964

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-409763-A

CHIEF OF POLICE, WASHINGTON (UPI-175)
LANE ANSWERED TO ONE OF THE QUESTIONS. LANE SAID MRS. OSWALD TOLD
THE COMMISSION SHE SOUGHT TO ESCAPE THE PROTECTIVE CUSTODY OF THE
SECRET SERVICE.
"THE AGENTS WENT AFTER HER AND EACH TOOK ONE OF HER ARMS AND
TURNED HER AROUND," LANE SAID. "SHE SAID ONE OF THE AGENTS DICTATED
A REPORT OF THE INCIDENT TO A TAPE RECORDING MACHINE AFTER THEY
RETURNED TO THE HOTEL ROOM WHERE SHE WAS HELD," LANE ADDED.
IN REPLY TO THE SECOND QUESTION, LANE SAID, MRS. OSWALD RELATED
A CONVERSATION SHE HAD WITH HER DAUGHTER-IN-LAW, MRS. MARINA OSWALD,
ON THE NIGHT OF THE PRESIDENT'S ASSASSINATION.
HE QUOTED THE YOUNGER MRS. OSWALD AS SAYING, "AFTER AN
INTERVIEW AT THE DALLAS POLICE STATION, THEY ASKED ME IF LEE
HAD A GUN AND I TOLD THEM THE TRUTH. I TOLD THEM YES.
WHEN THEY ASKED ME IF I COULD RECALL THE FIELD THEY HAD
TOLD ME, I TOLD THEM I DON'T THINK SO BECAUSE IT DIDN'T LOOK LIKE
A GUN."

THE YOUNGER MRS. OSWALD APPEARED BEFORE THE COMMISSION LAST
WEEK TO TELL WHY SHE IS NOW CONVINCED THAT HER HUSBAND SHOT PRESIDENT
KENNEDY.

LANE SAID THE CONVERSATION SHE HAD WITH HER DAUGHTER-IN-LAW AT
THE DALLAS POLICE STATION SHOWED THAT MARINA OSWALD HAD BEEN
DETAINED BY SECRET SERVICE AGENTS WHEN SHE APPEARED BEFORE THE
COMMISSION.

THE WIDOW OF THE ACCUSED ASSASSIN HAD BEEN IN SECRET SERVICE
CUSTODY SINCE HER HUSBAND WAS SLAIN BY DALLAS NIGHT CLUB OWNER
JACK RUBY.

"THIS TESTIMONY TENDS TO WEAKEN THE ONLY VALID INFORMATION
GIVEN TO THE COMMISSION BY MARINA OSWALD," LANE SAID.

IN FACT, HE SAID, THE ONLY SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE DEVELOPED IN
THE CASE TO DATE INDICATES OSWALD WAS NOT THE ASSASSIN.

TO SUPPORT THIS CLAIM, LANE CITED A MEDICAL REPORT BY THREE
DOCTORS WHO TREATED PRESIDENT KENNEDY JUST BEFORE HIS DEATH AT
PARKLAND HOSPITAL IN DALLAS.

HE SAID THE DOCTORS FOUND THAT THEY INSERTED A TUBE INTO THE
PRESIDENT'S THROAT THROUGH A WOUND CREATED BY A BULLET WHICH HAD
ENTERED HIM FROM THE FRONT.

THE WITNESSES TO THE ASSASSINATION SIGNED AFFIDAVITS, LANE SAID,
SAYING THEY BELIEVED THE FATAL SHOTS WERE FIRED FROM AN OVERPASS
BRIDGE OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CAVAN, NOT FROM BEHIND WHERE OSWALD
STOOD IN THE TEXAS BOOK DEPOSITORY.

IN ADDITION, LANE SAID, THERE IS A REPORT IN THE DALLAS POLICE
FILES THAT NO NITRATE WAS FOUND ON OSWALD'S FACE AFTER HE WAS
ARRESTED. THE NITRATE WOULD HAVE BEEN THERE, LANE SAID, IF OSWALD
HAD FIRED A RIFLE.

HE SAID THE REPORT SHOWED NITRATE WAS FOUND ON OSWALD'S HANTS
BUT THIS ONLY INDICATED HE HAD FIRED A HAND GUN.

THE FIERY ATTORNEY CONTAINED TO THE COMMISSION THAT THE
SECRET SERVICE STILL IS OPENING THE FILE OF OSWALD'S MOTHER RESPI
QUESTIONS. HE DID NOT ELABORATE ON THIS POINT.

7/11--TS511PES

A MOVIE IS MADE OF OSWALD 'TRIAL'

Film of 'Court Proceedings'
Completed on Dallas Sites

A. H. WEILER

A film dramatization of that purports to be a trial of the accused assassin of President Kennedy, has been completed in Dallas. The movie is called "The Trial of Lee Harvey Oswald." The moviemakers, who also wrote the script, are Harold Hoffman, producer, and Larry Buchanan, director. They plan to release the 90-minute-long picture in about three weeks.

Reached in Dallas yesterday, Mr. Buchanan said that he and Mr. Hoffman—both men live in Dallas and make their films here—decided to make their movie after conferring with several lawyers including Charles W. Tesser, who appears in an epilogue to the film.

Mr. Buchanan declined to reveal the sources of their information about the Oswald case and added that he and his partner had kept the production secret until the completion of filming for fear that public announcements might cause delays in shooting.

Being Edited Now

"We wrote the script, after talking to lawyers, and then began shooting on Dec. 23," he

said. "We finished shooting in Dallas. The courtroom scenes about three weeks. It is now being edited in Hollywood — I cannot say where — and we hope to release to theaters in about three weeks."

Mr. Buchanan said that their picture "does not involve Jack Ruby of Lee Oswald's wife or his mother. There was really no need for releases from anyone."

We show Lee Oswald, who is played by an actor we can't name at this time, for only 10 seconds in the picture and we have only one reference to President Johnson."

The film, Mr. Buchanan went on, "does not solve the mystery of the assassination but the defense attorney enters a plea of not guilty for reason of existing insanity. Then we allow the movie audience to make its own judgment after hearing the testimony we present."

The director said that the picture was made on "a low budget with professional actors and union crews on locations in Dallas."

The courtroom scenes were filmed at the Southwest Film Center in Dallas." The leading roles of opposing attorneys are played by George Russell and Arthur Nations and the trial judge is portrayed by George Edgely.

The Messrs. Russell and Edgely appeared in "Free, White and 21" another courtroom film directed by Mr. Buchanan. The movie dealt with a Negro, played by Frederick O'Neal, who was accused of raping a blonde Swedish Freedom Rider. That drama, too, did not take sides but presented its issues from the points of view of both accused and accuser. It received a poor notice for its awkward acting and dialogue when it was released here in June, 1963, by American International Pictures.

Releasing arrangements for "The Trial of Lee Harvey Oswald" have not yet been made, Mr. Buchanan said.

- Bernson _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

Harvey Lee Oswald

✓ K. J. [unclear]

Philipa Maddox (L.A.)

- The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star _____
- New York Herald Tribune _____
- New York Journal-American _____
- New York Mirror _____
- New York Daily News _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times *pg 21* _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- Date *2/10/64* _____

REC 55

105-47000-A
NOT RECORDED
128 FEB 14 1964

NOT A7

File - 5 June

64 FEB 11 1964



"HELPFUL WITNESS"—Mrs. Marina Oswald, widow of Lee Harvey Oswald, enters the Washington headquarters of the Warren Commission, which is investigating President Kennedy's assassination. Her testimony, yesterday, termed "new," was given behind closed doors. She is escorted by special security officers.

Associated Press wirephoto

Mrs. Oswald Takes Stand

By The Associated Press
WASHINGTON.

Word came from the Warren Commission yesterday that day-long testimony by the widow of Harvey Lee Oswald shed some new light on the assassination of President Kennedy. But Chief Justice Earl Warren declined to confirm that word.

Justice Warren, chairman of the Presidential investigating committee that interrogated Mrs. Marina Oswald, 22, as its first formal witness, said the closed hearing "moved along very well," and Mrs. Oswald was "co-operative in every respect."

But he demurred when newsmen told him that the commission's general counsel, J. Lee Rankin, had reported that Mrs. Oswald provided some "new things, new evidence" on events preceding the Nov. 22 tragedy in Dallas.

Justice Warren said he was not denying that new information was obtained, but told reporters: "I would not comment on a witness'

Probe Goes 'Very Well'

testimony in the middle of it."

He indicated the laborious questioning of Russian-born Mrs. Oswald would last through this afternoon at least and might continue into tomorrow. The going is slow, he said, because of the necessity of using an interpreter.

He gave notice that the testimony may not be released "in your lifetime." It may involve matters of national security, he said.

He did assure reporters, however, that the commission would make a statement after it completes its questioning of Mrs. Oswald.

It was at the lunchtime recess in the examination that Mr. Rankin told news-

men Mrs. Oswald was "helpful . . . a very composed and very co-operative witness." He said she provided no real surprise, but added:

"Mrs. Oswald told us some things we hadn't heard before—some new things, new evidence."

In addition to studying Mr. Kennedy's assassination, the commission is inquiring into the fatal shooting of Oswald at the Dallas City Hall two days after Kennedy's death.

Mrs. Oswald's lawyer also was present, but Mr. Rankin told reporters that the attorney, John M. Thorne, did not participate in the interrogation.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

105-82555-9
5/1/64

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune 2 _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

105-82555-

NOT RECORDED

128 FEB 7 1964

FEB 4 1964

79 FEB 10 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

New Facts Bared By Oswald Widow

By JOHN SCHOEELKOPF
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The chief counsel for the Warren Commission said Monday that Mrs. Marina Oswald had contributed new evidence in the probe of President Kennedy's assassination—but that the disclosures did not come as a surprise to the panel.

J. Lee Rankin made the statement as he led the young widow of Lee Harvey Oswald from the committee chambers for a recess.

While Mrs. Oswald smiled and posed for photographers, Mr. Rankin reluctantly answered reporters' questions.

"She was helpful," he said. Asked if she provided new infor-

mation, he replied: "Yes, that's right."

The blonde Russian-born woman was brought here Sunday to be the first witness to appear before the commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren.

Mrs. Oswald, 22, was escorted by agents shortly before 9 a.m. (CST) through the rear entrance of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Building for her secret interrogation on the movements and activities of Oswald, who was slain two days after Kennedy was shot in Dallas.

The young widow appeared calm and composed. Unsmiling, however, she stared without expression at reporters and cameramen

who crowded close on the short walk from the rear entrance of the building to the elevator which took her to the fourth-floor offices of the commission.

Chief Justice Warren arrived 10 minutes earlier. But declined to answer questions.

The seven-man special commission and its team of lawyers have indicated no plans to hold public hearings or to admit newsmen to the questioning of any witnesses it may call to fill in gaps in the chronology of events related to the assassination.

The 22-year-old mother of two children has been in the custody of Secret Service agents in Dallas and several presumably were aboard the plane that brought her to Washington from Love Field. Other agents were at National Airport when she arrived.

The Warren commission has said that Mrs. Oswald is testifying voluntarily. Plans originally were to hear her in Dallas.

Last Tuesday in a copyright interview with radio-television station KRLD in Dallas, The Times Herald station, Mrs. Oswald said she was convinced her husband killed Kennedy.

"I don't want to believe; but I have too much facts, and facts tell me that Lee shot Kennedy," she said. Almost immediately, Oswald's mother, Marguerite Oswald, protested that the "facts" came from Secret Service agents.

Oswald, 24, had been charged with the assassination of Kennedy, the fatal shooting of a Dallas policeman, J. D. Tippit, and the attempted murder of

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

L "The Dallas
Times-Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 2-3-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Felix R. McKnight
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas
☐ Being Investigated

105-22555-A
NOT RECORDED
128 MAR 10 1964

62 MAR 11 1964

27

7-11-64
105-22555-A



MARINA OSWALD IN WASHINGTON

Mrs. Marina Oswald, widow of accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, is pictured in an automobile in Washington, D.C., where she was secretly whisked Sunday. Mrs. Oswald is scheduled to testify before the Warren Commission Monday. The man accompanying Mrs. Oswald was not identified.—AP Wirephoto.

Texas Gov. John B. Connally, who was wounded in the attack on the late President.

As Oswald was being transferred from the Dallas City Hall to the county jail he was fatally shot. Jack Ruby, Dallas night club operator, is charged with the slaying.

Secret Service men hurried Mrs. Oswald to an automobile on her arrival. She declined to talk with reporters. An unidentified man carried her daughter, June Lee, 2. She has another child, Rachel, 3 months.

Mrs. Oswald was a pharmacist in Minsk when she met Oswald in the summer of 1961. A defector from the United States, he had been refused citizenship by the Soviet Union but remained in the country as an alien. They were married shortly thereafter and left for the United States in June 1962.

A trust fund has been set up for Mrs. Oswald and about \$35,000 in contributions.

RA

Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☐
Casper ☐
Callahan ☐
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☐
Trotter ☐
Tele Room ☐
Holmes ☐
Gandy ☐

12 Perplexing Questions About Kennedy Assassination Examined

By JACK LANGGUTH
Special to The New York Times

DALLAS, Jan. 25 — Two months after the shooting of President Kennedy, questions about the assassination still await satisfactory public answers.

Nevertheless, Federal authorities remain convinced that Lee H. Oswald shot the President, and that he acted alone.

Here are 12 questions sometimes asked and the most authoritative answers now available:

Had Oswald served at some period as a paid informer for the Federal Bureau of Investigation?

A spokesman for that agency denied today that Oswald was at any time employed by the bureau in any capacity.

Newspaper and magazine articles have speculated that Oswald was in the service of the F.B.I., infiltrating leftist organizations at its request. The bureau's denial is categorical.

F.B.I. Quizzed Oswald

Agents did meet with Oswald, however, several times after his return from the Soviet Union in mid-1962. The last interview was on Aug. 10, 1963, after he had been arrested in New Orleans for a scuffle with anti-Castroites. The spokesman said that Oswald, as a defector, had been under F.B.I. investigation.

In the fall of 1963, agents called twice at the home of Mrs. Ruth Paine in Irving, Tex., where Oswald's wife and children were staying.

Mrs. Paine told them in the first interview that Oswald was living in Dallas and working at the Texas School Book Depository.

"It's a sore point with the F.B.I. that the fact that Oswald was employed along the motorcade route was not passed on to the Secret Service or the Dallas Police," a Dallas police official said recently.

Did Oswald receive a series of \$10 and \$20 money orders from an unknown sender through the Dallas Western Union office?

This report first appeared in a Dallas newspaper shortly after the shooting of Oswald. An unnamed Western Union clerk was quoted as remembering him as receiving the money orders because he was so unpleasant to deal with.

Confusion Is Suspected

An extensive check of Western Union records discloses no such transactions. Investigators are now convinced that the clerk confused Oswald with other customers.

Oswald did repay his debt to the State Department through Western Union money orders, however. He had borrowed \$435 through the American Embassy in Moscow to bring his family back from the Soviet Union in 1962.

Was a large sum of cash, as much as \$5,000, found in Oswald's room?

No, even the figure of \$150 that was first released by Dallas policemen proved to be high. A little more than \$100 was found in the room. Oswald had been working at his \$50 a week job at the textbook depository since Oct. 16. Given his frugal habits and the fact that he was not contributing to the support of his wife and children in Irving, he could have saved that amount.

Was a map found in Oswald's room with the Presidential motorcade route and a bullet's trajectory drawn from a window of the textbook depository?

The map of Dallas found in Oswald's room was a job-hunting guide he had prepared. Neither the motorcade route nor a bullet's trajectory had been added.

Metal Cases Explained

Mrs. Ruth Paine, who was shown the map for identification by the F.B.I., said that the textbook depository was marked with a line of about a quarter of an inch, which may have accounted for the initial confusion about the map's purpose.

Similar confusion has surrounded seven metal cases that policemen took in custody Nov. 22. They have been reported erroneously as filing cabinets filled with the names of pro-Castro political workers.

The cases were taken from Mrs. Paine's house in Irving. She said that three of them contained letters she had received in the period before she met the Oswalds; three were filled with felt dancing records; and one case contained a motion picture projector.

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

File 105-82555

5785

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

105-82555-A - JAN 26 1964

NOT RECORDED
120 JAN 29 1964

JAN 30 1964

Investigators took the bulk of material pertaining to Oswald on three occasions: From Mrs. Paine and Oswald's wife in Irving on Nov. 22; from Oswald's room in Oak Cliff on the same day; and from the Paine garage on Nov. 23.

Did one bullet strike the President from the front indicating an accomplice?

The number of bullets reported, their direction and damage have been matters of wide dispute.

Investigators are now satisfied that the first of three bullets hit the President in the back of his right shoulder, several inches below the collar line. That bullet lodged in his shoulder. The second bullet wounded Gov. John B. Connally, of Texas.

Third Bullet Hit Head

The third bullet, according to an autopsy at Bethesda Naval Hospital in Maryland, ripped away a portion of the back of the President's head on the right side. Fragments from the bullets cut a wound in the President's throat and damaged the windshield of the Presidential limousine.

Doctors at Parkland Hospital have explained that early and conflicting reports were owing to the fact that they could not make a detailed examination of the President's wounds.

The President's body was lying face up from the time he was brought to Parkland until the time the body was removed, Dr. Malcolm O. Perry said. As a result, only throat and head wounds were initially reported.

Some reporters on the scene have also questioned whether shots from the rear could have produced the hole they observed in the windshield. Close examination has disclosed, however, that the damage was not the result of a shot fired from in front of the car.

Was it possible for Oswald to shoot three times from the sixth floor of the depository building and run down to the second floor by the time a policeman observed him there?

The entire procedure—firing the rifle, running to the second floor and then out of the building, a bus and taxi trip to Oak Cliff and a chase that ended at the Texas Theater—has been timed by the Secret Service and the F.B.I. So far as possible, they have duplicated conditions on the day of the assassination; they have allowed extra time for the crowds on Nov. 22. The reconstructions demonstrated that Oswald had ample time for the action ascribed to him.

Mrs. Oswald's Father

Is Mrs. Marina Oswald's father a Soviet Army intelligence officer in Minsk?

Marina Oswald's father died when she was 2 years old. Her stepfather was an electrician. This report refers to her mother's brother, a lieutenant colonel, whose duties include ordering supplies for the Soviet Army.

A check has provided no indication that he is engaged in espionage or intelligence activities.

Did Mrs. Marina Oswald know that her husband had a rifle?

Yes, Mrs. Ruth Paine, a Quaker, has said that she did not know that Oswald owned the rifle and would not have permitted him to store it at her home. Marina Oswald knew of her husband's weapon.

Marguerite Oswald, Oswald's mother, has said that her daughter-in-law told her on the night of Nov. 22 that the rifle that policemen showed to her did not seem to be the one she remembered her husband as owning.

It is understood that Marina Oswald has since resolved her doubts. Until she testifies before the Warren Commission, this point will remain clouded.

Where Oswald obtained the pistol with which he allegedly shot Patrolman J. D. Tippit has not been established. Evidence now suggests that he ordered the pistol in March, 1963, from a California mail-order concern at about the time he ordered a rifle from Chicago.

Photograph Uncovered

A photograph found in the Paine garage in Irving allegedly showed Oswald with both weapons and holding copies of *The Militant* and *The Worker*. The latter is a Communist party newspaper. Mrs. Paine's husband, Michael, has been shown an enlargement of this photograph by investigators.

Did Oswald know Jack Ruby, the man who shot him, before the killing?

Despite scores of reports from people around the country who say they have found a link between the two men, none has been established.

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, the accused assassin's mother, has stated that an F.B.I. agent showed her a photograph of Ruby on the evening of Nov. 23, about 18 hours before Ruby shot her son at the Dallas City Hall.

The F.B.I. has denied statement that a photograph showing Oswald's trip to Mexico City, had been shown to her that night; but it was not Ruby. Mrs. Oswald, who remains unconvinced, has asked that the F.B.I. produce the photograph.

Was Oswald an agent of the Russians or the Cubans?

There has been no evidence uncovered to suggest that he was an agent of either country.

Visa Requests Refused

Investigators say that he was turned down by both the Cuban Foreign Ministry and the Soviet Consulate in Mexico City when he tried to get entrance visas for the two countries late last September.

In both cases, he was told that there would be delays before his visa could be issued. He left the Cuban office "visibly displeased," officials said.

Did Oswald have an accomplice?

Every report has been thoroughly checked and discredited—that other figures were seen with weapons at the depository windows; that figures were seen fleeing across the overpass near the site of the assassination; that Oswald arrived in Mexico with two men and a woman. At this time, there is neither evidence nor a promising lead that would indicate an accomplice or conspiracy.

What motive did Oswald have for killing President Kennedy?

He had no known motive. His wife recalled that he had denounced former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker as an "extremist" when she was trying to learn why he had allegedly fired a shot at the retired officer early last spring.

About President Kennedy,

however, Oswald appeared to have no strong feelings. He had told Michael Paine that, although he disagreed with some of the President's policies, he thought that Mr. Kennedy was doing "a pretty good job" on civil rights.

Marina Oswald liked the

President and his family and thought Oswald shared her feelings.

Oswald had written to Mr. Connally when he was Secretary of the Navy to protest the undesirable discharge the Marine Corps gave him after his defection to Russia. There has been speculation that Oswald

was trying to kill only Mr. Connally.

The Governor had appeared often throughout the state with little protection, however. Also, the sequence of shots indicates that the President was the assassin's target.

The only explanation now offered is that Oswald was insane.

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Casper ☒
 Callahan ☒
 Conrad ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans ☒
 Gale ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☒
 Trotter ☒
 Tele Room ☒
 Holmes ☒
 Gandy ☒



Herald Tribune—UPI telephoto

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald talks of her son in Fort Worth.

Attempt to Clear Oswald

Attorney to Seek Aid Of Newspaper Group

Mark Lane, who has been retained to try to clear the name of the slain Lee Harvey Oswald, arrested as the assassin of President Kennedy, said yesterday he will form "a committee of newspapermen" to dig into the Oswald case. Oswald was killed by a Dallas striptease nightclub operator while in the custody of the police there.

Mr. Lane, a former New York State Assemblyman who was hired by Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald, the alleged assassin's mother, said he couldn't reveal the names of the newspapermen at this time. Two of them, he said, are employed as newspapermen in the Dallas area and the other two are former newspapermen now working in other parts of the country as, respectively, a public relations counsel and a management consultant.

The two Dallas newspapermen will begin looking into the case within ten days, Mr. Lane said. They will be on leave from their newspapers. Mr. Lane said that "it's a problem" to find the money to pay the men and he added that he hoped this could be raised.

Asked whether he intended to write additional articles about his experiences in the Oswald case, Mr. Lane said: "Of course now that I'm representing Oswald I won't be writing about this except for the Warren Commission."

Mrs. Oswald has said that she has no money at this time to pay Mr. Lane a retainer.

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune 2 _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 Date _____

105-82555-A-6 1964

NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 21 1964

58 JAN 21 1964

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

UPI-199

(LANE)

FORT WORTH--NEW YORK ATTORNEY MARK LANE, WHO HAS BEEN HIRED TO REPRESENT LEE HARVEY OSWALD BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION, PLANS TO CONTEND THAT OSWALD COULD NOT HAVE PRACTICED WITH A RIFLE BEFORE PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION, THE FORT WORTH PRESS SAID TODAY.

LANE WAS HIRED BY OSWALD'S MOTHER, MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD. LANE, OFTEN INVOLVED IN CIVIL LIBERTIES CASES, CONFIRMED HE WOULD REPRESENT OSWALD'S INTERESTS YESTERDAY AND SAID HE HAD TOLD CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES EARL WARREN HE WOULD DO SO.

THE PRESS SAID PART OF LANE'S DEFENSE WILL BE THAT OSWALD COULD NOT DRIVE AND WOULD HAVE BEEN NOTICED IF HE TRIED TO WALK TO A RIFLE RANGE WHERE HE ALLEGEDLY PRACTICED FIRING HIS 6.5 ITALIAN ARMY RIFLE.

1/15--N907PES

105-80555-11
NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 21 1964

361
JAN 21 1964

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☐
 Casper ☐
 Callahan ☐
 Conrad ☐
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans ☐
 Gale ☐
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☐
 Trotter ☐
 Tele. Room ☐
 Holmes ☐
 Gandy ☐

UPI-207

(OSWALD)

IRVING, TEX.--A MUCH PUBLICIZED MAP FOUND IN ACCUSED PRESIDENTIAL ASSASSIN LEE HARVEY OSWALD'S ROOM MAY HAVE BEEN ONLY A MAP FROM A SERVICE STATION MARKED AT PLACES WHERE HE APPLIED FOR WORK.

VARIOUS REPORTS HAD SAID THERE WAS A MAP WITH MARKS ON IT TO SHOW THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY, THE PRESIDENTIAL PARADE ROUTE AND THE PATH OF BULLETS THAT WERE TO SNUFF OUT PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S LIFE.

OFFICIALS CONFIRMED ONLY THAT THERE WAS A MAP.

MRS. RUTH PAINE, AT WHOSE HOUSE MRS. MARINA OSWALD, THE ACCUSED ASSASSIN'S WIFE, STAYED DURING OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, SAID TODAY SHE GAVE OSWALD A MAP IN EARLY OCTOBER WHEN HE WAS LOOKING FOR JOBS.

"THE FBI SHOWED ME THE MAP SEVERAL TIMES AFTER THE ASSASSINATION. THEY DID NOT SHOW ME ANY OTHER MAP."

"THERE WERE ABOUT EIGHT OR 10 MARKS ON THE MAP," SHE SAID, "JUST DOTS AND LINES."

"IT LOOKED AS IF HE MARKED ALL THE PLACES HE HAD APPLIED FOR JOBS," MRS. PAINE SAID.

1/8--N915PES

105-82555

NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 16 1964

58 JAN 16 1964

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

RA
51

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Crime Panel Issues Booklet On JFK Death

The Metropolitan Crime Commission of New Orleans, Inc., has released a booklet entitled, "The Assassination of President Kennedy: An End or a Beginning?", in which it says that accused assassin Lee Oswald had been conditioned to commit the deed he was arrested for.

The 10-page booklet also traces the background of Jack Ruby, who is charged with the killing of Oswald.

MCC'S REPORT on Oswald includes his early days in New Orleans:

"Lee Harvey Oswald during 1954 and 1955 attended Beauregard Junior High School, where other students frequently were in conflict with police. He then resided with his mother in a dingy apartment at 126 Exchange Alley.

"There substandard living quarters were above a pool hall, where Oswald is reported to have taken his one close schoolmate, a hangout for gamblers."

"The bleak street he called home was occupied also by sordidly operated bars, including some in which aggressive homosexuals and prostitutes were frequenters and others the scene of operations for illegal bookies. This also was when New Orleans police officers, as part of their corrupt practices, could readily be observed patronizing or on friendly terms with vice and gambling joints."

OF RUBY, the report said: "Leon Rubinstein, better known as Jack Ruby, had previously indicated his attitude towards law as reflected by a police record of carrying concealed weapons and aggravated assault."

A copy of the booklet may be obtained by writing to 1107 National Bank of Commerce bldg., or by telephoning 524-3148, according to James P. Schwartz, president of the commission.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 6-B

NEW ORLEANS STATES
ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1/7/64
Edition: Red Flash
Author:
Editor:
Title: Lee Harvey Oswald,
aka.

Character: IS-R
or
Classification: 105-82555
Submitting Office: New Orleans

105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 15 1964

72 JAN 15 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

OSWALD, RUBY REPORTS GIVEN

Conditioned to Disrespect Law, Says MCC

Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy, and Jack Ruby, charged as Oswald's killer, had been conditioned to disrespect law and its orderly procedure, the Metropolitan Crime Commission reported Monday.

The Commission released a booklet entitled, "The Assassination of President Kennedy: An End or a Beginning?" Here is the MCC's report on Oswald:

"Lee Harvey Oswald during 1954 and 1955 attended Beauregard Junior High School in New Orleans, where other students frequently were in conflict with police. He then resided with his mother in a dingy apartment at 126 Exchange Alley.

"Their substandard living quarters were above a pool hall, where Oswald is reported to have taken his one close schoolmate, a hangout for gamblers. The bleak street which he called home was occupied by sordidly operated bars, including some in which homosexuals and prostitutes were frequenters and others the scene of operations for illegal bookies.

"This also was when New Orleans police officers, as part of their corrupt practices, could readily be observed patronizing or on friendly terms with vice and gambling joints.

"It is of special interest that Oswald was impressing his school teachers with outstanding performance in the study of civics. As he was being taught the theory of responsible government, in the same teen years he was surrounded by cynical evidences of its betrayal.

"Leon Rubenstein, better known as Jack Ruby, . . . had previously indicated his attitude toward law as reflected by a police record of carrying concealed weapons and aggravated assault. For those who under-

stand how profits are derived from operation of a strip-tease joint, Ruby's means of livelihood gives further emphasis to his disdain for functioning within the law. And his disrespect for symbols of law enforcement is appallingly revealed in reports of his hospitality and generosity to some Dallas police officers and, most important, their acceptance of him as host."

A copy of the entire booklet can be secured by writing to 1107 National Bank of Commerce bldg., or by telephoning 524-3148, according to James P. Schwartz, president of the commission.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 4 Sec. 1

THE TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1/7/64

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: Lee Harvey Oswald,
aka.

Character: IS-R-~~2555~~

or

Classification: 105-82555

Submitting Office: New Orleans

NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 13 1964

RA
57

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Our Great Tradition

It has been widely noted that justice would have been served far better had Lee Harvey Oswald lived to stand trial for the murder of President Kennedy. It is said with unassailable logic that a fair trial of Oswald on this charge, given with scrupulous regard for the rights of the accused — even one accused of so horrendous a crime against both a person and a nation—would say to the world as nothing else could that this nation stands for justice and the rule of law.

This is not now possible. The second best thing is possible, however. That is the exercise of extreme care, in the review of the case being conducted by the Warren commission, to assure that the guilt not be fixed on Oswald unless evidence proves his guilt beyond reasonable doubt.

There is every reason to suppose that this will be the concern of Chief Justice Warren and those engaged with him in this task. Their undertaking will in a sense be a judicial review, marked by due regard for the principles of due process. To this end, the commission would do well to consider the suggestion that a defense counsel for Oswald be appointed.

This may seem ludicrous to many Americans who are persuaded of Oswald's guilt. It is not ludicrous at all, but an extension of our great tradition that every man is presumed innocent until his guilt has been established by a fair trial. This is a special case, granted. That very fact argues for exceptional care to observe the spirit of our legal tradition even though it cannot be observed to the letter. America's handling of this matter is in the spotlight of worldwide attention. We must make it an example of judicial fairness and impartiality.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 4

THE MERIDIAN STAR
MERIDIAN, MISS.

Date: 1/4/64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: James H. Skewes
Title: Lee Harvey Oswald,
aka.

Character: IS-R ~~62-1~~
or
Classification: 105-82555
Submitting Office: New Orleans

105-71505
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 13 1964

82 JAN 15 1964

5/10/64

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☐
 Casper ☐
 Callahan ☐
 Conrad ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans ☐
 Gale ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☐
 Trotter ☐
 Tele Room ☐
 Holmes ☐
 Gandy ☐

Widow Confirms Oswald Story of Shot at Walker

DALLAS (AP)

Lee Harvey Oswald's widow has confirmed that her husband told her he was implicated in the shooting at former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, her business adviser said yesterday.

Mrs. Marina Oswald also confirmed a report that Oswald left her a note of instructions the day a sniper shot at Mr. Walker.

Jim Martin, the business adviser, said Mrs. Oswald said that on last April 10, the day a high-powered rifle bullet barely missed Mr. Walker in his home, Oswald left their home early in the evening.

Mrs. Oswald later discovered a note from her husband, written in Russian, in her bedroom. It said he might be arrested.

When Oswald returned home he was white and shaken. Under questioning from his wife, he said he was involved in an attempt to shoot Mr. Walker.

After an all-night quarrel, he promised he never would do such a thing again. Mrs. Oswald told him she had hidden the note and would turn it over to the police if he failed to keep his promise. The FBI took possession of it shortly after Oswald was arrested Nov. 22.

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date _____

NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 14 1964

JAN 1 1964

82 JAN 14 1964

The Harris Survey

Majority Believes Oswald Guilty,
But Regrets He Can't Be Tried

By Louis Harris

© 1963, The Washington Post Co.

Despite the information the public has received about the assassination of President Kennedy, a substantial amount of doubt still remains in the minds of the American people about how and why that shocking murder took place.

The forthcoming report of the special commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren on the Kennedy killing will thus go to an audience a good part of which is still uncertain as to what happened.

The prevailing view, based on circumstantial evidence, is that Lee Harvey Oswald was the murderer of the President. A majority also believe he committed the crime alone, motivated by the twisted designs of a mentally-ill individual.

People are especially sorry that Oswald was never brought to justice, partly because it would have been most fitting to give the accused man a fair trial, and partly because many feel now the full facts will never be known.

When a cross-section of the American people was asked nearly a month after the event whether or not Oswald shot the late President, here were the results:

Did Oswald Shoot Kennedy?

Total Nation %
Believe he did
Don't believe he did ..
Not sure

It would be overstating these results to conclude that better than one person in every four has doubts about Oswald as the murderer. Three in every 100 do not believe he did it. The undecided 23 percent is either lacking in facts other citizens have or feel that without a legal trial the full extent of Oswald's involvement will never be known.

When asked to state in their

own words just why they think Oswald killed the President, those with opinions tended to discount the possibilities of an organized conspiracy:

What might have motivated

Oswald	Total with opinions %
Crazy, mentally ill	41
Somebody put him up to it ..	20
Radical extremist	7
Had grudge against Govt. ..	7
Communists behind it	7
He hated everyone	6
His Communist leaning	5
To get attention	3
Feeling of accomplishment ..	3
Brainwashed	1

The shooting of Oswald did not bring comfort to many Americans. To the contrary, there was genuine concern over the fact that he never was brought before the court of justice:

On Oswald being killed without trial

Total Nation %	
Glad he got his due	5
Sorry he wasn't tried	93
Not sure	2

When probed to state in their own words just why they felt this way about the shooting of Oswald by Jack Ruby, people gave these reasons:

Views on Killing of Oswald

Without Trial	Total with opinions %
Why Glad He Was Killed	
Should have gotten worse ..	4
Eye for an eye	1
Why Sorry He Was Killed	
Only justice to try him	43
Will never know true story ..	35
Would have removed doubt of guilt	7

Find out if conspiracy	8
Wrong to kill anyone	2
Black eye for U.S. abroad ..	1
Not Sure	2

Public interest in the circumstances of the killing of President Kennedy continues high. Evidence of this was found when the public was asked if the trial of Ruby should be televised:

On Televising Trial of

Jack Ruby

Total Nation %	
Should be televised	44
Should not be televised	44
Not sure	12

Although the judge in Dallas has ruled against it, the public is split down the middle on televising the Ruby trial. The main argument favoring the admission of television is the desire of the public to see what is going on. The reasoning against it is that TV would make the trial a spectacle and further mock justice in this country.

Along with the sense of sadness that still pervades the American people over the death of John F. Kennedy, there is also a rather deep sense that justice was sorely aborted in the killing of the President's accused assassin, no matter how convinced people might be that Oswald was indeed the killer.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date _____

NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 8 1964

DEC 31 1963

53 JAN 9

93 1964

ASSASSINATIONS FIT RED PATTERN

Probe Seeks

Oswald-Castro Link

By GUY RICHARDS

Shadowy stretches in the lives of two far left-leaning gunmen are being subjected to one of the most intensive investigations ever mounted by U. S. agencies here and abroad.

The two principal targets are:

- The true story of Lee Harvey Oswald, and especially his visit to Mexico from Sept. 26 to Oct. 3 this year; who he saw there and whether or not he made a quick, clandestine flight to Havana from Mexico City and back.

- The true story of the doctrine of political assassination as practiced by Fidel Castro and his followers and whether or not one of the latter schooled Oswald in the tricks of the trade. Oswald was a Castro admirer.

The FBI is now backtracking hour-by-hour over the days Oswald spent in Mexico on a trip which began the day newspapers confirmed that President Kennedy would visit Dallas and other major Texas cities on Nov. 21-22. It is likely much more will be revealed about this trip in the weeks ahead.

Under Microscope

It may seem far-fetched to many that the precepts of the Castro underground could have converged anywhere in any serious manner with the obscure and unemployed former Marine who crossed into Mexico on Sept. 26. But both the FBI and CIA probes are giving it the microscope treatment.

The assassination of our chief of state fitted a Castroite pattern discernible as long ago as 1948, and carried clear hints that it could be repeated.

The Castro government is now under formal investigation by the Organization of American States for attempting to overthrow the government of Venezuela. Our investigators are fully aware that the OAS may come up with more information on Castro's plots in the U. S., Mexico and elsewhere. They don't want to be caught flat-footed.

The report on Oswald's doings in Mexico, already,

Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

105-72555-A-
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 6 1964
DEC 28 1963

53 JAN 9 1964

furnished Washington by the Mexican government, leaves big time-gaps.

Did he confer with anyone during this time? Did he make any trips outside the city?

The American probes are digging into this whole phase of the case. The FBI, weeks before the crime, had Oswald tabbed as a man to watch for his Communist and pro-Castro activities.

Check New Angle

As the Oswald story is being run out in detail, so, too, is the story of Castro and the success-by-gunfire doctrine he has shared in this hemisphere with the Comintern. The probes are finding that sometimes, in order to see further ahead, it is best to look behind.

They are skipping over those glamorous clippings which depict Castro as the Robin Hood of a peasant's revolution. They are looking closer at such reports as those compiled by ex-Communist Nathaniel Weyl in his updated volume, "Red Star Over Cuba" (Devin-Adair, N. Y.).

Mr. Weyl, a former OSS operative, was once in the Alger Hiss cell of the Communist Party. He helped to expose Hiss. Later he worked on a background study of Castro through leads made available through his old party connections. Our CIA disagrees with Mr. Weyl only on the date Castro became wholly committed to the Reds. Mr. Weyl claims Castro was an unsurfaced Commie 15 years ago; the CIA disagrees.

Shifting The Blame

According to Mr. Weyl, Castro was in Bogota, Colombia, in April, 1948, at the time of the big upheaval marked by riots and an assassination. With him, Mr. Weyl writes, was another Cuban student, Rafael del Pino. They had been sent there as part of a leftist and Communist plot to wreck the Ninth Inter-American Conference. The two stayed in Room 33 at the Hotel Claridge.

The assassination which helped spark the blood bath on

April 9, 1948, was that of Dr. Jorge E. Gaitan, leader of the Colombian Liberal Party. He was a non-Communist ~~ter~~ist. His murder was staged under circumstances contrived to shift the blame to rightists. In that respect the Bogota crime has a lot in common with the Dallas crime.

In Mr. Weyl's words, "the Bogota uprising of 1948 was the first massive demonstration of Red military and political power in the Western Hemisphere. It was directed chiefly against the United States."

Its avowed purpose was to force a shutdown of the Ninth Inter-American Conference, to make the delegates "flee for their lives" and to substitute a leftist regime in Colombia "responsible to the armed mob," according to Mr. Weyl.

Near Murder Scene

It almost succeeded. Dr. Gaitan was shot down in cold blood. Rampaging mobs and well-organized arson squads destroyed 136 buildings. Churches were gutted. The Communists and left-wing parties got out pamphlets in amazingly short order which blamed the murder on rightists.

A police report noted that Fidel Castro's pal, Rafael del Pino, had been observed near the scene of the assassination talking to the accused assassin, Roe Sierra, an hour and a half before the shooting.

Another paragraph of the police report describes a detective's visit to the room of Castro and del Pino at the Claridge on the night of the ninth. He was told that they had checked out for the Cuban Legation with a load of "rifles or shotguns and revolvers."

Directed Executions

Castro was 21 at the time. But at the age of 15 he had tried to kill a school teacher in an argument over grades. Before he was out of the University of Havana he had claimed killing two priests, won a malodorous reputation for egging others into homicides, and barely escaped trial for the fatal shooting of Malolo Castro, inspector general of Cuban sports, and Fernandez Caral, a police sergeant.

This is the man who has helped to mastermind the mur-

der and execution of hundreds of Cubans, at least 100 Venezuelans and probably one of the three attempts on the life of his old fellow leftist, Romulo Betancourt, the Venezuelan President.

So these questions haunt all the lines of inquiry: Did the wills and skills of Castro and Oswald somehow merge south of the border last Fall? Is that why Oswald, Castro's admirer, had a gunsmith affix a telescopic sight to his carbine a few days after he returned from Mexico on Oct. 3?

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Casper ☐
 Callahan ☐
 Conrad ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans ☒
 Gale ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☐
 Trotter ☐
 Tele. Room ☐
 Holmes ☐
 Gandy ☐

UPI-9

(CUBA COMMITTEE)

NEW YORK--THE PRO-CASTRO FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE (FPFC) QUIETLY IS SEEKING TO GO OUT OF BUSINESS, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

IN ITS STORMY 27 MONTHS OF EXISTENCE, THE COMMITTEE -- FINANCED ORIGINALLY BY THE CASTRO CUBAN DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS -- HAS ENGAGED IN STREET BRAWLS, BEEN INVESTIGATED BY CONGRESS, AND MORE RECENTLY, TIED IN BY IMPLICATION WITH THE SLAYING OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.

SUSPECTED PRESIDENTIAL ASSASSIN, LEE H. OSWALD, A SELF-CONFESSED MARXIST, IDENTIFIED HIMSELF TO AUTHORITIES ON HIS CAPTURE AS A CHAPTER CHAIRMAN OF FPFC (CAPS) IN NEW ORLEANS AND DALLAS. THE FPFC CLAIMED HE WAS NEVER A REGISTERED MEMBER BUT THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DUG UP CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN OSWALD AND V. T. LEE, THE FPFC NATIONAL CHAIRMAN.

INFORMED SOURCES SAID FPFC BEGAN DISINTEGRATING EVEN BEFORE THE DALLAS TRAGEDY. MANY OF ITS ORIGINAL SPONSORS -- THE LIST INCLUDED TRUMAN CAPOTE, WALDO FRANK, CARLETON BEALS, JAMES BALDWIN, SIMON BEAUVOIR, JEAN PAUL SARTRE, NORMAN MAILER, PROF. ROBERT G. COLODNY AND THE REV. DONALD HARRINGTON, AMONG OTHERS -- HAD DROPPED OUT ONE BY ONE.

ONE OF THE ORIGINAL SPONSORS, ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, OF RALEIGH, N.C., EXPELLED BY THE NAACP FOR PREACHING VIOLENCE AND SOUGHT BY FEDERAL AUTHORITIES FOR KIDNAPING, TOOK "POLITICAL ASYLUM" IN COMMUNIST CUBA.

IN ITS LITTLE MORE THAN TWO YEARS OF EXISTENCE, THE FPFC HAS HAD THREE "NATIONAL CHAIRMEN." CURRENT FPFC HEAD, VINCENT TED LEE, OF NEW YORK AND TAMPA, FLA., HAS SUBMITTED HIS RESIGNATION. SLATED TO PRESIDE OVER THE FORMAL PASSING OF FPFC, IS ALBERT SAMUEL BAKER, 70, ACCOUNTANT, OF NEW YORK CITY, SOURCES SAID.

THE COMMITTEE'S ORIGINAL SPONSORS -- SELF-DESCRIBED AS "THINKING PEOPLE" -- SET OUT FPFC'S ALLEGED PURPOSE: "TO GIVE A CLEAR PICTURE OF CUBA AS IT IS, WITHOUT THE DISTORTED PICTURE AS GIVEN BY THE AMERICAN PRESS."

12/27--GE912A

1-7196-1
 NOT RECORDED
 128 JAN 6 1964

108-82555-A
 NOT RECORDED
 128 JAN 6 1964

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

64 JAN 7 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'Flabbergasted'

A young man who wasn't in any more "danger" than your office boy, was rescued; a huge sum of money recovered; an "army" of men used.

By the simple expedient of ONE MAN "tailing" Oswald, a terrible tragedy could have been averted in Dallas.

Why was the interview with the Dallas chief of police, that came through early on the following Sunday, hushed up? When the Dallas chief found out the FBI had been in Dallas, interviewing this man, 10 days previous to the President's visit, he was simply flabbergasted!

"My God," said he, "if I had known about this, I would have put a 'tail' on this

fellow and we would have been watching him every minute! I didn't even know this guy was in town."

I, too, am proud of our FBI. I, too, feel safer having them around, but it seems to me a colossal boner was pulled here. The FBI knew then all of the things we know now about this fellow Oswald. I can't get over it.

HENRY E. FRY.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

D-2 Herald-Examiner

Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 12/26/63

Edition: Sunset

Author:

Editor: Hugh A. Lewis

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

57 JAN 16 1964

REC-46

NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 14 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

—Spy Check on Oswald—

By VICTOR RIESEL

During the 17 months preceding the assassination of John Kennedy, the FBI ran an espionage investigation into the activities of Lee Harvey Oswald.

The Bureau had ample reason to believe the alleged killer was an agent of the Soviet Union.

But nothing in that probe revealed that Oswald had violent tendencies or was capable of the murder with which he was charged.



Riesel

These are some of the many reasons Oswald's name did not enter into the security discussions which are held between the FBI and Secret Service liaison men. Such talks are held daily here and in every city in which both branches have headquarters.

As a potential spy, however, Oswald fell into an entirely different security category. It is traditional in intelligence work for such men to avoid overt acts and try to blend facelessly into the crowd.

Counter-espionage on the home front is the FBI's beat. It had been briefed on Oswald's free movements inside Russia. Bureau agents were ready for him shortly after he got off the boat at a New Jersey dock. That was on June 13, 1962. He tried to duck them but they interviewed him immediately upon his entrance into the U.S.

Oswald denied that he had been contacted by any Soviet intelligence authorities. He denied any espionage intentions. But he was checked

regularly in succeeding months. The last time the FBI interviewed him was in New Orleans during August 1963.

There were good reasons for suspecting Oswald. In the U.S. he appeared to be a bumbling chap, incapable of holding a job, noisome to his fellow workers, always incompetent. But in the Soviet Union he did competent metal work in a Minsk radio plant.

Oswald's Marine record reveals that he did well on his technical tests. He showed clerical ability, yet when he returned he sought no office job. He showed considerable aptitude in mechanics, yet he sought no job in that area. His arithmetic was good. While in the armed forces, he was able to analyze orders after reading them quickly. Yet after he left Moscow, he shuffled from job to job always managing to get himself fired. Why?

There was much he could do for the Soviet intelligence apparatus. During his tour in

the Marines, he was part of a small six man unit in Marine Air Control Squadron 9 at Tustin, California, near the El Toro Marine Corps Air Station.

This unit ran a radar air control center detail. It stood watch for many hours. As part of it, Oswald had to learn special codes, secret radio frequencies, call signs, and authentication codes. He knew the location of every unit on the West Coast. He was aware of the radar capability of every installation there.

So important is this knowledge that when our intelligence forces learned he was in Moscow, the Marines not only changed signs and frequencies, but also insisted on positive evidence of the destruction of the secret codes.

Obviously the Russians would give far more than a second hand droska for such information. Obviously it took a competent mind to remember all this. Obviously he could have passed on the information. Obviously the installations were not destroyed along with the paper on which the codes were recorded. Obviously Oswald could have been valuable to the Soviets once back in the U.S.

Thus the FBI consistently checked him out. What they discovered, outsiders don't know. But they are investigative scientists, not mindreaders. They are a counter-intelligence force, not a secret political police.

Neither they nor the secret service have the legal right or the army of men to round up all the "Oswalds." Other ways will have to be devised to protect presidents of the U.S.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 26

The Morning Call

Allentown, Pa.

Date: 12/26/63
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Geo. Y. Nehrbas
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Phila.

105-82355-A

NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 15 1964

82 JAN 15 1964

(ONLY FOR PAPER PURCHASING LEWIS COLUMN. *Handwritten: must not use*)
(CAUTION: ADVANCE LEWIS COLUMN FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26
A.M. AND P.M. PAPERS. MUST NOT BE PUBLISHED BEFORE THAT DATE.)

WASHINGTON REPORT

BY FULTON LEWIS JR.

COPYRIGHT, 1963, KING FEATURES SYNDICATE, INC.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
T

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 25 -- A New York Democrat named Mark Lane has set out to prove Lee Harvey Oswald innocent in the murder of John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

Lane, who ran unsuccessfully for Congress a year ago, has filed a 10,000-word brief with the Warren Commission that tries to show Oswald innocent. The brief was published in its entirety last week by the National Guardian, a far left publication once termed by Congress a "virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia."

Lane has a long record of leftist activity. He was a member of the pro-Communist American Labor Party from 1948 to 1952. He has been active in the National Lawyers Guild, serving as a member of the group's Executive Board from 1953 to 1954.

Lane has addressed rallies of the National Committee to Abolish the UnAmerican Activities Committee, a group cited by a Congressional Committee as Communist-controlled.

He spoke before another pro-Communist group, the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties, only two months ago. In that speech he praised the Communist Party for fighting racial discrimination.

A former member of the New York State Assembly, Lane gave up his seat to challenge Rep. Leonard Farbstein in the Democratic primary a year ago. In that campaign Lane received the support of Owen Lattimore, a former New Deal adviser. Lattimore was indicted twice by a Federal grand jury, but the indictments were dismissed.

Other backers of Lane in the 1962 Congressional race included:

*Benjamin Dreyfus, a San Francisco lawyer identified under oath as a member of the Communist Party.

*Angus Cameron, former editor and vice president of Little, Brown, book publishers. He resigned after Louis Budenz had identified him as a Communist.

*Hubert T. Delaney, a former judge with a long record of left-wing activities.

*Steve Max, who ran the Student Committee for Mark Lane.

105-82555-A-
NOT RECORDED

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-146171

...the 1959 Festival at Vienna, Austria in 1959.

* * * * *

Jomo Kenyatta, the one-time Mau Mau who heads the newly-independent nation of Kenya, has been entertaining a notorious guest.

He is Chen I, Communist China's war-like Minister of Foreign Affairs. Marshal Chen visited Kenyatta on the day Kenya received its independence, December 11. He brought with him the best wishes of Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai, who have long backed the cause of self-determination for Kenya.

He invited Kenyatta to Red China and plugged the Communist line in international affairs. Several days later Kenya's UN delegate launched into a bitter attack on the West and demanded admission to the world body for Red China.

NOT RECORDED

* * * * *

(MORE)

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1963
BY FULTON LEWIS JR.

PAGE 2

xx China.

Liberal Democrats are furious at their party's House leadership. Speaker McCormack, Majority Leader Albert, and Majority Whip Boggs each refused to sign a discharge petition that would get the Civil Rights bill out of the Rules Committee and to the floor for a vote.

* * * * *

He's no Bob Hope, but Sen. Hugh Scott passed up Christmas politicking to entertain the troops in South Korea.

The Pennsylvania Republican led a group of five lawmakers who spent Christmas on the front lines in Korea. The others: Reps. Bill Bray (R-Ind.), Frank Osmers (R-N.J.), Lucien Nedzi (D-Mich.), and John J. Murphy (D-N.Y.).

* * *

fk

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

READERS' FORUM

Pay Held Bar to Faculty

Talent

Editor:

Upon reading John G. Morgan's discussion of the West Virginia University 1964-65 budget in the Sunday Gazette-Mail, I believe the university to be in error in saying that it is the only institution of higher education in the state competing with the national market for talented faculty.

The people of West Virginia may conclude that the state colleges neither recruit in the national market for high quality professors nor require the financial support that the university requests. Such a conclusion would be mistaken for a number of reasons.

Any college seeking to offer strong programs must search for faculty throughout the country. With such mobility as faculty now enjoy, there is only one market the national market.

Moreover, no college or university wishes to recruit exclusively "local" faculty; rather, the need is to bring to each campus the best scholars that the budget can attract from wherever they may come. While there are other factors which convince faculty to join a college staff, salary remains the major barrier here in West Virginia. The present economic situation in the state limits college budgets; however, if able professors are to be attracted and if those who have contributed so conspicuously over the years to higher education

in this state are to be retained, the budget of all public supported colleges and universities must contain adequate funds.

The state colleges do not now, and should not in the future, settle for mediocre faculty. Surely West Virginians want for their students instruction of such quality as is found in other state systems of higher education. And, certainly, West Virginia University does not wish to infer that the state colleges do not seek to recruit able faculty drawn from a national market.

Emery W. Smith Jr.,
President, Concord
College Alumni Assn.,
Athens

One Red Too Many

Editor the Gazette:

It seems amazing that your Dec. 12 editorial should again attack J. Edgar Hoover for repeating his warning against the danger of internal communism in the face of the fact that President Kennedy was assassinated by an admitted Communist. Then in a Dec. 18 editorial you to place the blame for the murder of our President on the Marine Corps!

Within a few hours after the President was killed, Moscow put out the line that this crime was committed by a right-winger. Then the fellow travelers and "liberal" columnists, such as McGill, Pearson, Lippmann and others, took it up. Finally, we now see newspa-

pers such as the Gazette try to make the gullible believe that the "climate of hate" is the work of the right wing, and that they have therefore caused the Communists to commit this crime.

This propaganda ignores the fact that Oswald admitted he was a Marxist (that is, a Communist), that he spent three years in Russia and married a Russian, and that after his return to the U. S. (which was financed by our own soft-headed State Department with a loan of over \$400), that he immediately went to work for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. . .

Moreover, his wife has now told the FBI that he boasted of trying to shoot Gen. Walker, who can scarcely be classed as a liberal. Does it make sense to say that these attacks could have been perpetrated by anyone but a follower of communism, which teaches hatred; and whose prime purpose is to stir up man against man, and race against race, in order to cause confusion and so make it easier for communism to take over?

The twisted thinking of the Gazette editors is shown by their editorials of Dec. 12 and 18, and the hideous cartoon by Dent of Dec. 2. It took just one Communist to kill President Kennedy. How many more patriots have to be killed before the Gazette will admit that there are Communists in our midst, and that they are a continuing threat to our

country? Just one Communist in our country has now been proved to be one Communist too many.

Mrs. Dorothy H. Horr
1014 Lookout Rd.
City

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 8

The Charleston
Gazette

Charleston,
West Va.

Date: 12-25-63
Edition: Valley
Author:
Editor: HARRY HOFFMANN
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Pittsburgh

105-82555-A-
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 14 1964

72 JAN 15 1964

VICTOR RIESEL: INSIDE LABOR

Taking Another Look at

Oswald's History

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—During the 17 months preceding the assassination of John Kennedy, the FBI ran an espionage investigation into the activities of Lee Harvey Oswald.

The Bureau had ample reason to believe the alleged killer was an agent of the Soviet Union.

But nothing in that probe revealed that Oswald had violent tendencies or was capable of the murder with which he was charged.

These are some of the many reasons Oswald's name did not enter into the security discussions which are held between the FBI and Secret Service liaison men. Such talks are held daily here and in every city in which both branches have headquarters.

Contrary to gossip in some quarters, both agencies work as closely together as springs in a tiny watch. Secret Service chief, James J. Rowley, is a former FBI agent. Currently he is a member of the lecture staff of the FBI's National Academy.

During the intricate planning of security for the late President's trip, long lists of potentially dangerous subversives, cranks, "nuts and kooks" throughout the U. S. were culled, located and neutralized.

In Different Category

As a potential spy, however, Oswald fell into an entirely different security category. It is traditional in intelligence work for such men to avoid overt acts and try to blend facelessly into the crowd. Or sometimes, by indirection and dis-

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American 11 _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date _____

NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 6 1964

DEC 24 1963

93
64 JAN 7 1964

information they act in a manner designed to make the authorities conclude: "He would not be doing that, if he actually were in foreign intelligence."

Counter-espionage on the home front is the FBI's beat. It had been briefed on Oswald's free movements inside Russia. Bureau agents were ready for him shortly after he got off the boat at a New Jersey dock. That was on June 13, 1962. He tried to duck them but they interviewed him immediately upon his entrance into the U. S.

Oswald denied that he had been contacted by any Soviet intelligence authorities. He denied any espionage intentions. But he was checked regularly in succeeding months. The last time the FBI interviewed him was in New Orleans during August 1963.

Why Did He Shift Jobs?

There were good reasons for suspecting Oswald. In the U. S. he appeared to be a bumbling chap, incapable of holding a job, noisome to his fellow workers, always incompetent. But in the Soviet Union he did competent metal work in a Minsk radio plant.

His Minsk work record was far more consistent with his technical rating in the Marines than was his incompetence once he returned home.

Oswald's Marine record reveals that he did well on his technical tests. He showed clerical ability, yet when he returned he sought no office job. He showed considerable aptitude in mechanics, yet he sought no job in that area. His arithmetic was good. While in the armed forces, he was able to analyze orders after reading them quickly. He even grasped rudimentary physics. Yet after he left Moscow, he

shuffled from job to job always managing to get himself fired. Why?

There was much he could do for the Soviet intelligence apparatus. During his tour in the Marines, he was part of a small six man unit in Marine Air Control Squadron 9 at Tustin, Calif., near the El Toro Marine Corps Air Station.

This unit ran a radar air control center detail. It stood watch for many hours. As part of it, Oswald had to learn special codes, secret radio frequencies, call signs, and authentication codes. He knew the inner workings and details of the vast electronic equipment. He knew the location of every unit on the West Coast. He was aware of the radar capability of every installation there.

So important is this knowledge that when our intelligence forces learned he was in Moscow, the Marines not only changed signs and frequencies, but also insisted on positive evidence of the destruction of the secret codes.

Obviously the Russians would give far more than a second droska for such information. Obviously it took a competent mind to remember all this. Obviously he could have passed on the information. Obviously the installations were not destroyed along with the paper on which the codes were recorded. Obviously Oswald could have been valuable to the Soviets once back in the U. S.

Thus the FBI consistently checked him out. What they discovered, outsiders don't know. But they are investigative scientists, not mindreaders. They are a counter-intelligence force, not a secret political police.

Neither they nor the Secret Service have the legal right or the army of men to round up all the "Oswalds." Other ways will have to be devised to protect Presidents of the U. S.

PA
51

Reds Yield Letters by Oswald

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (AP). —The Communist Party of the U.S.A. says the letters it received from Lee Oswald and copies of its replies have been forwarded to the commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy.

Arnold Johnson, the party's public relations director, repeated in a statement yesterday that Oswald, the alleged assassin of President Kennedy, was "never a Communist or a Marxist."

Mr. Johnson said Oswald's letters had asked for "literature and information, just as thousands of others do." Oswald called himself a Marxist.

Mr. Johnson said the exchange of correspondence was sent voluntarily on December 3 to the commission, appointed by President Johnson and headed by Chief Justice Warren, "in keeping with our own policy and our demand that all the facts and all the related materials must be made available to the commission so that the American people can know the full truth."

Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☐
Casper ☐
Callahan ☐
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☐
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☐
Trotter ☐
Tele Room ☐
Holmes ☐
Gandy ☐

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star ☒ _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date ☒ _____

34 2 13 611 03

105-82555

NOT RECORDED

128 JAN 6 1964

DEC 24 1963

6 2 13 7 1963

93

Friedman

OSWALD

105-82555

Section SubA-5

2

on Cuban Refugees

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25—The death this week of a former airline pilot left District Attorney Jim Garrison, who says he has detected a "conspiracy" that culminated in the assassination of President Kennedy, with an investigation centered almost entirely on Cuban refugees.

This was learned here from a source within Mr. Garrison's office and bolstered by what is known publicly about the "witnesses" Mr. Garrison and his staff are seeking.

The District Attorney's investigators are combing Cuban refugee communities in the United States, and especially Miami. They are searching for persons who can shed light on what Mr. Garrison thinks was a plot to kill Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba that turned into a plot to assassinate President Kennedy.

Garrison Is Assailed
Today, Mr. Garrison was attacked sharply by Charles E. Smith, a leader among anti-Castro Cubans in New Orleans who once engaged in a radio debate with Lee Harvey Oswald, the man the Warren Commission says killed President Kennedy alone and without being a part of any plot. Mr. Brinkley said the District Attorney had "hurt all of the Cuban community."

Many of Mr. Garrison's "clues" appear to be old ones. They were developed by the Warren Commission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation and later rejected by them on grounds that they were either false clues or were unsupported by evidence.

Clues Are Described

One of the "clues" is the anti-Castro sentiment of David William Ferrie, the former airline pilot who was found dead in bed this week, and that Mr. Garrison believed to have been a link between him, Oswald and anti-Castro Cubans.

Another is testimony taken by the Warren Commission from Dean Andrews, a New Orleans attorney who said, then denied, then said again that Oswald and several Latin American homosexuals had once been sent to his office by a shadowy figure named "Clay Bertrand."

A third is a photograph from Warren Commission files showing Lee Harvey Oswald distributing pro-Castro literature with a man Mr. Garrison's investigators believe to be a Cuban.

The fact that Oswald was distributing pro-Castro, rather than anti-Castro, literature has dissuaded Mr. Garrison from pursuing the lead. But he said he was not an anti-Castro

The District Attorney believes according to one of his investigators, that Oswald might have distributed the literature in an effort to win the confidence of the Cuban Government and gain permission to enter that country.

Once in Cuba, Mr. Garrison's theory goes, Oswald would have become the "trigger man" in the plot to assassinate Premier Castro.

However, when Oswald was denied permission to enter Cuba, the theory continues, the anti-Castro "conspirators" decided next to use him to assassinate President Kennedy as a way of punishing him for his "failure to follow up the Bay of Pigs invasion with a second military effort."

The Key to the Case

Although Mr. Garrison has declined to discuss details of his theory publicly, he alluded to it yesterday in a news conference when he paraphrased "Alice in Wonderland" and said "the key to the whole case is through the looking glass."

"Black is white, white is black," he went on, "I don't want to be cryptic, but that's the way it is."

Mr. Garrison also said yesterday that "there were several plots, and change of direction in them did occur."

The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Warren Commission found television film at station WDSU in New Orleans showing Oswald distributing pro-Castro leaflets with two men. One of the men was identified by the bureau as Charles Steele of New Orleans who said that Oswald had hired him at an employment office for \$2.

The other man, the one Mr. Garrison assumes was a Cuban, was never identified by the bureau according to Wesley J. Liebeler, an attorney who helped direct the Warren Commission's investigation in New Orleans. Oswald lived in that city in his teens and again in the spring and summer of 1963.

\$50,000 Bond Asked

Mr. Liebeler said, however, that the Federal agency had circulated the photograph widely enough to convince the Warren Commission staff that if the second man had been a close associate of Oswald's, some trace of the association would have been found. The conclusion of the staff was that Oswald had probably hired the man from the employment office.

Mr. Garrison also has been unable to locate the man, it was learned, although—according to sources close to the Miami Po-

lice Department—he thinks he knows his name. Mr. Garrison and his investigators showed department officials a photograph, identifying the man as a "Daniel Garcia Gonzales, a name almost as common in Latin America as John Smith in the United States."

The District Attorney told the Miami Police that "Gonzales" was wanted for a narcotics violation, and to hold him, if they arrested him, under a \$50,000 bond. When the police questioned the size of the bond, the reply was reported to have

been that the man also was wanted for homicide.

Later, police determined that the photograph Mr. Garrison had shown them was an enlargement taken from the WDSU film.

In addition to the photographs, Mr. Garrison and his staff have also been intrigued by the rambling testimony of Mr. Andrews, the New Orleans attorney who now works part time as an Assistant District Attorney in Jefferson Parish, which borders New Orleans.

Mr. Andrews testified that a few months before the assassination of President Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963, Oswald came to his law office in the company of "gay" (a term meaning homosexual) kids—they were Mexicans—who said they had been sent by a man named "Clay Bertrand."

Oswald, he went on, wanted assistance in getting a "yellow-paper" discharge (slang for a "bad conduct" discharge) changed by the Department of Defense to an honorable discharge.

Then, after President Kennedy was assassinated, the testimony continues, "Clay Bertrand" called at a hospital where Mr. Andrews was "under medication" and asked him to rush to Dallas and represent Oswald.

Under cross-examination from Mr. Liebeler, Mr. Andrews admitted telling the Federal Bureau of Investigation that Clay Bertrand was a "figment of imagination." Then he added that he had said this because the "foibles," his name for Federal agency, "were on me like the plague."

He also conceded that he had once described Bertrand as being 6 feet 1 or 2 inches tall and again as 5 feet 8 inches tall.

Mr. Liebeler said an intensive search by the Federal Bureau

of Investigation had failed to show any evidence of the existence of a Clay Bertrand.

Today, Mr. Andrews said he had not talked to Mr. Garrison because such talk might be dangerous, but added that he believed he was being "tailed."

- REC-7
- Mohr _____
- Wick _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

Lenihan
Nissen
SIPA
Wash Post
(Clout)

- The Washington Post _____
- Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star (Washington) _____
- The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- Sunday News (New York) _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times 10.56
- World Journal Tribune (New York) _____
- The Sun (Baltimore) _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World 10.56
- Date: 196.1.67

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 8 1967
5-18

He has been "tallied" sporadically, he went on, since the early 1950's when he defended Carlos Marcello, a man accused by the Metropolitan Crime Commission here of having a link with the Mafia.

Mr. Garrison's investigators found it "interesting" that Mr. Andrews had said that Oswald had been accompanied by "gay . . . Mexicanos." They think they might have been Cubans and note that Mr. Ferrie, the former airline pilot, was once charged—but never prosecuted—for alleged homosexual involvement with juveniles.

As part of his investigation, Mr. Garrison had a Cuban named Miguel Torres transferred from Angola State Penitentiary, where he was serving a nine-year sentence for burglary, to the Orleans Parish Jail. An investigator for Mr. Garrison said that Torres lived about a block from Oswald in the summer of 1963 but had not told the District Attorney anything pertinent to the investigation.

Mr. Liebefer says that the Warren Commission produced

no evidence that would point in any way to a plot among anti-Castro Cubans to kill President Kennedy. He also added that a lengthy inquiry by the Federal Bureau of Investigation had convinced the commission staff that Mr. Ferrie was not linked to Oswald or to any plot.

Rumors of a Ferrie-Oswald link developed soon after the assassination when a man named Jack S. Martin called an assistant to Mr. Garrison and hinted that Mr. Ferrie and Oswald had known each other as members of the Civilian Air Patrol during Oswald's high school years.

But reports by the Federal investigating bureau said that Mr. Martin later called the story a "fragment of my imagination" and said he often had "telephonitis" when he had been drinking.

Mr. Ferrie, a 48-year-old native of Ohio who had lived in New Orleans for 15 years, died this week soon after protesting Mr. Garrison's investigation.

Mr. Garrison called Mr. Ferrie's death an apparent suicide, and said he had planned to arrest the former pilot "next week."

However, the Orleans Parish Coroner, Nicholas Chetta, said Mr. Ferrie died of a brain hemorrhage, possibly brought on by stress.

Murky, Improbable World of Ferrie

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writer

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25 Some six years ago, on Aug. 30, 1961, two young men in a Plymouth convertible were braced by police in a residential neighborhood near the New Orleans lake front. In the car, officers reported, were found a fully loaded .38 caliber Smith and Wesson pistol and a makeup kit with human hair, sealing gum and scissors. Both belonged to one, David W. Ferrie. One of the young men in the car said they were waiting for him.

The police were, apparently, skeptical. The neighborhood had been plagued with burglaries. The two young men led the officers to a neighborhood home occupied by Sergio Arcacha Smith, local head of a Cuban liberation group. Arcacha's wife said Ferrie had been there earlier.

The connection between Ferrie and members of a Cuban exile group, appears to be a key link in the controversial investigation District Attorney Jim Garrison is conducting into the assassination of President Kennedy.

Nothing has surfaced connecting Ferrie or anyone else on Garrison's list to the assassination. Garrison has yet to disclose a shred of evidence. But he flamboyantly claims to have "solved" the assassination and, an investigation by Newsweek and The Washington Post found, he is looking for Sergio Arcacha Smith for questioning.

It is a strange, murky, improbable world that the district attorney's office is reconstructing. The prosecutor has even stated that he does not believe Lee Harvey Oswald killed anyone in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963. Instead he is concentrating on Cubans.

So far the only signs of where all this may be leading Jim Garrison lie in the tangled life of David William Ferrie—who died last week of what the police and the coroner have said were natural causes. Characteristically, he disagreed, insisting it was a suicide.

With his bizarre red wig and painted eyebrows, Ferrie who once studied to become a Catholic priest but was considered too unstable and arbitrary, played many roles—pilot, philosopher, private detective, medical expert, building inspector, high school teacher, and confidante and moldier of young men. Another was Cuban freedom fighter.

Born in Cleveland 49 years ago, Ferrie insisted he had never been to Cuba, but that didn't keep him from talking about it. In July, 1961, for example, he spoke to the New Orleans chapter of the Military Order of the World Wars on "Cuba—April, 1961, Present and Future" but was cut off by a chapter official who found the remarks offensive.

Just what Ferrie said is unclear, but one man present is reported to have said Ferrie complained sharply about "the President of the United States and the Commander in Chief of our Armed Forces," apparently for the failure of the Bay of Pigs invasion. Ferrie, it was also recalled, had brought with him a 17-year-old Latin American boy as a show of part of the work he had been doing for "Cuban liberation."

At one point, Ferrie was also alleged to have been "working out of" the New Orleans office of the Frente Revolucionario Democrático headed locally by Arcacha who, Newsweek news reporter Philip D. Carter found, moved from New Orleans well before the assassination and wound up in Dallas.

In the police investigation of the Aug. 30 incident revolving around Sergio Arcacha Smith's home here, the New Orleans intelligence division reported, several months later, that "apparently this group (the Cuban Revolutionary Democratic Front) was legitimate in nature and presumably had the unofficial sanction of the CIA although this could not be determined locally."

Sergio Arcacha Smith, it was also reported, had been removed as New Orleans head of the group.

DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Ferrie's continued interest in the group, if any, remains unknown. Several hours after President Kennedy's assassination, Ferrie and two youths—Alvin Roland Beauboues and Patrick L. Martens—left for a weekend drive to Texas that brought them first to Houston on Nov. 23 at 4:30 a.m. (One "Layton Martens" had been at Arcacha's apartment when police rapped on the door back in 1961; he had furnished them then with identification saying he was second in command here of the Cuban group headed by Arcacha.)

The Washington Post Times Herald A-5
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star (Washington) _____
The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
Daily News (New York) _____
Sunday News (New York) _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
World Journal Tribune (New York) _____
The Sun (Baltimore) _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Warrenton Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date 11:30 1967

REC-72

105-115

NOT RECORDED

199 MAR 6 1967

11500

7-22-5/10-22

62 MAR 1 1967

Ferrie and the two youths subsequently drove to New Orleans and made their way back to New Orleans by way of Alexandria, La., on Nov. 24.

Ferrie found his rooms had been searched—a monumental job if they were as cluttered then as they were at his death—and found the district attorney's office was looking for him.

They had been alerted by Jack S. Martin, now 53, one-time private detective, newsman, deputy sheriff "and what have you," according to Mrs. Martin. Martin was also a bishop of an obscure and dissident Catholic sect who once ordained Ferrie into the order.

Martin gave authorities a batch of rumors about Ferrie, including allegations that

Ferrie may have once taught Oswald how to shoot, that he may have hypnotized Oswald, and that he may have been the pilot of a rumored "getaway plane."

"You would have to meet Jack Martin repeatedly, to appreciate him," Ferrie said wryly in an interview shortly before he died. He said Martin—now "somewhere in Mexico," according to his wife—delighted in stirring up trouble. Mrs. Martin said her husband has "a violent temper" and often "drinks heavily."

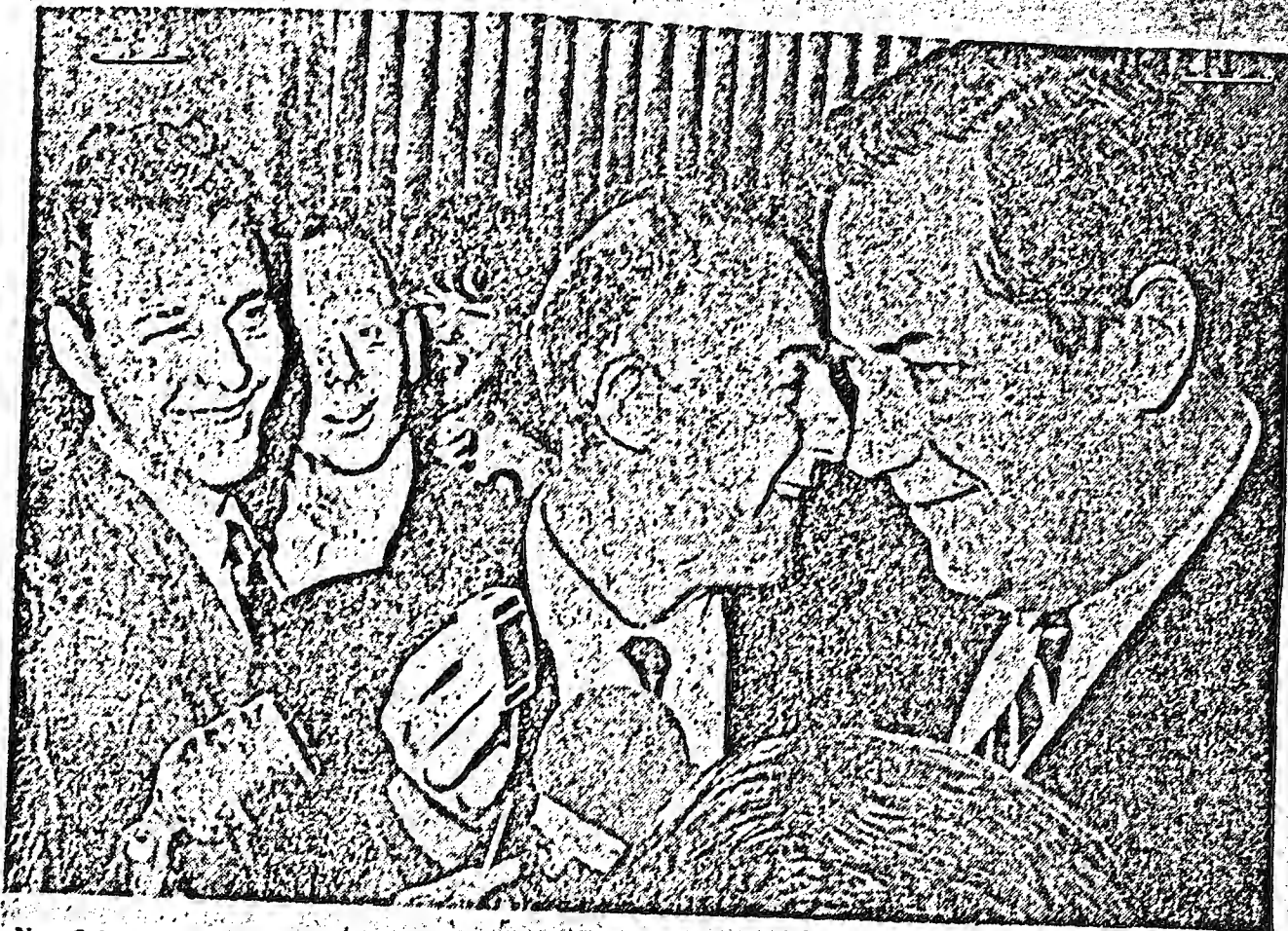
Of Ferrie, an FBI agent told Newsweek's Hugh Aynesworth in Dallas several months ago, "We picked him clean. You won't find anything there."

Nonetheless when District Attorney Garrison launched his investigation last November, his men called in David Ferrie once more. "They used the names Martin gave them," Ferrie charged in the interview. He also asserted that he had been trying to see Garrison directly for months for a face-to-face talk about what the District Attorney wanted.

That Garrison's theories revolve around Cubans was clear from an interview with private detective William Gurvich, one of Garrison's chief aides in the investigating. He referred several times to testimony before the Warren Commission about a "powerful" Cuban which conflicted with the preponderance of testimony pointing to Oswald. After acknowledging mom-

entary doubts, and worries that there might have been a second assassin," Ferrie said he was convinced there was no plot. He suggested Garrison try a new theory on for size. "I've got a real plot for him," he said in his last interview, opening his eyes wide in mock horror. "The astrology magazines—they all said in 1960 that whoever was elected—and they couldn't tell whether it would be Kennedy or Nixon—would die in office. Maybe the astrologers killed Kennedy."

Not even Carlos Bringuier, a firm believer in a conspiracy theory of the assassination, seems to think that Garrison's quest for Arcacha will be any more fruitful. A Cuban exile leader here and a firm believer that Fidel Castro was behind the assassination, Bringuier called Arcacha his "foe," because of an obscure falling-out they had. But, he said, "I'm completely sure that he had nothing to do with anything."



New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison finds something to smile at with newsmen during a press conference. Associated Press

JFK Plot Figure in New Orleans: His Own Story

By GEORGE LARDNER

World Journal Tribune Special

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23— I may have been the last person to see David W. Ferrie alive.

While I talked to Ferrie, once interrogated as the "get-away pilot" for a presidential assassin, he said:

He was convinced there was no plot to kill President Kennedy and that Lee Harvey Oswald was a "loner."

Ferrie, one of District Attorney Jim Garrison's prime witnesses in the investigation of Kennedy's assassin, also said:

He was convinced the investigation would turn out to be a "witch hunt."

"This is not a city prone to knowing what it's doing before it arrests people," he declared.

This was the substance of a four-hour interview that I had with Ferrie, ending shortly before 4 a.m. yesterday.

At 11 a.m., just seven hours after I left Ferrie, his body was discovered with a sheet pulled up to his chest.

As if in a parting gesture, he said: "A president is no better than anyone else. If I were killed, I'd expect my death to be investigated just as thoroughly."

He then went back upstairs to his room, perhaps, to prove the point.

Today New Orleans authorities are in disagreement over the cause of his death. Orleans Parish Coroner, Dr. Nicholas J. Chetta, said Ferrie died of a ruptured blood vessel at the base of the brain. Garrison called it an apparent suicide.

[Another puzzling aspect of the case developed when Chetta said Ferrie's death must have occurred sometime Tuesday night, according to United Press International.]

[Garrison said the time of death estimated by the coroner and the time of the Lardner interview created a major inconsistency and was "one of the mysteries we don't understand."

[Garrison said his investigators, who had Ferrie's apartment staked out secretly "for some time," saw the lights go out at 11 p.m., an hour before the interview.

[The investigators left when they saw the lights go off.]

Garrison declared that his investigators had intended to arrest Ferrie next week in the district attorney's highly publicized investigation of the death of Kennedy. Garrison has asserted that Kennedy's death in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, was the product of a plot hatched in New Orleans.

Garrison hinted that Oswald was not the actual assassin of President Kennedy.

"I have no reason to believe that Lee Harvey Oswald killed anyone in Dallas," he said. "This is my personal feeling." He did not elaborate.

Coroner Chetta said an unsigned, undated note was found in the dining room of Ferrie's apartment. It said, in part:

"To leave this life is, for me, a sweet prospect. I find nothing in it that is desirable and on the other hand everything that is loathsome."

Garrison called Ferrie "one of history's most important individuals."

DELAYED ARREST

"Evidence developed by our office had long since confirmed that he was involved in events culminating in the assassination of President Kennedy," the district attorney said. He said that he decided only yesterday morning to hold off Ferrie's arrest another week.

"A loner himself, Ferrie seemed.

Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

105-82555-A

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 1 1967

The Washington Post _____
Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star (Washington) _____
The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
Daily News (New York) _____
Sunday News (New York) _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
World Journal Tribune _____
(New York) _____
The Sun (Baltimore) _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date _____

FEB 23 1967

62 MAR 8 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-104060-77

in good spirits while we talked, not like a man about to kill himself.

"Kennedy is dead," he said. "Let's get on with living."

But he also described himself as moody, even, at one point as I recall it, given to manic-depressive moods.

A brown bottle of medicine, tablets apparently, was standing on the worn piano in his living room when I left. Garrison said 14 other bottles were found scattered around the house. Ferrie was reportedly suffering from emphysema.

It was Ferrie who forced Garrison to acknowledge Saturday that he was conducting a full-scale investigation of what Garrison called a conspiracy resulting in the Kennedy assassination.

Ferrie, 43, ruddy-faced, with what appeared to be a deep red wig glued on his head and apparently fake eyebrows, said: "I was the first one they questioned."

He had been summoned by Garrison's men last November on broadly the same grounds for which he had been picked up within 72 hours after Kennedy's assassination.

At that time he had been arrested as a "fugitive from Texas" and questioned about reports that he might have been in Dallas the afternoon of the assassination, waiting at Love Field with a plane to fly Oswald to safety.

Ferrie said he was sitting on a courthouse bench outside a federal district courtroom in New Orleans, "shooting the bull with a couple of federal agents" until a case he had been working on was completed at 3:30 p.m. that day.

"There wasn't even any charge against me in Texas to flee from," he said.

Ferrie said he did leave for Texas with several acquaintances after leaving the courthouse—to Galveston and Houston "hunting geese"—but that he never set foot in Dallas.

Ferrie said he never knew Oswald and had no recollection of ever having met him. Oswald was rumored to have served in Ferrie's Civil Air Patrol unit in New Orleans, but Ferrie said they were in different units.

Ferrie also was rumored to have flown Oswald to Cuba around 1959. He scoffed at the report.

"I've never even been to Cuba," he said. "At the time was supposed to be flying Oswald to Cuba. I understand he was in the Marine Corps."

Ferrie said he considered "this pre-occupation" with the Kennedy assassination "ghoulish." But his rooms showed that it occupied him day and night.

Copies of magazine articles on the President's death, books

attacking the Warren Commission, even his own mathematical calculations of the path of the assassin's bullet, cluttered the floor.

On Tuesday, he said, he had been at the public library reading the Warren Report.

He also had been conducting his own investigation to counter Garrison's.

TALKS TO EXILE

On Monday, he turned up at a restaurant near Canal Street to talk to Carlos Bringuier, a Cuban exile who had scuffled with Oswald three years ago on a New Orleans street corner over Oswald's distribution of leaflets of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Bringuier, who insists that the assassination was a pro-Castro conspiracy, recalled Ferrie's visit with distaste.

"He asked me if I could help him," Bringuier said. "He told me that anyone who thinks there could be a Communist plot behind the Kennedy assassination should go to a psychiatrist. That's the first time anybody ever sent me to a psychiatrist."

Pulling out a paper napkin as he was sitting in his restaurant, the Casa Cuba, Bringuier read off the questions Ferrie had asked of him:

1. Are any Americans or any Cubans that Oswald had any association with in New Orleans.

"2. If there is a conspiracy, when it started, the dates."

SHRUGS IT OFF

Bringuier, who went on the speaking circuit after the assassination with the Right-wing organization Christian Crusade, shrugged.

"There was a plot," he insisted, adding that he disagreed with Garrison's declaration earlier in the week that a foreign power was not involved.

In his apartment shortly before he died, Ferrie explained his own investigation by saying, "I'm just curious." He said he did not trust the courts or Garrison's investigation.

He said he was sure that the FBI had investigated Oswald's activities in New Orleans thoroughly and was now waiting for Garrison to fall on his face. The District Attorney said earlier in the week that "arrests will be made, convictions . . . obtained."

Ferrie's body was found by a man police refused to identify. Garrison said the individual had to break into the house to make the discovery.

INVESTIGATION GOES ON

The district attorney also vowed full speed ahead with his investigation of the Kennedy assassination. He said he had no intention of calling in the FBI.

Ferrie, who had in the past been arrested on morals charges involving young boys, said he did have until recently his own doubts that Oswald was the only assassin. He referred to the "myriad of paperbacks" that came out last fall, around the time that Garrison began his investigation.

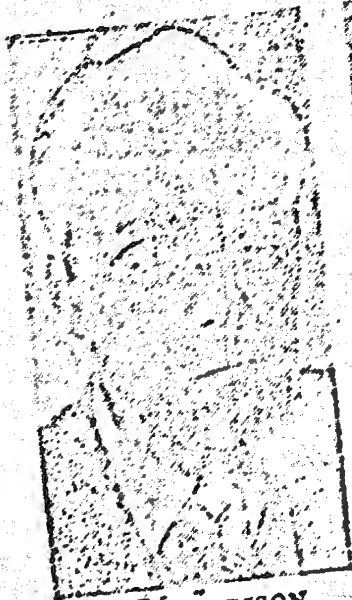
Ferrie said he was especially disturbed by the controversy over the autopsy report, sug-

gesting that there must have been more than one rifle aimed at Kennedy on the parade route.

He said he resolved the problem in his own mind only last Sunday when he realized that the position of bullets indicated in Kennedy's clothing and in his body on a morgue slab

distorted their true points of entry and exit, since he was sitting in an upright position in a limousine.

Washington Post-L.A. Times Service



JIM GARRISON



DAVID FERRIE

Of 2 Tied To Assassination

New Orleans, Feb. 22 (AP)—David W. Ferrie, an "important" figure in the investigation of an alleged plot to assassinate President Kennedy, was found dead in bed today.

Jim Garrison, the New Orleans district attorney who launched the investigation, said: "The apparent suicide of David Ferrie ends the life of a man, who, in my judgment, was one of history's most important individuals."

"Evidence developed by our office had long since confirmed that he was involved in events culminating in the assassination of President Kennedy."

Coroner's Report

However, a coroner's report said that Ferrie was born with a weakness of one blood vessel at the base of the brain, and that this vessel ruptured, causing massive hemorrhage and death.

The coroner, Dr. Nicholas Chetta, said Ferrie suffered from high blood pressure.

He disclosed that a note found in the dead man's apartment read, in part: "To leave this life is for me, a sweet prospect. I find nothing in it that is desirable and, on the other hand, everything that is loathsome."

Because of the note, Dr. Chetta said, a full autopsy was being performed to check the possibility of suicide.

Increasingly Nervous

Garrison said Ferrie had become "increasingly more and more nervous as the investigation progressed" and for that reason "we had reached a decision to arrest him early next week. Apparently we waited too long."

Garrison also said the "primary reason for the planned arrest was because we felt we had reached a point where we had enough information to move."

Asked if he had any reason to believe anybody but Lee Harvey Oswald took part in the actual assassination, Garrison said:

"I have no reason to believe. On this point, that Lee Harvey Oswald killed anybody in 1963 on that day."

Another Development

"In an odd sideline development, authorities in Pensacola, Fla., were asked today to exhume the body of Thomas H. Killam—who was married to a stripper in Jack Ruby's night club, and who also worked as a house painter with a man who once lived in the same boarding house with Oswald."

Earl Killam, the dead man's brother, said he wanted a special examination made to determine the exact cause of death.

Killam said his brother "said he was visited repeatedly by 'agents' and 'plotters' while living in Dallas after the assassination. He moved three times to escape them, and, told his brother two days before his death, 'I'm a dead man. I've run as far as I can run.'"

He was found dead amid the shattered glass of a department store window on a Pensacola street March 17, 1964. A coroner's report showed only one cut on Killam's body: "a long, 3-inch-deep laceration over the lower left side of the neck."

Ferrie's Statement

The New Orleans victim, Ferrie, who did private investigating and listed himself as a psychologist, had complained that Garrison had him "pegged as the get-away pilot in an elaborate plot to kill Kennedy." He called it a "big joke."

The New Orleans district attorney, in an investigation that started last October, has been trying to prove that a conspiracy was hatched here that culminated in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas, November 22, 1963.

Garrison promised arrests and convictions, but kept details secret.

Commission Report

The probe has stirred an international furor because it backed up critics of the Warren Commission, who claim that the assassination of the President could hardly have been the work of just one man.

The official commission report said Lee Harvey Oswald shot Kennedy—and that there was no credible evidence to show anyone else was implicated.

...office had ...
...the second time in connection with the assassination. The first was in 1963.

"We arrested Ferrie 72 hours after John F. Kennedy was assassinated," said Garrison. "The arrest was on the basis of information supplied out of this office. I turned Ferrie over to the FBI on November 25, 1963. As a matter of record at that time, we suggested the FBI take a detailed statement."

Garrison said he had never seen a copy of the FBI interrogation.

Denied Knowing Oswald

"There are 40 pages relating to the interrogation and report on Ferrie which are in the National Archives in Washington," he said. "Only four of these pages are unclassified."

Ferrie repeatedly denied that he ever knew Oswald, a former New Orleans resident.

Ferrie said he and two companions went to Texas from New Orleans the afternoon of the assassination. He insisted it was a pleasure trip.

"We went to Houston, Galveston and back to Alexandria, La.," he said, adding that he had given a "meticulous" ac-

Wick WA _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

R. J. ...
Bluff ...
62-109060-A

The Washington Post _____
Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star (Washington) _____
The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
Daily News (New York) _____
Sunday News (New York) _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
World Journal Tribune (New York) _____
The Sun (Baltimore) _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date FEB 23 1967

105-82555-17
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 1 1967

Handwritten signature

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 1 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

61 MAR 23 1967
303

Ferris said it was fruitless to search for an accomplice to Oswald because "my assessment of Oswald is that he would be incapable of any interpersonal relationship, especially anything as delicate as a conspiracy to kill."

A police officer standing outside Ferris's apartment, shortly after officers arrived today to take away the nude body, pointed to a blond youth with long hair and said, "he found him."

The youth was hustled away by police. Before he left, he told a newsmen he didn't find the body, didn't know Ferris and "just happened to wander in."

Ferris was an odd looking figure. An explosion several years ago cost him his hair and eyebrows. He wore a shaggy toupee and mascara eyebrows.

Police records showed he was fired as an airline pilot after being arrested in Jefferson parish, which adjoins New Orleans, on a morals charge. The case never went to trial.

Garrison said his investigation has unearthed evidence not available to the Warren Commission. He would not elaborate.

Ferris, a native of Cleveland, had lived in New Orleans the past fifteen years.

Oswald lived in New Orleans during the summer of 1963.

Ferris said the FBI first became interested in him when a New Orleans man, identified as Ed Vohle, reported he served with Oswald in a Civil Air Patrol unit under Ferris.

Ferris said Vohle was in the Moisant Squadron and "I was in the Lakefront Squadron."

Told that his connection with the Garrison investigation would make him a national celebrity, Ferris replied:

"What will being a national celebrity get me? Thirty-five cents and being a national celebrity will get you a hamburger. I want to be left alone to my flying."

Ferris ran a private flying service from a coffee shop at New Orleans Lakefront Airport.

"He was always very nice and never got out of line," a waitress who declined to give her name recalled today. "He was intelligent and real serious about flying because that's all he ever talked about."



AP Wirephoto

New Orleans detectives confer at scene of Ferric's death

Arrests in Kennedy Case Delayed for Months, New Orleans Prosecutor Says

By GENE ROBERTS
Special to The New York Times

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 20.—District Attorney James Garrison, who once said he was only weeks away from making arrests in the Kennedy assassination case, revised his estimate upward today to "many months."

He charged that the delay had been caused by premature publicity from local newspapers, but maintained that "there is no question there will be arrests, charges and convictions."

Arrests, Mr. Garrison said, "probably were just a few weeks away until the disclosures by the local newspapers."

"Now they are most certainly months away," he added.

As he has before, Mr. Garrison refused in a 61-minute news conference with more than 40 out-of-town newsmen to give details of what he has said was a "plot" that culminated in the shooting of President Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963.

However, a source within Mr. Garrison's office named a "suspect," but asked that his name be withheld. This source also said one theory was that President Kennedy's assassination grew out of a plot by anti-Communist forces to kill Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba. According to this theory, the conspirators planned to send Lee Harvey Oswald to Cuba to kill Premier Castro, and later decided to go after President Kennedy when Oswald was denied entry into Cuba.

Theory Is Discounted

Neither the "suspect" named by one of Mr. Garrison's employees, or the anti-Castro theory, is new, according to lawyers who served on the staff of the Warren Commission, which investigated the assassination throughout most of 1964. The commission concluded that Oswald killed President Kennedy alone and unaided.

One member of the commission's staff said that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had accumulated a "great stack" of data on the alleged New Orleans "suspect," and that the information indicated that the man had not seen Oswald in the months just before the assassination and had not been a part of any conspiracy.

Mr. Garrison discounted the investigations of the Warren Commission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation today and said he thought that neither agency had proper weighing the information they had collected.

He said he was confident of "guaranteeing" convictions for conspiracy to kill the President and for "being accessories after the fact—that is, having substantial knowledge and withholding information."

He said that none of the suspects were officials of the United States Government or agents of a foreign power. He declined to elaborate.

Mr. Garrison, who has been district attorney of Jefferson Parish (County) for five years, seemed surprised by the attendance of more than two score out-of-town newsmen and cameramen. They came here after he told The Associated Press on Saturday night that he planned to make arrests in the Kennedy case.

Expresses His Regrets

When he faced the newsmen today in his first formal news conference on the assassination, he was visibly nervous, perspired freely and extended his regrets to several foreign newsmen who had traveled to New Orleans in anticipation of an immediate arrest.

Again and again, he said "no comment" to questions, and turned the news conference into an attack on the two New Orleans daily newspapers, The Times Picayune and The States Item.

He said that he had tried to keep the investigation quiet and had been succeeding until the States-Item ran an article saying that he and his staff had spent \$3,600 since October in travel expenses to carry out the investigation.

Mr. Garrison contended that articles in the two newspapers had jeopardized the life of one "witness" in jail on a burglary conviction, and would make it more difficult for him to find other witnesses.

He said he was also disturbed by an editorial in the States-Item.

"Has the District Attorney uncovered some valuable additional evidence," the editorial asked, "or is he merely saving some interesting new information that will gain for him exposure in a national magazine?" Mr. Garrison, it seems, should have some explanation.

Investigation Defended

Until the editorials appeared on Saturday, Mr. Garrison had been cautious about speaking publicly on his investigation into the Kennedy assassination. Then, he quickly defended his investigation and said he expected it to result in arrests.

Mr. Garrison's anger over the local newspapers seemed unabated today. He invited out-of-town newsmen to the news conference because, he said, he felt he "owed" them one conference for coming such long distances.

But he barred reporters from the two local dailies from the conference, and shifted the conference from his office to the Fontainebleau Motel so, one of his staff members said, the local reporters could not assert they had been barred from public property.

And he said that after today he would not speak about the investigation to out-of-town reporters, either, until there was a break in the case.

"If a break comes, he said, he

Wick ☒
Casper ☐
Callahan ☐
Conrad ☐
Felt ☐
Gale ☐
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☐
Tele. Room ☐
Holmes ☐
Gandy ☐

St. Louis
K. P. [unclear]
5-1-64

105-82555-A

NOT RECORDED
191 FEB 27 1967

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
191 FEB 24 1967

191 FEB 24 1967

F. [unclear]
5/10 [unclear]

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times 20
World Journal Tribune (New York)
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date FEB 21 1967

62-109090

COPY MADE FOR MR. TOLSON

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-17

will talk first to publications and television networks "who have given us information."

Mr. Garrison declined to name them, and refused comment when asked if one publication was Life magazine.

It was known, however, that Mr. Garrison met frequently during the weekend with Mike Wallace and other C.B.S. television employees. Representatives of the network began talking to the district attorney about two weeks ago while preparing a special program on the Warren Report.

Mr. Garrison, who is 46 years old, has frequently made headlines since becoming district attorney of Jefferson Parish, which embraces New Orleans. He started a clean-up campaign of what he said was prostitution and blackmail along Bourbon Street here. This touched off bitter protests from the Bourbon Street businessmen.

But he was praised by the States-Item, which said, "maybe we got us a real honest, crusading district attorney."

Mr. Garrison also tangled with eight criminal court judges, who, he charged, were acting "like the sacred cows of India" in refusing to give him funds to carry out his investigation of Bourbon Street.

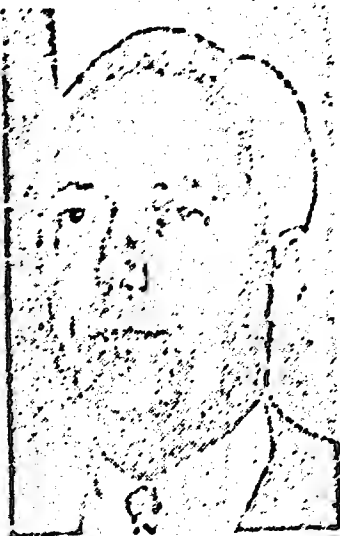
The judges sued him for defamation of character and he was ultimately fined \$1,000. Mr. Garrison appealed to the United States Supreme Court and won.

Says 5 Aided

Oswald

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20 (AP) —A former private detective says five persons were involved with Lee Harvey Oswald in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, and he knows their identities.

David Lewis, a bus station



JIM GARRISON

express handler who worked as a private investigator here in the months before the assassination, said yesterday he has the names of the five persons allegedly involved in the planning phase of the plot on the President's life.

But Mr. Lewis said he would not disclose the names of the alleged conspirators until permitted to do so by Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison, who this weekend said the plot to assassinate Mr. Kennedy was hatched in New Orleans. Mr. Garrison charged that Oswald had plenty of help in devising the scheme, and vowed he would prove it.

VOWS ARRESTS

Mr. Garrison promised arrests and convictions from his investigation into the murder of President Kennedy.

Mr. Lewis, who identified himself as one of the witnesses upon whose testimony Mr. Garrison's case will be constructed, said the five persons allegedly involved are still in New Orleans. Oswald was here for six months before the assassination in Dallas, Nov. 22, 1963.

Mr. Garrison, who has blasted the Warren Commission report which ruled there was no conspiracy, said he would not turn over his investigation either to the FBI or the Department of Justice.

"I am running this investigation," Mr. Garrison said yesterday, "not the Attorney General. I am in charge of this operation and I'm not about to turn it over to anybody."

Mr. Garrison said he would welcome Federal assistance, but would not relinquish control.

FORD'S STAND

His statement came as House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford of Michigan, a member of the Warren Commission, said that any evidence uncovered in the case should "immediately" be turned over to Federal authorities.

Mr. Garrison was certain the investigation would bear out his assertions of a conspiracy.

"There will be, without a shadow of a doubt, convictions resulting from my charges," he said.

Oswald was born in New Orleans and spent much of his youth here. He lived with his wife here for six months in 1963, moving to Dallas just a few weeks before the assassination.

Washington Daily News
February 20, 1967

59 FEB 27 1967

62-109000-A

My...

5 - ...

105-82-55-A-
RECORDED
1967 FEB 27 1967

...

...

Mohr _____
 Cusper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Refile

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-7

UPI-158

ADD 1 KENNEDY ASSASSINATION, WASHINGTON (UPI-126)
 DODD LATER TOLD NEWS MEN HE THOUGHT THE COMMISSION MIGHT
 WELL UNDERTAKE A "PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION" WITH ITS STAFF
 TO DETERMINE JUST WHAT INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE IN NEW ORLEANS.
 HE STRESSED THAT HE DID NOT KNOW WHAT INFORMATION WAS AVAILABLE
 THERE.

DODD, A FORMER DISTRICT ATTORNEY, COMMENTED THAT A DISTRICT
 ATTORNEY WHO IS WELL RECAPIED HAS STATED THAT HE EXPECTS
 TO TAKE ARRESTS IN CONNECTION WITH A CONSPIRACY IN NEW ORLEANS
 IN CONNECTION WITH THE ASSASSINATION. HE SAID DISTRICT
 ATTORNEYS DO NOT MAKE SUCH COMMENTS LIGHTLY.

2/20--MJ2/20--MJ543 PES

FILE
 6-15-67
 105-82555-A
 NOT RECORDED
 199 FEB 27 1967

59 FEB 27 1967

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Evidence of a JFK Plot Hunted in New Orleans

The Orleans Parish District Attorney's office in New Orleans was reported yesterday to be making a special investigation into a possible conspiracy in President John F. Kennedy's assassination.

The New Orleans States-Item, in a copyrighted story, said District Attorney Jim Garrison's office has spent more than \$2000 since last Nov. 25 on unexplained travel and "investigative expenses."

The exact nature of the investigation is unclear, but the States-Item suggested it concerns "the possibility of a well-organized assassination plot in which New Orleans and New Orleans residents were somehow directly involved."

Garrison's office stated, "There is no basis for the story. Mr. Garrison assumes the story is based on rumor." The States-Item reported,

however, that a Garrison aide some weeks ago confirmed an investigation was in progress though he had little hope it would uncover any new information.

Presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald had lived in New Orleans the summer before the Nov. 22, 1963, slaying in Dallas and claimed, while here, to represent a pro-Castro "Fair Play for Cuba" group.

The Miami Herald quoted "high sources" as saying that New Orleans authorities were searching for a Cuban who lived in Miami. The Herald said investigators have obtained a picture showing the hunted Cuban posing with Oswald and have made at least six trips to Miami since last Nov. 25. The newspaper said it was not known whether the Cuban still lived in Miami.

Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The Washington Post _____
Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star (Washington) _____
The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
Daily News (New York) _____
Sunday News (New York) _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
World Journal Tribune (New York) _____
The Sun (Baltimore) _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date FEB 13 1967

105-82555-11
NOT RECORDED
168 FEB 27 1967

59 FEB 27 1967

62-090601-29

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Wick ☒
 Casper ☐
 Callahan ☐
 Conrad ☐
 Felt ☐
 Gale ☐
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☐
 Trotter ☐
 Tele. Room ☐
 Holmes ☐
 Gandy ☐

Report New Orleans DA Probing Kennedy's Death

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17 (UPI)—The New Orleans investigation was under way. The investigation was under way more than \$2,000 on States-Item sold today in a way. (travel expenses since No. 24. copyrighted story the Orleans Parish (county) district attorney's office has been investigating some aspects of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Oswald lived in New Orleans as a youngster and at connection with visits to Dallas, Houston, Miami, Washington, San Francisco and the Louisiana State Penitentiary at Angola.

The possibility of a well-organized assassination plot in which New Orleans and New Orleans residents were some how directly involved is said to be at the center of the investigation. The paper reported Garrison's office has been spending out-of-the-ordinary sums of Jack Ruby, who had been charged, tried and convicted of killing Oswald.

The Warren Commission report emphasized the belief that Edward S. Butler, director of the Information Council of the Americas, was responsible for Kennedy's death. The New Orleans investigation started before the death of Ruby, who had been charged, tried and convicted of killing Oswald.

The Washington Post
 Times Herald
 The Washington Daily News
 The Evening Star (Washington)
 The Sunday Star (Washington)
 Daily News (New York)
 Sunday News (New York)
 New York Post
 The New York Times
 World Journal Tribune (New York)
 The Sun (Baltimore)
 The Worker
 The New Leader
 The Wall Street Journal
 The National Observer
 People's World
 Date

NOT RECORDED
 105 FEB 27 1967

NOT RECORDED
 199 FEB 27 1967

59 FEB 27 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-17

✓
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 ✓ Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Diaper

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-A

105-8255-A
 NOT RECORDED
 199 FEB 23 1967

*file
6-2-67*

MR. TOLSON

51 FEB 27 1967

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

100-100000-100000
 100-100000-100000
 100-100000-100000

...the demonstrators for the
 most part were ... except
 for a Polish Freedom Fighter
 who got into several scuffles
 after calling the students
 "Communist Boves." Other
 students feared the demonstra-
 tors, calling them "draft dod-
 gers" and "dumb chickens."

JOZ-100-100000-100000

C. G. ...
 K. ...
 ...

- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

...the demonstrators for the
 most part were ... except
 for a Polish Freedom Fighter
 who got into several scuffles
 after calling the students
 "Communist Boves." Other
 students feared the demonstra-
 tors, calling them "draft dod-
 gers" and "dumb chickens."

...

105-86504

- The Washington Post _____
- Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star (Washington) _____
- The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- Sunday News (New York) _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- World Journal Tribune _____
- (New York) _____
- The Sun (Baltimore) _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____

Date _____

61 MAR 3 1967
 303

5-77
 105-86504-A
 NOT RECORDED
 191 FEB 23 1967

105-138315-A

Manchester Book Says Oswald 'Was Going Mad'

The 'Private Nightmare' of Assassin Pictured in Article in Look

By JOHN CONRY

The first installment of "The Death of a President," which Look magazine will publish in the issue on sale next Tuesday, tells of an ugliness of Texas politics, of Lee Harvey Oswald drifting into madness, of Mrs. John F. Kennedy timidly rejoicing a world of crowds and campaigning and how this gave her husband delight and anxiety.

It tells of hatred in Dallas, of laxity in the Secret Service and of a political, not a security, factor that determined that President Kennedy would speak at the Dallas Trade Mart, passing on his way there, the Texas Book School Depository.

The 15,000-word installment, the first of four in the serialization of Mr. Manchester's book, is reportage, a retelling of the things that preceded the death of Mr. Kennedy. It concludes with Oswald, alone and rejected, his reason darkening, while the President and his wife slip away from a crowd in the lobby of a hotel in Houston.

The contents of the installment became known on Friday when Look circulated advance copies of the issue in which it appeared. This was done with the understanding that news articles on the installment would not appear until Tuesday morning. However, Look lifted its embargo when The Chicago Daily News broke the release date with an article on the installment yesterday.

"The Death of a President," which Mrs. Kennedy once sought to suppress by a suit, contains in this section little that is new. Its publication was preceded by many news articles that purported to tell what Mr. Manchester had written.

Besides its exploration of a vendetta between Senator Ralph W. Yarborough and Gov. John W. Connally Jr. of Texas, which began the President's trip to Dallas in new detail of the small, mean days of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Mr. Manchester, writing of Oswald's mother, who had a "reeling, seething voice," who coveted status and money and had neither one and who had said of her self and her son, "I've been persecuted, and he's been persecuted."

Since his childhood, Mr. Manchester says, Oswald was threatened by paranoia. He notes Oswald's trip to the Soviet Union, his disappointment there, the refusal of Cuban authorities to grant him a visa.

"Lee Harvey Oswald," Mr. Manchester writes, "had become the most rejected man of his time."

But the final catalyst for Oswald's madness, Mr. Manchester says, was the destructive relationship he had with his wife, Marina.

Obliquely, Mr. Manchester criticizes Chief Justice Earl Warren, who directed the Presidential commission that investigated the assassination, for treating Marina Oswald with "exceptional consideration."

Mr. Manchester speculates that Oswald thought he had found a "beautiful, dedicated Communist" when he married Marina Oswald, but that instead he found a scold.

He says Oswald's wife hounded and jeered at him. "There were many fights," he says, "and Marina, a quick girl with a knee, was the better fighter."

It was Oswald, he says, who cringed, who wept, who fell to his knees "as the great darkness of his private nightmare enveloped him."

The nightmare became most intense, Mr. Manchester suggests, after Marina Oswald left her husband and moved herself and her daughter into the home of Mrs. Ruth Paine.

Mrs. Paine, a Quaker, was separated from her husband, Michael. She had gone to great lengths to befriend the Oswalds when they arrived in Texas, and she had, Mr. Manchester says, become something of a protector of Marina Oswald.

In September, Mrs. Paine took Marina Oswald into her home; Oswald found refuge in Cuba two days later. When this failed, he attempted to rejoin his wife and Mrs. Paine. Neither one, Mr. Manchester says, wanted him.

Mr. Manchester writes that Ruth Paine never really understood her companion, that she was aware of what she called a "wall" in the friendship. Furthermore, he writes, Marina Oswald never told her about all of her husband's strange life.

Mokey ☒
Casper ☐
Callahan ☐
Conrod ☐
Felt ☐
Gale ☐
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☐
Tavel ☐
Trotter ☐
Tele. Room ☐
Holmes ☐
Gandy ☐

The Washington Post and Times Herald ☐
The Washington Daily News ☐
The Washington Evening Star ☐
New York Daily News ☐
New York Post ☐
The New York Times ☐
New York World ☐
Journal Tribune ☐
The Baltimore Sun ☐
The Worker ☐
The New Leader ☐
The Wall Street Journal ☐
The National Observer ☐
People's World ☐
Date

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 10 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-17

3-57 JAN 11 1967

"Final Humiliation"

She did not, for example, tell her that Oswald used aliases, that he had allegedly tried to kill Edwin Walker, former major general; that she had photographed Oswald with a Mannlicher-Carcano carbine and a .35-caliber revolver, or that the carbine was concealed in a garage.

In this continued relationship, Mr. Manchester writes, Marina Oswald turned to Mrs. Paine, to the final humiliation of her husband.

He writes that, on the night of Nov. 21, Oswald returned to the Paine home. He lavished affection on his wife, Mr. Manchester says, and pleaded for her to return. She refused.

Mrs. Paine returned shortly. She was surprised to find Oswald there, the story says, but did not admonish him, even though he was supposed to phone in advance for permission to visit.

At 6:30 that evening, Oswald joined the women for dinner. He was quiet but afterward pleaded with Marina again. In turn, she asked him to buy her a washing machine. He said he would, that he wanted her.

Then Marina Oswald told her husband to spend the money on himself, that she no longer needed him.

This was Oswald's end as a man, Mr. Manchester writes. He was without pride, Marina Oswald, he says, glanced at her husband in the living room later and saw that he was watching television.

"In fact," Mr. Manchester says, "he was going mad."

Secret Service Accused

In his account, Mr. Manchester also says that the Secret Service was lax in its security arrangements. He says that nine agents from the White House detail, unknown to Roy Kellerman, the agent in charge, visited nightclubs the night before the assassination.

He says the nine had beer and mixed drinks at the Press Club in Fort Worth with Malcolm Kidduff, the President's assistant press secretary, and that seven of the nine later went to a place called The Cellar, where they had non-alcoholic drinks. One, he writes, stayed there until 3 A.M.

He said that four agents who were to ride in the car behind Mr. Kennedy visited The Cellar those early morning hours, and

that at various times they were joined by three agents who were supposed to be on guard outside the President's bedroom door.

When Mrs. Kennedy and Cowles Communications, which publishes Look, reached the agreement that led Mrs. Kennedy to drop her suit to prevent the serialization, Look said that it would make only one revision in the installment. This, it said, dealt with a reference to Mrs. Kennedy.

However, Mrs. Kennedy found more than one passage in the first installment offensive. She is said to have objected to the descriptions of the hotel bedrooms in which she and her husband stayed in Texas, and she is said to have objected to other passages that she considered too personal.

Most of the material that she objected to, however, is contained in the final two installments.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

HENRY J. TAYLOR

Manchester Reveals Faulty Research Concerning Oswald

IN LOOK'S first extract from "The Death of a President" William Manchester is guilty of the most distorted picture of Lee Harvey Oswald I ever read—utterly indefensible if you respect the truth.

Manchester relies absolutely on the public's ignorance. Can you, for one, expect that not to be the pattern of this whole commissioned opus?

Let me start with an example and tell you what I can.

Manchester pictures Oswald on the eve of the assassination: "We know that the fire form in Lee Oswald's head ignited on the evening of Nov. 21." We know nothing of the kind. . . . He was going mad . . . the total eclipse of his reason occurred shortly before 9 p.m. that evening." In the record, this is completely false. Manchester has no proof of this—exactly the reverse. Yet look how he dresses up his fabrication to make it sound factual and impressive.

RECENTLY wrote three documented articles about Oswald, two from New Orleans, one from Dallas. And if I could get the truth, so could Manchester.

Oswald's long and unimpeachable Communist record in New Orleans continued to the day in Dallas, documented by opinion, not by debate.

able testimony, but by Oswald himself.

By Oswald's own written declarations during the fall that he killed the president, the fact sheet he provided (Sept. 27) Castro's Mexico City embassy, his memorandum to "Comrade Kostin" at the Soviet embassy there, his letters to the Soviet embassy in Washington at late as Nov. 9, the forgeries and innumerable incriminating documents in Oswald's own handwriting—this assassin was a drilled, dedicated, obedient, cool and canny Communist.

Yet Manchester had the unmitigated gall to pass up all the evidence and call Oswald crazy!

IN ORDER to create that false picture, and also to blame Oswald on Dallas, Manchester has some trouble with known dates. He'd painted himself into a corner. Let me show you how Manchester gets out of it. No wonder he had to work so hard on his book.

Obviously, Oswald wasn't crazy in New Orleans in August. Chief of Police Joseph I. Giarruso, who reopened Oswald's Aug. 8 arrest file there for me, would simply laugh off Manchester as Baron Munchausen. And, obviously, Oswald was not crazy at the time of his WDSU radio debate in New Orleans Aug. 21, fully recorded and easily available.

So Manchester contrives a neat little picture of "paranoia," of which he says "madness does not strike you all at once" and then elects to have it strike Oswald on the eve of the assassination.

THAT LEAVES Manchester faced by the evidence of Oswald's condition after the assassination. Remember, Oswald was quizzed day and night after he allegedly killed the president. Manchester

fixes that by completely ignoring the testimony of the United States postal inspector, FBI, CIA, secret service, etc., interrogators.

Postal Inspector Harry D. Holmes' words summarize the interrogators' statements, not alone those I talked with but the rest whose official testimony is in the appendices of the Warren report:

"Oswald had a disciplined mind and reflexes. He unhesitatingly answered questions he wanted to, skillfully parried the others, and lied instantly whenever cornered."

Here we have Manchester's so-called research revealed to be utterly phony and selected to serve his purpose.

MORE THAN a hundred times Manchester cribs minutely and at length out of the Warren report without attributing the detailed pretense of his text to the report. He knows the public has not read the immense record with its 17 appendices and surely has not encountered the testimony of Holmes, et al. That typifies what I mean by Manchester relying on the ignorance of the public.

The Kennedys should never have commissioned a book about the assassination in the first place. There are more acceptable ways to keep our memories active about President Kennedy. And when more and more people who are informed read what was produced for the Kennedys—suing selectively as they did about "personal and sentimental matters" when the whole pitch of the book is a self-serving travesty on history—this fabricated little chicken will come home to roost.

Both the Kennedy purpose and the Manchester product are tainted from start to finish.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PART I, PAGE 16
MILWAUKEE SENTINEL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Date: 1/16/67
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor: HARRY SONNEBORN
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character:
or
Classification: 62 -
Submitting Office: MILWAUKEE
☐ Being Investigated

105-82555-A

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 11 1967

DEB 10 1967

Mohr _____
 Wick _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

A New York Supreme Court judge called a hearing on request
 by the Information Council of Americans for an injunction barring
 the Artis Fidelity Records, Inc., from distributing a taped
 interview with Lee Harvey Oswald made about 3 months before
 President Kennedy's assassination. INCA claims ownership of the
 tape.

Rosen
Bishop

Leach

File
5/10/67

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News 3 _____
 The Washington Evening Star _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 New York World Journal _____
 New York World Journal Tribune _____
 The Baltimore Sun _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date 1-3-67

REC-64 105-82555
 105-82555-A
 211-15

NOT RECORDED
 5 JAN 5 1967

55 JAN 17 1967 *338*

HENRY J. TAYLOR

Oswald: a Dedicated, Cool and Canny Red

DALLAS—The article I wrote from New Orleans, detailing Lee Harvey Oswald's career there, reveal a self-portrait of a Red. His New Orleans Communist record continues to the end here, equally documented not by opinion, not by debatable testimony, but by Oswald himself.

The constantly repeated coverage of the November 22, 1963, Dallas horror moment and books like the forthcoming "The Death of a President" keep active our memories of President Kennedy. But, for the most part, the effect lets stand the contrived idea that the assassin was some kind of a "crackpot."

The failure to unmask and sufficiently publicize the truth about Oswald is important, and the more it persists the more vital it is to spotlight it. For that failure compounds the distraction technique always adopted by the Communist communication apparatus whenever a Communist policy, or individual Red, looks bad.

By Oswald's own written declarations (September 27) at Castro's Mexico City Embassy, his memorandum to "Comrade Kostin" at the Soviet Embassy there, his letters to the Soviet Washington Embassy as late as November 9, the forgeries found and the innumerable incriminating documents in Oswald's own handwriting, this man was a drilled, dedicated, obedient, cool and canny Communist.

Oswald was never just some "crackpot" wandering around for two and a half years in the Soviet Union, nor was this possible. He was protected by Moscow's identity document (No. 311479). He was immediately given a certificate to marry (April 30, 1961) his Russian wife, Marina Nikolayevna Prusakova, introduced to him March 17. She lived in Minsk with her uncle, himself a high-ranking official of the MVD, the Soviet Intelligence service.

OSWALD'S key MVD contact was a Colonel Nicolay Aksenov. He was supplied a suitable salary and an attractive apartment, rent free, and a \$70-per-month subsidy from the MVD section of the Soviet "Red Cross," a worldwide intelligence front. The Alek in his U. S. alias—Alek J. Hidell—was Oswald's nickname in Russia.

Oswald's preferential treatment is undeniable and so is his affiliation with the Communist cause and its personnel up to the very moment he died.

On July 26, 1963, and again September 8, Castro had castigated the President of the United States over Radio Havana as a "ruffian," "liar," "imperialist," "my enemy," etc. It is essential to point out again and again that surely Oswald knew that, whether Castro ordered it or not, if he killed the President of the United States (a secret the Reds most certainly would keep) he would be an inside hero in Castro's Havana hierarchy, and a hero for the first time in his life.

Oswald's undated letter to his wife, written here and found secreted in his personal effects by the Dallas police, includes: "Certain of my documents are in the small blue valise. . . . The Embassy (i.e., Soviet Embassy) will come quickly to your assistance on learning everything. . . . The 'Red Cross' will also help you. . . . we have friends here."

Trapped by her own coverups, Marina Oswald finally stated that Oswald had, in fact, laid plans to reach Cuba by returning to New Orleans and hijacking an airliner flying to Havana from there. But he abandoned this exit method. Instead, Oswald prepared the way by going (September 25) to Castro's Embassy in Mexico City. U. S. State Department and Warren Commission investigators, in turn, found that "he intended to remain in Cuba."

Postmarked Dallas, November 1, a letter Oswald wrote the Communist party, U. S. A., New York headquarters, reported his return here. Headquarters executive Arnold S. Johnson has the gall to claim this "information" was not received in the mail until after the assassination on November 22. And, thanks to the diversions, the Communists duck the whole moonlight of the affair.

The Washington Post and
Times Herald _____

The Washington Daily News _____

The Washington Evening Star _____

New York Daily News _____

New York Post _____

The New York Times _____

New York World _____

Journal Tribune _____

The Baltimore Sun _____

The Worker _____

The New Leader _____

The Wall Street Journal _____

The National Observer _____

People's World _____

Date _____

DEC 30 1966

57 JAN 5 1967

Oswald—Crackpot?

By Henry J. Taylor



NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29 — Police Chief Joseph J. Giarrusso reopened for this writer Lee Harvey Oswald's arrest file here. Step by step, Lt. Thomas A. Drake, chief of the Police Department's Intelligence Division, led me thru Oswald's entire New Orleans career.

Recently I wrote: "Surely Oswald knew that, whether Castro directed it or not, if he killed the President of the United States (a secret the Reds most certainly would keep) he would be an inside hero in the Havana hierarchy, and a hero for the first time in his life."

New Orleans is the place to root for the truth about Lee Oswald. He was born here, grew up here and returned here with his Russian wife. This is where he distributed his circulars condemning our country and the President.

Millions have been led to believe Oswald was a crackpot. But Oswald was no more a crackpot than Chief Giarrusso himself. The current furor about William Manchester's "The Death of A President," and the rekindled controversy about the Dallas bullets and other factors, one further distract the public from the correct picture of Oswald and the exact sequence of events. Dates are vital in this. Yet their sequence is obscured in the size and diversity of the Warren report. Here is the sequence of dates:

Oswald sailed from New Orleans for Russia on Sept. 20, 1959. His activity in the Soviet need not be detailed here, but on Oct. 21 he told American Embassy officials he was a dedicated communist and confirmed in writing that "my allegiance is to the USSR."

Oswald returned to the U.S. on June 13, 1962, with his Russian wife, Marina Prusakova, and their child. They settled first in Fort Worth, Tex., and then here.

New Orleans police date Oswald's arrival in this city as April 24, 1963.

On June 3 he rented P.O. Box No. 30961 at the Lafayette Square substation, and included his alias of A. J. Hidell for the mail use of his pro-communist Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

On Aug. 9 Lt. William Gaillot arrested Oswald during a scuffle while demonstrating for Castro's cause. By Aug. 31 he had achieved enough local notoriety to debate on radio station WDSU. It was a self-portrait of a Red.

On Sept. 8, over Radio Havana, Castro bitterly denounced what he called U.S.-prompted raids on Cuba and stated: "The United States leaders would be in danger if they helped any attempt to do away with the leaders of Cuba."

On Sept. 13 the Dallas Times-Herald announced that President Kennedy would visit the city Nov. 22.

On Sept. 25 Oswald left here by bus to obtain a Cuban transit visa at Castro's Mexico City Embassy. There he presented New Orleans newspaper clippings about his pro-Castro activities, announced that he was a member of the Communist Party, displayed his Russian work permit, Russian marriage certificate, a prepared statement of his qualifications as a dedicated Marxist and, even in the words of the Warren report, "tried to curry favor."

Told that his visa could not be issued for several months, he left Mexico City, Oct. 2 for Fort Worth and Dallas.

On Nov. 9 Oswald wrote his last letter to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, reporting on "my meetings with Comrade Kostin in the Embassy, Mexico City." Again, the Warren report agrees, the purpose was "to ingratiate himself."

On Nov. 19 the Dallas newspapers announced the President's route.

50 JAN 6 1967

Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

On Nov. 22, a few seconds after 12:30 p.m., (central standard time), Lee Harvey Oswald shot the President of the United States, leaving his wedding ring and his last \$170 on the dresser at home before he went to work on the morning of this premeditated murder.

105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
23 JAN 5 1967

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News 23 _____
The Washington Evening Star _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
New York World _____
Journal Tribune _____
The Baltimore Sun _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

DEC 29 1966

Oswald—Crackpot?



NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29 — Police Chief Joseph J. Giarrusso reopened for this writer Lee Harvey Oswald's arrest file here. Step by step, Lt. Thomas A. Drake, chief of the Police Department's Intelligence Division, led me thru Oswald's entire New Orleans career.

By Henry J. Taylor

Recently I wrote: "Surely Oswald knew that, whether Castro directed it or not, if he killed the President of the United States (a secret the Reds most certainly would keep) he would be an inside hero in the Havana hierarchy, and a hero for the first time in his life."

New Orleans is the place to root for the truth about Lee Oswald. He was born here, grew up here and returned here with his Russian wife. This is where he distributed his circulars condemning our country and the President.

Millions have been led to believe Oswald was a crackpot. But Oswald was no more a crackpot than Chief Giarrusso himself. The current furor about William Manchester's "The Death of A President," and the rekindled controversy about the Dallas bullets and other factors, one further distract the public from the correct picture of Oswald and the exact sequence of events. Dates are vital in this. Yet their sequence is obscured in the size and diversity of the Warren report. Here is the sequence of dates:

Oswald sailed from New Orleans for Russia on Sept. 20, 1958. His activity in the Soviet need not be detailed here, but on Oct. 21 he told American Embassy officials he was a dedicated communist and confirmed in writing that "my allegiance is to the USSR."

Oswald returned to the U.S. on June 13, 1962, with his Russian wife, Marina Prusakova, and their child. They settled first in Fort Worth, Tex., and then here.

New Orleans police date Oswald's arrival in this city as April 1, 1963.

On June 3 he rented P.O. Box No. 30061 at the Lafayette Square Substation, and included his alias of A. J. Hidell for the mail use of his pro-communist Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

On Aug. 9 Lt. William Gaillet arrested Oswald during a scuffle while demonstrating for Castro's cause. By Aug. 31 he had achieved enough local notoriety to debate on radio station WDSU. It was a self-portrait of a Red.

On Sept. 8, over Radio Havana, Castro bitterly denounced what he called U.S.-prompted raids on Cuba and stated: "The United States leaders would be in danger if they helped any attempt to do away with the leaders of Cuba."

On Sept. 13 the Dallas Times-Herald announced that President Kennedy would visit the city Nov. 22.

On Sept. 25 Oswald left here by bus to obtain a Cuban transit visa at Castro's Mexico City Embassy. There he presented New Orleans newspaper clippings about his pro-Castro activities, announced that he was a member of the Communist Party, displayed his Russian work permit, Russian marriage certificate, a prepared statement of his qualifications as a dedicated Marxist and, even in the words of the Warren report, "tried to curry favor."

Told that his visa could not be issued for several months, he left Mexico City, Oct. 2 for Fort Worth and Dallas.

On Nov. 9 Oswald wrote his last letter to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, reporting on "my meetings with Comrade Kostin in the Embassy, Mexico City." Again, the Warren report agrees, the purpose was "to ingratiate himself."

On Nov. 19 the Dallas newspapers announced the President's route.

On Nov. 22, a few seconds after 12:30 p.m., (central standard time), Lee Harvey Oswald shot the President of the United States, leaving his wedding ring and his last \$170 on the dresser at home before he went to work on the morning of this premeditated

Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Mr. V. R. Rugh

Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy

November 22, 1963

Dallas, Texas

62-109060

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News pg 23 _____
The Washington Evening Star _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
New York World Journal _____
New York World _____
Journal Tribune _____
The Baltimore Sun _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date 12/29/66

105-82555-11
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 3 1967

55-1191

1967

Lee Harvey Oswald

Oswald Book Is Planned By Brother

WICHITA FALLS, Tex., Dec. 8 (AP)—Robert Oswald wants the American people to have additional details of why and how his brother, Lee Harvey Oswald, was named by the Warren Commission as the assassin of President Kennedy.

He says he plans to disclose many of the whys in a book he now is writing about Lee.

But, the 32-year-old father of two said in an interview here yesterday, the public needs more details from the Warren Commission Report.

Oswald, area sales manager for a brick company, told the Fort Worth Star-Telegram he agrees with the Warren Report conclusion that Lee acted alone when President Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

Oswald said he did not ask for a recalling of the Warren Commission or the reopening of investigation into the assassination, but that some sort of a detailed Government report should be made to the public.

Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Wick _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

②

S. Gordon

Rich

5-Scandin

the Oswald

REC-82
105-22555-A
NOT RECORDED
196 DEC 1 1966

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Baltimore Sun _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date 12-9-66

EX-115

*File
b-7-1966*

62 DEC 22 1966

OSWALD'S BROTHER IS PLANNING A BOOK

WICHITA FALLS, Tex., Dec. 8 (AP)—Robert Oswald says he agrees with the Warren Commission that his brother, Lee Harvey, killed President Kennedy, but he asserts that the commission failed to determine why.

He said Americans are entitled to more details and so he is writing a book he hopes will help explain why.

"One thing that has always bothered me is the why of this thing," he said in an interview Wednesday with Jerry Flemmons of The Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

"That's the reason for the book. I'm putting, as completely as possible, my entire recollection of Lee into it.

"I would hope it is done in a manner which will shed additional light on Lee's over-all general character, which, in my opinion, was cut short in the commission report."

Mr. Oswald, 32 years old, is sales manager for a brick company here. He said "there is no doubt in my mind" that the Warren Commission was correct in naming his brother as the assassin who shot and killed President Kennedy in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

Still, the public's confusion about the report shows the need for additional details, he said.

He suggested that a committee of some sort be created to look into the so-called "unanswered questions" raised by critics of the commission.

Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Brainard
Rapier
Peter
5 - Suburban
The Herald
C. Oswald

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Washington Evening Star _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times 24 _____
New York World _____
Journal Tribune _____
The Baltimore Sun _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

115-82555-17
NOT RECORDED
199 DEC 12 1966

DEC 11 3 20 PM '66

DEC 10 1966

DEC 10 1966

DAVID LAWRENCE

Evidence of Oswald Grudge Cited

Murders are often decided by circumstantial evidence—and the case of Lee Harvey Oswald, who killed President Kennedy, can be judged the same way.

The real mystery is why there has been so much suspicion engendered that someone contrived with Oswald as an accomplice to commit the crime. For there is clear evidence of the grudge of one individual. It is surprising that this has not been given more attention.

The records of the Warren Commission, for instance, show that Lee Harvey Oswald was transferred from active duty in the Marine Corps in 1959 under honorable conditions, but later, when it was learned that he had defected to Russia, he was given an "undesirable" discharge from the Marine Corps Reserves. He was still proud of his service in the Marine Corps and attempted to have the taint removed from his discharge papers. He wrote to the then Secretary of the Navy, John B. Connally, on Jan. 30, 1962, a letter in which he said: "I shall employ all means to right this gross mistake or injustice."

Connally, who had already resigned to run for governor of Texas, wrote back to Oswald that he had forwarded the letter to his successor in the Navy Department. But Oswald continued to nurture his grievance and, when he heard that the Texas governor was going to be in Dallas, may well have made up his mind to get revenge. Connally told the

commission in his testimony: "I am not at all sure he was shooting at me. I think I could with some logic argue either way."

But the fact remains that Oswald was deeply affected by the "undesirable" discharge and sought redress. He owned a rifle and apparently had no hesitancy in using it. The Warren Commission said in its report:

"Even though Oswald apparently did not express any hostility against the President or Governor Connally, he continued to be concerned about his undesirable discharge. It is clear that he thought he had been unjustly treated. . . . He continued his efforts to reverse the discharge by petitioning the Navy Discharge Review Board, which finally declined to modify the discharge and so advised him in a letter dated July 25, 1963."

The Warren Commission, moreover, stated:

"It should be noted that Marina Oswald testified on Sept. 6, 1964, that she thought her husband 'was shooting at Connally rather than President Kennedy.' . . . At the time Oswald fired the shots at the presidential limousine, the governor occupied the seat in front of the President, and it would have been almost impossible for Oswald to have hit the governor without hitting the President first."

It has been inferred that, because Oswald might have had other and more favorable opportunities to strike at the governor, he would not have taken the risk of shooting

Connally when he was riding with Kennedy. But all this ignores the age-old fact that murderers often are governed not by logic but by strange impulses and even may choose a dramatic situation in order to gain public notice. Also, while some plan their crimes a long time in advance, others act on the spur of the moment.

The net result of all the evidence is that Lee Harvey Oswald was bitter and vengeful, not merely against Connally but against the government of the United States as a whole because he felt he had been unjustly treated. The idea that someone else was involved has nothing tangible to support it. Discussion, however, will continue in the future as it always has in the past on spectacular murders. When new theories are introduced, the simple facts on record which establish the motive are often ignored.

Oswald turned to communism, as many other persons of unstable minds have done, but his objective was to get attention. He joined the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. He went to the Soviet Union and sought to renounce his American citizenship, but later abandoned the idea and brought his Russian wife to the United States.

A deranged mind needs no accomplice. Lee Harvey Oswald was bitter at his fate, and used his rifle against the man or men he believed to be responsible for his disgrace. What more motive for a crime does an impassioned or disordered mind need?

© 1966

Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Brooklyn
Leiden
R. W. R.

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Washington Evening Star *A-19* _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
New York World Journal _____
New York World _____
Journal Tribune _____
The Baltimore Sun _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date *12-2-66* _____

105-22555-11

NOT RECORDED
199 DEC 9 1966

53 DEC 9 1966 *us*

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Wick _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. G. _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state)

16-C

"Ft. Worth
Star Telegram"
Ft. Worth,
Texas

Lee Oswald

S. J. [Signature]

Date: 11-27-66
Editions:
Authors:
Editor: Jack L. Butler
Title: 105-82555-11
NOT RECORDED
Character: 105-82555-11
or R: 105-82555-11
Classification: 105-82555-11
Submitting Office: Dallas
☐ Being Investigated

ORIGINAL FILED IN

OSWALD NOTE—Visitors to Lee Harvey Oswald's grave in Rose Hill Cemetery here found a note attached to a vase of mums. It reads: "Lee Harvey Oswald ... Did he assassinate the President?"

... Was he accused?
Guilty. Ye? ... was he innocent?
... He has left all the world confused
... (signed) Jr."

States Press Wirephoto

62-109060-1000

"Visitors Return to DeLoach 11/27/66
"assassination of President Kennedy,
allegation former FBI Agent places
skewer on throne of Lee Harvey Oswald."

Subject is
Harry J. Dean FBI # 4567880
File 62-109068

1 file in 62-109060
67nd

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FBI Chief Backs Warren Report: Oswald A Loner

By Robert J. Donovan

L.A. Times Special

WASHINGTON — J. Edgar Hoover said Friday that "not one shred of evidence" exists to indicate that Lee Harvey Oswald had an accomplice in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation thus upheld the Warren Commission report's main conclusion that Oswald acted alone.

Rapping critics of the report, Hoover said while they have a right to express their views, "they should show regard for the facts on record."

"They have ignored certain facts," he said, "misinterpreted others, and expressed pure speculation as truth."

Certain critics have seized on an apparent discrepancy in FBI reports on the autopsy on President Kennedy. They have used these reports to argue that Kennedy and Texas Gov. John B. Connally were hit by separate bullets and that there was, therefore, a strong likelihood of a second gunman.

Thus, one of the critics, author Edward J. Epstein made much of the fact that in its first assassination report, dated Dec. 9, 1963, the FBI said the first bullet that entered the President's body did not exit. This is the bullet the Warren Commission believed also struck Connally.

A supplementary FBI report, dated Jan. 13, 1964, said that this bullet entered Kennedy's back and "penetrated to a distance of less than a finger."

Hoover declared that while there is a difference in information reported by the FBI

and information contained in the official autopsy report, "there is no conflict." He explained.

"The FBI reports record oral statements made by autopsy physicians while the examination was being conducted and before all the facts were known. The autopsy report records the final findings of the examination."

The autopsy report said that the bullet did exit from the front of the President's neck. Thus it could have passed through Connally, who was seated in front of the President.

Hoover related that two FBI agents were present when the autopsy was conducted at Bethesda Naval Hospital on the night of the assassination.

"They reported," he said, "that Dr. James J. Humes, chief autopsy surgeon, located what appeared to be a bullet hole in the back below the shoulder and probed it to the end of the opening with a finger. The examining physicians were unable to explain why they could find no bullet or point of exit."

"Unknown to agents, the physicians eventually were able to trace the path of the bullet through the body. On the morning of Nov. 23, 1963, Dr. Humes contacted doctors who treated the President at Parkland Hospital in Dallas, Tex., the previous day and confirmed his assumption that a tracheotomy had been performed using a bullet hole in the front of the neck as the point of incision."

According to Hoover, laboratory findings clearly indicated the examining physi-

cians' early observation that the bullet penetrated only a short distance into the President's back was in error."

Hoover described as "totally false" reports that the FBI altered the motion picture color film of the assassination, which was made by a bystander, Abraham Zapruder, and which has become the criterion for determining the precise sequence of events.

Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Wick _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

50

CHICAGO SUN TIMES
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

11-26-66

Date
Editions
Author
Editor
Title

FOUR STAR FINAL
ROBERT J. DONOVAN
EMMETT DEDMON

Character
or
Classification
Submitting Office

CHICAGO

NOT RECORDED
190 DEC 20 1966

File
5/12/66

105-82555

Mohr _____
 Wick _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Hoover: Oswald

Acted Alone

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Washington Evening Star A-1
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 New York World Journal _____
 New York World _____
 Journal Tribune _____
 The Baltimore Sun _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date 11-25-66

105-82555-A

NOT RECORDED

102

307

6-17-66

61 DEC 3 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-A

No Accomplish

Critics Are Told

FBI Chief Charges Warren Report Is Misinterpreted

By RONALD SARRO

Star Staff Writer

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said today that all available evidence and facts point to the one conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

"Not one shred of evidence has been developed to link any other person in a conspiracy with Oswald to assassinate President Kennedy," Hoover said in refuting critics of the Warren Commission report.

Hoover said the FBI reached its conclusion through a "prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of the assassination" ordered by President Johnson.

He said the results of this investigation "were accurately reported" to the Warren Commission, which also concluded that Oswald acted alone in the killing of Kennedy three years ago this week.

The FBI made secret reports on the assassination which the commission considered along with other evidence. The FBI reports have been preserved, but have not been made public.

The Star asked Hoover for a statement on the assassination in light of recent confusion and doubt created about the validity of the commission findings in a rash of books, articles and statements.

Asked About "Conflicts"

In particular, Hoover was asked to comment on alleged conflicts concerning variances in FBI reports, dated Dec. 9, 1963, and Jan. 13, 1964, and the official autopsy report made by doctors to the commission. These have been used by some critics to support their conclusions.

...said while critics have the right to state their views, they should have more regard for the facts on record.

They have ignored certain facts, misinterpreted others, and engaged in pure speculation as to the truth," Hoover said.

Hoover emphasized that he was speaking only for the FBI and not for any other agency or group involved in any phase of the investigation and inquiry into the assassination.

He said that while there is a difference in information furnished by the FBI and information in the autopsy report on Oswald's wounds, "there is no conflict."

"The FBI reports record oral statements made by autopsy physicians while the examination was being conducted and before all facts were known. The autopsy report records the final findings of the examination."

He said two FBI agents were present as the autopsy was conducted the night of Nov. 22.

See KENNEDY, Page A-8

Continued From Page A-1

1963, at Bethesda Naval Hospital, Hoover said:

"They reported that Dr. James J. Humes, chief autopsy surgeon, located what appeared to be a bullet hole in the back below the shoulder and probed it to the end of the opening with a finger. The examining physicians were unable to explain why they could find no bullet or point of exit.

"Unknown to agents, the physicians eventually were able to trace the path of the bullet through the body. On the morning of Nov. 23, 1963, Dr. Humes contacted doctors who treated the President at Parkland Hospital in Dallas, Tex., the previous day and confirmed his assumption that a tracheotomy had been performed using a bullet hole in the front of the neck as the point of incision."

Hoover said the information from the two agents present during the autopsy was summarized in an FBI report dated Dec. 9, 1963. Hoover continued:

"Meanwhile, the clothing worn by the President when he was shot was examined by the FBI laboratory. This examination revealed a small hole in the back of his coat and shirt and a slit characteristic of an exit hole for a projectile in the front of the shirt one inch below the collar button. A nick on the left side of the tie knot, possibly caused by the same projectile which passed through the shirt, also was noted."

Photos of the clothing were contained among evidence pictured in the Warren Commission report, but public display of the clothes has been prohibited during the lifetime of Kennedy relatives.

Hoover said the lab findings "clearly indicated the examining physicians' early observation that the bullet penetrated only a short distance into the President's back was in error."

Therefore, in its report Jan. 13 the FBI referred both to the early observation by the physician, and the probability that his initial finding was in error in view of the laboratory evidence.

HOOPER
FOR THE
FBI

NOTE AT OSWALD'S GRAVE RAISES QUESTION ON HIS GUILT

FORT WORTH, Tex. (AP)—A note attached to a large bouquet of yellow chrysanthemums on the grave of Lee Harvey Oswald said "... He has left all the world confused."

Hundreds of visitors yesterday filed by the grave in Fort Worth's Roschill Cemetery on the third anniversary of the day that Oswald, named by the Warren Commission as the assassin of President Kennedy, was shot to death by Jack Ruby, Dallas night club operator.

The typewritten note on the flowers said: "Lee Harvey Oswald. Did he assassinate the President? Was he truthfully accused? Guilty, yes? Or was he innocent? He has left all the world confused."

In a three-hour period Thanksgiving Day more than 600 persons visited the grave.

nally was struck by a separate bullet.

The December FBI report indicated a bullet that was reportedly found on Kennedy's stretcher at Parkland did not pass through the President's neck. The Warren Commission later found evidence the bullet came from Connally's stretcher.

The FBI report also concluded, based on the wrong stretcher, that "it was entirely possible" an external cardiac massage performed at Parkland caused the bullet to work its way back out of the point of entry.

But as Hoover pointed out, the tracheotomy incision was later found to be the point the bullet exited, and the FBI found exit

holes on the front of Kennedy's clothes. The FBI also said the original reference to Kennedy's stretcher was wrong; it was Connally's stretcher.

The evidence that the bullet passed through Kennedy's neck, and exit hole in front of the shirt and nick on the knot of the tie's left side, indicated the bullet then went into Connally, who sat in front of Kennedy, the Warren Commission concluded.

Connally was struck in the right shoulder, the bullet exited from his chest and went through his wrist, entering his left leg just above the knee. The Warren Commission said another bullet missed and another hit the

President in the back of the head, inflicting the fatal wound. Ballistics reports showed the bullet found on Connally's stretcher was fired from Oswald's rifle.

The FBI director also refuted a charge that the FBI altered color film of the assassination taken by Abraham Zapruder, a bystander, who sold the film to Life Magazine.

"This is totally false," Hoover said. "The FBI never had the original Zapruder film in its possession," he said. Hoover said the FBI "obtained a copy of the original uncut film and reproduced it for the commission, which since has turned it over to the National Archives."

Some critics of the Warren Commission report recently have used the film in an attempt to support a theory that more than one rifleman was involved in a plot to kill Kennedy.

Gov. Connally, wounded as he sat in front of Kennedy in the presidential limousine as the assassin struck, said Wednesday he disagrees with the theory that the same bullet that apparently passed through Kennedy's neck hit the governor in the back.

Connally said he believes he was wounded by a separate bullet, not by one that first hit Kennedy. But Connally said he agrees with the Warren Commission that Oswald alone did the shooting and sees no reason for the investigation to be reopened.

Mark Lane on Pearson A-16

On Nov. 10 you published a column by Drew Pearson consisting of a personal attack upon me and a defense of the Warren Commission Report: The column consisted of a series of false statements:

One, Mr. Pearson alleged that I refused to return from Europe to testify before the Warren Commission. The fact is that I twice testified before the Commission, once flying back from London immediately upon hearing that the Commission wanted me to testify again.

Two, Mr. Pearson states that the autopsy photographs and X-rays, essential documents to be examined even by a Commission conducting a cursory examination, were locked away so that they might not be employed in "a travelling museum to be shown at county fairs." Nonsense. No one ever suggested

such an idea. We do continue to suggest, however, that the Commission should have looked at the evidence before writing its report and that the evidence should now be available to competent pathologists, scholars and qualified nongovernmental investigators.

Three, Mr. Pearson states that the evidence has now "been turned over to the Archives Office." This too is untrue. It is presently under the supervision of the Department of Justice and may not be seen by nongovernmental persons for years.

Four, Mr. Pearson states that "it did not take much of an expert to fire three shots at the President's slowly moving car" and adds "This is not difficult shooting for an average hunter." First of all the evidence suggests that at least five shots were fired. Secondly the Commission secured the assistance of three of the best professional rifle experts in America. Two were unable to fire at a stationary target as rapidly as Oswald is alleged to have fired at a moving one and not one of the 18 shots fired by the experts struck the head or neck portion of the target—a feat allegedly accomplished by Oswald twice.

Five, Mr. Pearson writes "The Commission did not suppress anything." That statement is also false. Many of the documents submitted to the Commission have been sealed for 75 years. Photographs have been suppressed and mutilated. The original autopsy notes have been burned. The autopsy X-rays and photographs cannot be seen. The physical evidence, until recently entrusted to the local and Federal police, cannot be examined. Even the original transcripts of the witnesses' testimony are classified and unavailable for examination.

Six, Mr. Pearson continues "Commission members even put their work sheets in the final report." That statement is false. Even the official minutes of the Commission's meetings have been suppressed and are unavailable for examination.

Seven, of less significance is Mr. Pearson's statement that I am the attorney for Lee. H. Oswald's mother. I am not nor have I ever been. In the interest of the adversary system of jurisprudence I was asked to represent Oswald's interests before the Commission. The Commission refused to permit that representation. Mrs. Oswald was represented by another attorney, one chosen by the Commission.

MARK LANE

The writer is the author of "Rush to Judgment," Paris, France.

Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The Washington Post and Times Herald A-16
The Washington Daily News _____
The Washington Evening Star _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
New York World Journal _____
New York World _____
Journal Tribune _____
The Baltimore Sun _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date 11/22/66

TOP CLEPHED
DATE: 11-23-66

105-82555-11
NOT RECORDED
102 NOV 22 1966

'Single-Bullet' Theory Disputed By Former Kennedy Press Aide

By Andrew J. Glass
Washington Post Staff Writer

A former White House press aide said last night that the Warren Commission erred in concluding that the same assassin's bullet struck President Kennedy and then wounded Texas Gov. John Connally.

Malcolm M. Kilduff, who rode in the fourth car behind John F. Kennedy in Dallas three years ago, reported in a taped television interview that parts of the disputed bullet are still in Connally's leg.

The Commission, however, exhibited a nearly perfect bullet without any missing fragments. It said that the bullet from Lee Harvey Oswald's rifle struck the President in the back of the neck, exited through his throat and then plowed on through the Governor's torso, finally lodging in his left thigh.

After the television interview for Westinghouse Broadcasting Co., Kilduff said a former member of the Governor's staff told him bullet fragments remain lodged in Connally's right calf.

The so-called "single-bullet theory" is at the heart of the Commission's finding that Oswald acted alone in killing the President on Nov. 22, 1963. A second bullet, according to the Commission, hit the President in the head and killed him. Another bullet missed the car entirely and was never found.

Velocities Compared

Films of the assassination indicate that a maximum of only 1.8 seconds could have elapsed between the time that the President was first struck and the time that Connally was wounded.

Since Oswald's bolt-action

rifle could not be fired any faster than once every 2.3 seconds, it could not have possibly been fired twice during the time in which the film indicates both men were hit.

Such critics of the Commission's work as Edward Jay Epstein, the author of "Inquest," maintain that if both men were not hit by the same bullet—as Connally and Kilduff claim—then there must have been two assassins.

But, in the interview, Kilduff dismissed as "pure garbage" published theories that question the Commission's basic conclusion that Oswald alone killed Kennedy.

Kilduff, who flew back to Washington aboard Air Force One with President Johnson and the Late President's body, also said in the interview that "things . . . happened" on the plane "that could be embarrassing to both the Kennedys and to the Johnsons." He declined to elaborate.

"Old Wounds Reopened"

"I think," Kilduff added, "some of the old 1960 wounds were reopened, rehearsed, thought about, and again I say that this is as a direct result of, if you will, the intense emotional feeling at the time."

In April, 1964, Kilduff discussed these events candidly with William Manchester, author of "The Death of the President," which was written with the full cooperation of the Kennedy family.

The Manchester book is scheduled to be published next spring. Kilduff, however, cited an agreement between Manchester and the Kennedy family stating that the book shall not be published before Nov. 22, 1968, unless Mrs.

John F. Kennedy designates a prior date.

"I have reason to know that Mrs. Kennedy has at no time given either oral or written permission for publication of the book . . . prior to Nov. 22, 1968," Kilduff continued. . . . No matter how you cut the mustard, it still turns out that he is violating the basic agreement that he signed."

Manchester was traveling in Europe and unavailable for comment. But his literary agent, Donald Congdon, told The Washington Post that he had a telegram from Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.) releasing Manchester from the 1968 date.

Through a spokesman, the Senator declined to comment on Congdon's report.

However, the Senator is known to feel that the publication of the book before the 1968 elections — even in its edited form — could prove damaging to President Johnson and make the Senator's future relations with the White House very difficult.

Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Manly
Phil
5-1-68

Washington Post and Times Herald ☒
The Washington Daily News _____
The Washington Evening Star _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
New York World Journal _____
New York World _____
Journal Tribune _____
The Baltimore Sun _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date 11-22-66

105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
102 NOV 28 1966

file 67-111

6161 *Oct 30*

Russell Criticizes JFK Report But He Supports Conclusions

ATLANTA, Nov. 21 (AP)—Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.), a member of the Warren Commission that investigated the assassination of John E. Kennedy, still is not satisfied fully with the findings. But neither does he join the ranks of recent critics.

"You can raise questions—yes. The test is, can you answer them?" Russell told an interviewer for the Atlanta Journal recently at his home in Winder, Ga.

Russell did not want to serve on the Commission and objected privately to Chief Justice Earl Warren of the Supreme Court serving as chairman.

"I'm the only man that bucked the report," he told the Journal reporter. "I told them, I'm not going to sign it as long as it's this way."

Russell's adamancy apparently resulted in significant alterations of key findings in the final report. The Senator said he prepared dissents of three points.

Russell objected to the original wording that stated categorically there had been no conspiracy involved in the assassination. He insisted the report should go no further than a finding that Lee Harvey Oswald fired the shots that killed Kennedy and wounded Gov. John B. Connally of Texas.

"Warren was determined he was going to have a unanimous report," Russell said. "I said it wouldn't be any trouble just to put a little asterisk up here (in the text) and then down at the bottom of the

page saying, 'Sen. Russell dissents to this finding as follows.'"

"But Warren wouldn't hear of it. He finally took that part and rewrote it himself."

The final compromise on this point said the Commission found no evidence that Oswald or Jack Ruby, who killed Oswald, "was part of any conspiracy, domestic or foreign."

Russell, himself a lawyer and longtime Chairman of the Senate's Central Intelligence Agency Oversight Committee, said he was concerned about two points:

1. He did not feel assured that the Soviet Union had provided all the information available on Oswald's 1959-62 stay in Russia.

2. He was not satisfied that all facts were brought out about Oswald's Cuba-related activities—Oswald had dealings with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and had told consular officials in Mexico City about eight weeks before the assassination that he wanted permission to visit Cuba en route to Russia.

Russell disagreed from the outset with the theory that the first bullet fired in the Dallas assassination wounded Kennedy and then Connally. Russell said he agrees with Con-

nally, "a deer hunter," in rejecting the one-bullet theory.

Russell Long Suspects There Were 2 Killers

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21 (AP)—Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.) said here today he has always thought that a second person was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Long, Assistant Senate Majority Leader, suggested that further investigation be undertaken.

The Senator said that although there is no doubt that Lee Harvey Oswald played a part in the assassination, "whoever fired that second shot was a much better shot than Oswald."

Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The Washington Post and Times Herald A-6
The Washington Daily News _____
The Washington Evening Star _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
New York World Journal _____
New York World _____
Journal Tribune _____
The Baltimore Sun _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date 11/22/66

115-72553-A
NOT RECORDED
102 NOV 29 1966

TOP CLIPPING
DATE 11/22/66
FILE AND INITIALS
30 1966

Ex-JFK Aide Disputes 'Single Bullet' Theory

By Andrew J. Glass
Washington Post Staff Writer

A former White House press aide said last night that the Warren Commission erred in concluding that the same assassin's bullet struck President Kennedy and then wounded Texas Gov. John Connally.

Malcolm M. Kilduff, who rode in the fourth car behind John F. Kennedy in Dallas three years ago, reported in a taped television interview that parts of the disputed bullet are still in Connally's leg.

The Commission, however, exhibited a nearly perfect bullet without any missing fragments. It said that the bullet from Lee Harvey Oswald's rifle struck the President in the back of the neck, exited through his throat and then plowed on through the Governor's torso, finally lodging in his left thigh.

After the television interview for Westinghouse Broadcasting Co., Kilduff said a former member of the Governor's staff told him bullet fragments remain lodged in Connally's right calf.

The so-called "single-bullet theory" is at the heart of the Commission's finding that Oswald acted alone in killing the President on Nov. 22, 1963. A

second bullet, according to the Commission, hit the President in the head and killed him. Another bullet missed the car entirely and was never found.

Films of the assassination indicate that a maximum of only 1.8 seconds could have elapsed between the time that the President was first struck and the time that Connally was wounded.

Since Oswald's bolt-action rifle could not be fired any faster than once every 2.3 seconds, it could not have possibly been fired twice during the time in which the film indicates both men were hit.

Such critics of the Commission's work as Edward Jay Epstein, the author of "Inquest," maintain that if both men were not hit by the same bullet—as Connally and Kilduff claim—then there must have been two assassins.

But, in the interview, Kilduff dismissed as "pure garbage" published theories that question the Commission's basic conclusion that Oswald alone killed Kennedy.

Kilduff, who flew back to Washington aboard Air Force One with President Johnson and the late President's body, also said in the interview that "things . . . happened" on the plane "that could be embarrassing to both the Kennedys

and to the Johnsons." He declined to elaborate.

"I think," Kilduff added, "some of the old 1960 wounds were reopened, rehashed, thought about, and again I say that this is as a direct result of, if you will, the intense emotional feeling at the time."

In April, 1964, Kilduff discussed these events candidly with William Manchester, author of "The Death of the President," which was written with the full cooperation of the Kennedy family.

The Manchester book is scheduled to be published next spring. Kilduff, however, cited an agreement between Manchester and the Kennedy family stating that the book shall not be published before Nov. 22, 1968, unless Mrs. John F. Kennedy designates a prior date.

"I have reason to know that Mrs. Kennedy has at no time given either oral or written permission for publication of the book . . . prior to Nov. 22, 1968," Kilduff continued. "No matter how you cut the mustard, it still turns out that he is violating the basic agreement that he signed."

Manchester was traveling in Europe and unavailable for comment. But his literary agent, Donald Congdon, told The Washington Post that he

had a telegram from Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.) releasing Manchester from the 1968 date.

Through a spokesman, the Senator declined to comment on Congdon's report.

While Kennedy's dealing with the Manchester book remained clouded, the Senator is known to be worried that publication of the book before the 1968 elections could prove damaging to President Johnson and make Kennedy's relations with the White House more difficult.

Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The Washington Post and Times Herald **A6**
The Washington Daily News _____
The Washington Evening Star _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
New York World Journal _____
New York World _____
Journal Tribune _____
The Baltimore Sun _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date 11/22/66

105-12533-17

NOT RECORDED
102 NOV 23 1966

61 NOV 20 1966
DIAGNOSTIC AND INITIALS

Theory on Bullets

The magazine printed picture of the Kennedy assassination today and said they cast doubt on the conclusion of the Warren Commission that a single bullet killed President John Kennedy and wounded Texas Governor John Connally.

The magazine said the picture of Connally's interpretation of either proves nor disproves Lee Harvey Oswald had a conspirator in killing Kennedy, but does show "that reasonable and disturbing doubt remains." It called for a new investigation of the assassination, which took place three years ago tomorrow.

The key picture, frame 230, is part of a sequence of motion pictures taken by a Dallas resident, Abraham Zapruder. It shows Kennedy having been struck by a bullet and Connally sitting in front of him with his hand slightly raised holding his

Hit in Three Places

The Warren Commission decided that Connally, who had been sitting on the jump seat in front of Kennedy, was hit by a bullet that went through Kennedy's neck. The bullet hit Connally in three places, the commission determined. Another hit Kennedy in the back of the head, killing him. The commission said a third bullet also was probably fired, but it could find no trace of it although an expended cartridge case was found.

Connally has maintained that he was struck by a separate bullet.

The Life article and Connally's contention brought a quick comment today from Arlen Specter, the leading proponent of the single-bullet theory.

Specter, now district attorney of Philadelphia and a former assistant counsel of the Warren Commission, said in a telephone interview:

"Life has shed no new evidence on the facts of the assassination."

Asked whether Connally's views had added any new material or raised doubts in his mind, Specter replied:

"Absolutely none."

He also said:

"The assassination is going to be examined far into the next century. No one has brought forth one iota of new evidence. There just isn't any. Tomorrow will be three years since the assassination, and with the free exchange of information in our society, if there were any new evidence it most likely would have come to light by this time."

The rifle used by Oswald needed 2.3 seconds between each shot, according to the commission's calculations.

Using the Zapruder film, the commission said that Kennedy "was not hit until at least frame 210 and that he was probably hit by frame 225." Zapruder's 8mm. movie camera ran at 18.3 frames a second, or a little more than one-twentieth of a second—0.55 seconds—for each frame.

The half-second interval be-

Arden Specter

Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Washington Evening Star A3 _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
New York World Journal _____
New York World _____
Journal Tribune _____
The Baltimore Sun _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date 11-21-66

105-82555-11

NOT RECORDED
102 NOV 23 1966

TOP CLIPPING

DATED

FROM

MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

between shots that would have allowed Kennedy to have been hit at frame 225 and Connally to have been hit when he says he was—frame 234—would have required firing from more than one gun.

Had Kennedy been hit at frame 210, this would still have allowed only 1.3 seconds until frame 234, a second less than the minimum time required to open and close the bolt of Oswald's rifle to fire it.

Even More Convinced

Life said Connally was even more convinced of his testimony before the commission that he and Kennedy were hit by different bullets after viewing blow-ups of the Zapruder film.

Connally testified that he heard the first shot that hit Kennedy and was turning to look at the President when he felt a second shot hit him. After reviewing the Zapruder film recently, he told Life:

"They talk about the 'one-bul-

let or two-bullet theory,' but as far as I'm concerned, there is no 'theory.' There is my absolute knowledge that one bullet caused the President's first wound, and that an entirely separate shot struck me. It's a certainty. I'll never change my mind."

Life quoted Specter as upholding the theory and saying he believed frame 230 showed Connally "wincing, indicating a probability he's been hit," with his wrist apparently coming up from his lap in frame 229 as though it was wounded.

Specter, in a copyrighted interview published by the magazine U.S. News & World Report Oct. 10, said the single bullet theory had no bearing on whether the conclusion that Oswald was the assassin and acted alone.

Discusses Time Sequence

Discussing the time necessary for three shots to have been fired, Specter said:

"The rifle could be fired as rapidly as 2.3 seconds between shots. But bear this in mind: When you fire three times, the first shot is not taken into account in the timing sequence. This point is missed repeatedly by the would-be critics of the commission's report.

"For example, aim is taken: Bang!—at least 2.3 seconds must pass while the bolt is worked and aim is taken again; bang!—2.3 seconds again for bolt action and aim; bang! So that three shots can be fired within a 4.6 second range of time."

Discussing the Zapruder film,

Specter said it "does not lend to such precision as to pin down exactly in which frame of the film it was that Gov. Connally was struck."

"The film is two-dimensional, and it was viewed by many of us on hundreds of occasions, but you simply cannot be so precise as to tell exactly where it was that Gov. Connally was struck. . . . The events of the assassination just cannot be reduced to mathematical certainty by use of a stop watch and the Zapruder film, notwithstanding all our efforts to recreate it with minute precision. . . ."

Cites Commission Tests

Specter said that an exhaustive series of tests with animals and cadavers showed that "it was entirely possible for a bullet to have gone through the President's neck, lost little velocity, then to have gone through the governor's chest grazing a rib, but again not striking anything in a smashing fashion."

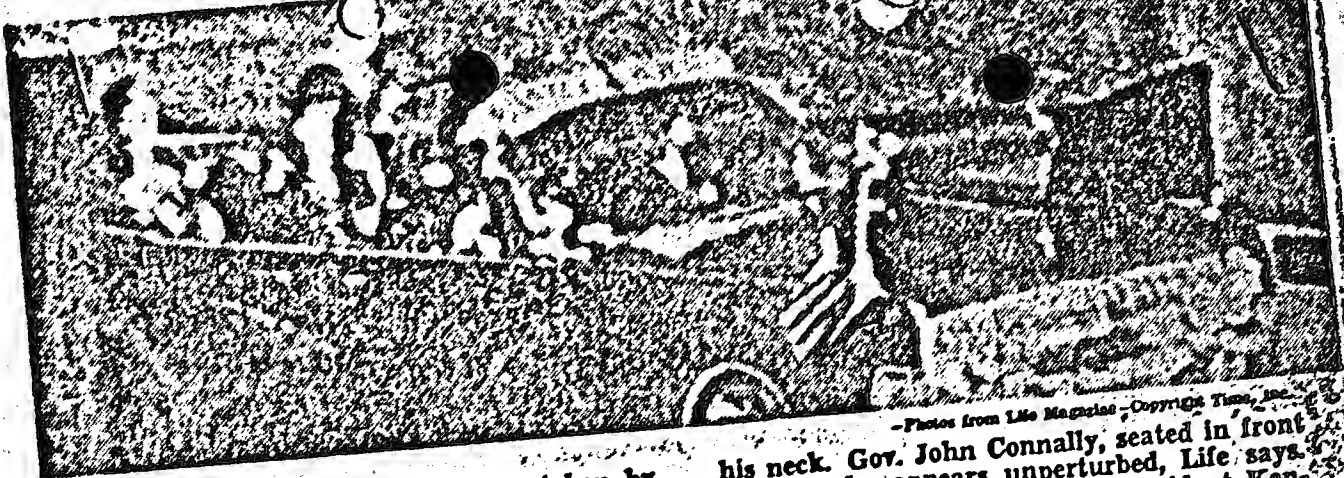
"It would have come out wobbling, as indicated by the large wound on the front of the governor, and then it would have tumbled through the governor's wrist."

He said a "whole host of features were analyzed by the orthopedic surgeon" to indicate that the bullet that struck Connally was not a "clean bullet, but was one that had passed through another object."

He said Connally, his doctors and ballistic experts were all agreed that Connally's wounds came from one bullet and "no other bullet was found anywhere in the car which would

have accounted for the bullet which inflicted the governor's wounds."

Connally's leg, Specter said, "was substantially lower than the top of the doors (of the car); that if a bullet had hit his leg, it would have been a curious twist of physics for it to have ended up outside of the car completely" and been lost.



This is frame 225 of a movie film taken by Abraham Zapruder of President Kennedy's assassination and now owned by Life Magazine. Life says it shows that Kennedy's face is distorted and his right hand is rising toward

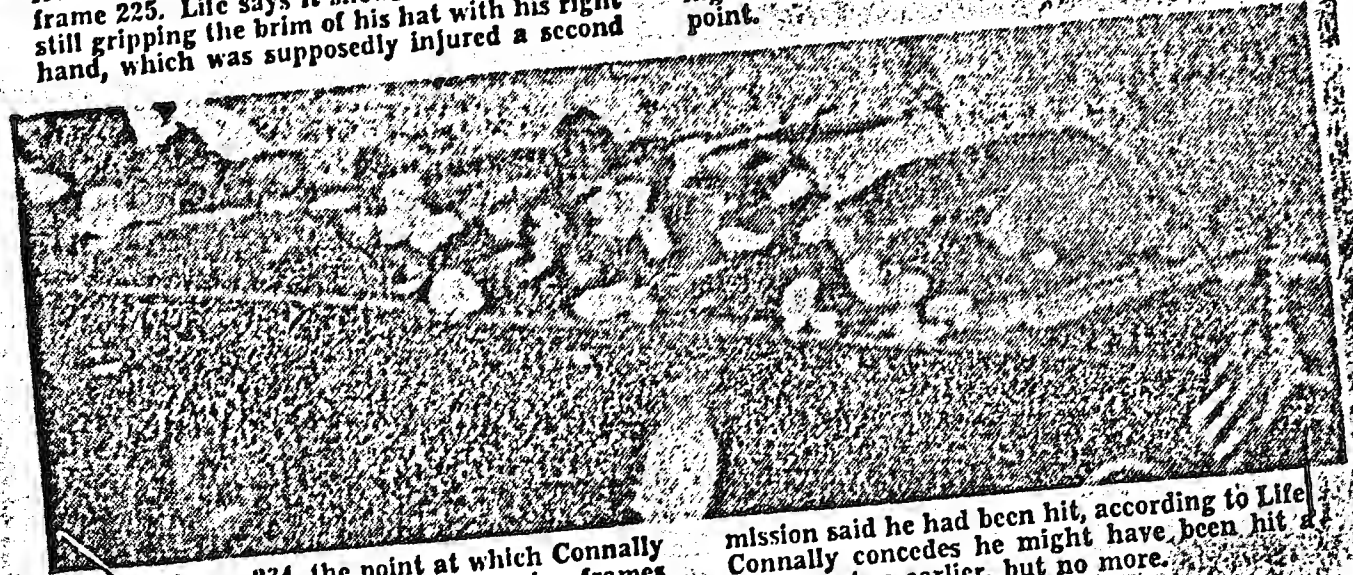
his neck. Gov. John Connally, seated in front of Kennedy, appears unperturbed, Life says. The Warren Commission said President Kennedy probably was hit by the time of frame 225.

-Photos from Life Magazine - Copyright Time, Inc.



Here is frame 230, taken .27 seconds after frame 225. Life says it shows a calm Connally still gripping the brim of his hat with his right hand, which was supposedly injured a second

before. A staff member of the Warren Commission says the picture shows Connally wincing. Connally says he was unharmed at this point.



This is frame 234, the point at which Connally says he was struck. It is at least nine frames and a half second later than the Warren Com-

mission said he had been hit, according to Life. Connally concedes he might have been hit a frame or two earlier, but no more.

Wick _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

'Life' Wants Oswald Case Opened Again

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP) — Life magazine on the basis of a recent interview with Gov. John Connally of Texas declared in its current issue there is "reasonable doubt" Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the murder of President John F. Kennedy.

"The case should be reopened," the magazine said editorially.

Gov. Connally was riding with the President and Mrs. Kennedy in Dallas when Mr. Kennedy was assassinated. The Governor himself was seriously wounded, and the Warren Commission, which investigated the assassination, has held that both Mr. Kennedy and Gov. Connally were struck by the same bullet.

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News 18
 The Washington Evening Star _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 New York World Journal _____
 New York World _____
 Journal Tribune _____
 The Baltimore Sun _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date 11-21-66

1-UP CLIPPING
 DATED 11-21-66
 FILE AND INITIALS

61 NOV 30 1966

105-8255-7
 NOT RECORDED
 102 NOV 24 1966

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Two Oswalds?

THERE ARE PEOPLE to this day who actually believe that John Wilkes Booth escaped after assassinating Abraham Lincoln and lived out a long life in the West—that someone else was shot to death in that famous Virginia barn.

And this, psychologically, is understandable. Great crimes surround themselves with mystery, either real or imagined, and this appeals to certain minds, perhaps those of the majority. So the mysteries never are solved and thus the crimes persist as matters for speculation.

We are seeing this develop now in the murder of President Kennedy. After a two-year lapse following publication of the Warren Report, the Dallas tragedy suddenly has become the subject for a rapidly-growing literature of dissent from the official findings. And it all adds up to one startling conclusion on the part of the authors:

We still don't know the truth about who killed John F. Kennedy.

An issue of the New York Review of Books this summer contained charges by Professor Richard H. Popkin, chairman of the Department of Philosophy at the University of California at San Diego, that the Warren Commission catered to the public's need for security by deciding, before all facts and possibilities were examined, that the crime was committed by a lone assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald. Now these charges have been expanded into a book entitled, "The Second Oswald" for immediate release.

The book, according to Avon Books, the publisher, contains 10,000 words of new material, plus the FBI autopsy report, dictated by two FBI agents on Nov. 26, 1963, describing what they saw and heard while the doctors were examining the President four days before. The sense of the volume, however, is in a systematic theory, the publisher says, suggesting how Oswald may have conspired with others.

The theory, the publisher continues, is based on evidence in the Warren Report; on new evidence that has hobbled up, and on other recent books which have criticized the commission. Professor Popkin insists that a man who looked like Oswald, and often posed

as Oswald, could have been the actual assassin. The mysterious fellow, the professor says, was identified at a Dallas shooting range, at an auto showroom, and at the Book Depository building from where Oswald supposedly fired the fatal shots.

"Unlike the Commission's theory," Professor Popkin writes, "the theory of the second Oswald fits much of the known data, and requires fewer miracles or highly unlikely events. Since the second Oswald was an excellent shot, my theory does not require the dismissal of all of the people who saw the second Oswald as mistaken, no matter how much corroboration they have."

In time, we of course shall learn more about this. But it is fact nevertheless, more appreciated now than before, that the Warren Report did not answer all the questions which logically could be asked, or dismiss the miracles of coincidence which are used to substantiate its verdict. Why, actually, did Oswald kill the President? Where did he, a marginal wage earner, get the money to visit Mexico City and maintain two living establishments? Why, when intercepted, was he headed in a direction which could have led to Jack Ruby's apartment? Why did Ruby kill him? Was there a reason for this more rational than hard-living Ruby's alleged grievance over the lot of Mrs. Kennedy? What truly about Ruby's journey to Havana, explained away by the Warren probers as a business-hunting venture?

Thinking of these questions and others, we realize that they weren't answered, mainly because the Warren commissioners were unable at the time to get beyond a certain point in their inquiries. So, regardless of how fantastic may seem his idea of a second Oswald, we find ourselves agreeing with Professor Popkin that the investigation, in light of the Warren Report deficiencies, ought to be reopened now, almost three years after the crime and when less excited and hasty judgments might be cast.

Professor Popkin makes a good point when he says that both the American people and the world public were badly served by an admittedly incomplete report which becomes more and more unconvincing as time rolls on.

105-73555-A
NOT RECORDED
170 OCT 5 1966

Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state)

THE DAILY NEWS
McKEESPORT, PA.

6

Date: 9/19/66
Edition: DAILY
Author:
Editor: W. D. MANSFIELD
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: PITTSBURGH
☐ Being Investigated

61 OCT 5 1966

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

This Gun for Hire: Oswald's Rifle Going to Smithsonian

Any day now, the Smithsonian Institution is going to start exhibiting, along with "The Spirit of St. Louis," the flag that flew at Fort McHenry and Jacqueline Kennedy's gown, the 6.5mm. Mannlicher-Carcano rifle that Lee Harvey Oswald purchased through the mails for \$12.88 and then used to kill the President of the United States.

The primary test for inclusion of any item in the Smithsonian is significance, and, beyond any doubt, the Mannlicher-Carcano is significant. The next step, of course, is to set up a separate wing in the museum to exhibit napalm bombs that were dropped, accidentally but significantly, on the wrong target in South Vietnam.

Oswald's rifle is going to the Smithsonian because a federal judge ruled the other day that the weapon legally belongs to the government. John L. King, an oilman from Denver, had already paid Marina Oswald Franklin, the assassin's widow, \$10,000 to reserve the rifle for him whenever the FBI released it.

But Judge Joe Estes decreed that Mrs. Franklin never really owned the weapon—and her late husband didn't either—because it had been purchased, under an assumed name, through "a flagrant violation of the Federal Firearms Act."

I think that if the rifle belongs in a national museum, so does John L. King. As much as all the ancient rocks and all the modern space satellites in the Smithsonian, it tells an awful lot about the United States that a citizen of this country is willing to spend \$10,000 for a down payment on a murder weapon.

MAYBE OSCAR WILDE meant to say that each man loves the thing that kills.

I'm confident that the Oswald rifle will be a wonderful attraction at the Smithsonian. No trip to Washington will be complete any more without a look at it. Children will pester their parents to take them to see it, just as surely as they will demand toy machine guns and disintegrating-ray guns at Christmas.

Some smart toy manufacturer will hustle out miniature Mannlicher-Carcanos, and the first kid on the block to get one will take it to show-and-tell and then the teacher can give a brief history lesson.

The adults who would feel funny carrying a toy rifle can, instead, purchase a new book called "A Mother in History," which also is certainly significant.

It is written by Jean Stafford, who is a fine writer, and it is the result of three days Miss Stafford spent with the mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, Marguerite Oswald.

IN THE BOOK, Mrs. Oswald advances, among other terrible and outrageous thoughts, her theory that her son committed a mercy killing because John F. Kennedy was dying of an incurable disease. She also compares her son to Jesus and herself to Mary. She still has some mementos of her son and she will sell them to the highest bidder.

And, don't worry, she will find bidders.

I don't want to suggest there's anything wrong with this country, but I keep remembering that a few weeks ago the government barred the ashes of Robert Thompson from Arlington Cemetery because Thompson was later a convicted Communist.

Then the same government decides to enshrine Lee Oswald's rifle in a national museum. The connection may be tenuous, but I think it exists.

It's too bad that Perry Smith and Dick Hickok, the killers of "In Cold Blood," had to be executed. With the exposure they've gotten, any good agent could make them a fortune on television.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

166 Detroit News
Detroit, Mich.

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

Date: 3/1/66
Edition: 4 Star Final
Author: Dick Sharp
Editor: Martin S. Hayden
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Detroit
☐ Being Investigated

105-82555-17
NOT RECORDED
191 MAR 3 1966

66 MAR 9 1966

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. DeLoach
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Bishop
- Mr. Casper
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. Conrad
- Mr. Felt
- Mr. Gale
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Sullivan
- Mr. Tavel
- Mr. Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

file 6-100

Oilman Out \$10,000 He Paid Widow Museum Gets Oswald Rifle

By United Press International

DALLAS.

A Federal judge yesterday gave the U. S. government permanent possession of the \$12.88 rifle that Lee Harvey Oswald used on Nov. 22, 1963, to assassinate President Kennedy.

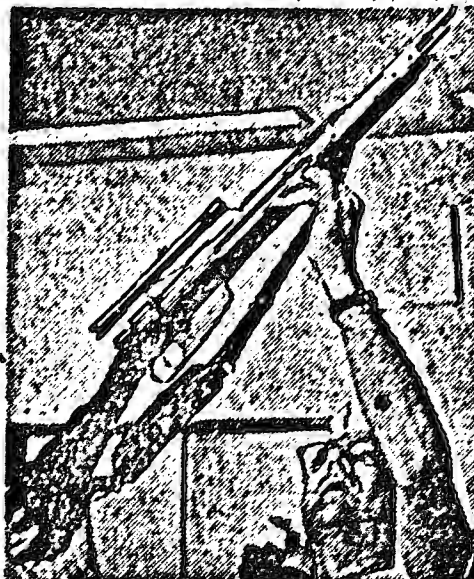
U. S. District Judge Joe Estes, in his ruling, said John L. King, a Denver oilman, had no valid claim to the weapon although he paid Oswald's widow \$10,000 for it.

The government also won the pistol Oswald used to kill Dallas policeman J. D. Tippit. Judge Estes made his ruling after studying stipulations, briefs and oral arguments.

The judge said the mail-order purchase of the rifle, a 6.5-MM. Mannlicher-Carcano Italian surplus military weapon, was a "flagrant violation of the Federal Firearms Act."

Assistant U. S. District Attorney Tim Timmins argued that Oswald's purchase of the rifle caused false mail records to be kept. Oswald bought the rifle through the U. S. mails under the name "A. Hidell."

Judge Estes said the rifle never belonged to either Mr. King or Oswald's widow, but to Oswald. He said the ruling did not deny



The Oswald rifle.

the oilman due process of just compensation as contended by his lawyer William Greto. Mr. King was not in court. Last November, President Johnson signed

Mohr _____
Wexler _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Baltimore Sun _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

70 FEB 23 1966

NOT RECORDED
191 FEB 25 1966

FEB 22 1966

a bill into law making all evidence about the assassination government property. The law provides for compensation to individuals where compensation is due, but Judge Estes' ruling said neither Mr. King nor Oswald's widow, now Mrs. Marina Oswald Porter, was entitled to any compensation.

Both the rifle and pistol are in the FBI vaults in Dallas. They will be forwarded to Washington for exhibition at the Smithsonian Institution in the next few days.

Mr. King had agreed to pay Oswald's widow an additional \$35,000 if he obtained the weapons.

Mr. Timmins said Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach wanted the weapons in government possession because "in future years question and doubts will arise and the weapons should be available for historic purposes."

Mr. Timmins said the government was not liable to pay Mr. King anything. He may appeal the decision to the U. S. 8th Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

OSWALD WEAPONS TO BELONG TO U.S.

Judge Denies Oilman's Title
to Assassination Rifle

By MARTIN WALDRON
Special to The New York Times

DALLAS, Feb. 21—Federal Judge Joe E. Estes ruled today after a three-hour hearing that the Government could confiscate the rifle used by Lee Harvey Oswald to assassinate President Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963. The hearing was held about a dozen blocks from the spot where Mr. Kennedy was shot.

The judge said Oswald violated the Federal Firearms Act when he bought the rifle and pistol under fictitious names in March, 1963, and that therefore the Government could seize the weapons without paying for them. The revolver was the one used by Oswald to kill a Dallas policeman J. D. Tippit, the day of the assassination.

The weapons had been sought by John J. King, a Denver oilman and gun collector, who paid \$10,000 to Oswald's widow, Mrs. Marina Oswald Porter. Mr. King had agreed to pay \$35,000 more if he could get clear title to the rifle and revolver.

Going to Washington

Assistant United States Attorney Tim Timmins said the two guns, now held by the Dallas office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, would be forwarded to the General Services Administration in Washington. They will be retained by the Government as historic relics.

In Denver, Mr. King said he was undecided whether he would appeal.

"I haven't even seen his ruling," Mr. King said.

Oswald's widow apparently will get to keep the \$10,000 paid her by Mr. King regardless of today's ruling. Mr. King said his contract with her did not provide for a return of the money.

Oswald bought the weapons through the mail while he was living in New Orleans some eight months before the assassination. He bought the rifle, a 6.5-mm. Mannlicher-Carcano military weapon, from Klein's Sporting Goods, in Chicago, for \$21.45 and the revolver, a .38-caliber Smith & Wesson, from Seaport Traders, Inc., of Los Angeles, for \$29.95.

He bought the rifle under the name J. H. Hyde and the revolver under the name A. J. Hyde.

Argument Rejected

Judge Estes rejected an argument by William C. Garrett, Mr. King's attorney, that Oswald used these names in a whimsical fashion. The judge said it was clear that Oswald was attempting to conceal his identity.

The use of the fictitious names caused false records to be kept by the two mail order houses, and this constituted a clear violation of the Firearms Act passed by Congress in 1939. Judge Estes said. A 1950 amendment to that act provided that weapons found in violation of the law could be forfeited to the Government.

This is the first time the Government has sought to confiscate any weapons under the 1950 amendment, Mr. Timmins said.

Mr. King's attorney said the confiscation would deprive Mr. King of his property without payment. He said Congress had provided the Government a method of gaining ownership of items of interest in the Kennedy assassination.

A law passed last November would allow the Government to condemn any or all of the 3,154 items of evidence introduced before the Warren Commission in its investigation of the assassination. Under this law, the Government would have to pay a reasonable value for all the items it seized.

Mr. Timmins said the Government owned the two weapons from the time the mail order companies entered Oswald's fictitious names on their books.

He added that one effect of the judge's ruling today was that Oswald had shot President Kennedy with a weapon owned by the Government.

McLoach
Mohr
Gasper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Belmont
Walters
Jefferies
DeLoach
Rosen
Malone
McGuire
Wick
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy
7-11
105-82555
51 Rel

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

105-82555-A

NOT RECORDED
191 MAR 9 1968

FEB 22 1966

Investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy

70 MAR 9 1966

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Oswald's Weapons Ruled Property of Government

By DON BUCKMAN
Staff Writer

A federal judge in Dallas Monday ruled—in effect—that the U.S. government owned a 6.5 Mannlich-er-Carcano rifle at the time it was used to kill President John F. Kennedy.

A similar ruling was made on a 38-caliber revolver which killed the Dallas policeman J. D. Tippit.

Judge Joe E. Estes announced his ruling in a lengthy prepared statement about 12:30 p.m. Basically, the statement declared:

—That Lee Harvey Oswald, by ordering the guns in the fictitious

name of Hidell, caused a false entry to be made in records of the gun dealer, and thus, under provisions of the Federal Firearms Act, ownership of the guns immediately was forfeited to the government.

—That the guns, in effect, were "owned by the government" from the time Oswald ordered them.

—That the name, "A. Hidell" was purely fictitious, and was used only for the purpose of deceiving the dealer and concealing Oswald's own identity.

Judge Estes' ruling ended—at least temporarily—a claim of

ownership by Denver oilman John J. King. Mr. King said he paid \$10,000 and promised an additional \$35,000 to Mrs. Marina Oswald Porter for the guns.

Mr. King was not present in the courtroom Monday. His attorney, William C. Garrett, said he didn't know if the case would be appealed until he contacted Mr. King by phone.

If an appeal is filed, the case would go before the 5th Circuit Court in New Orleans.

Judge Estes' ruling, believed to be the first of its kind, said Mr. King's claim was "without merit," and that Mr. King was "in no sense an innocent person."

This decision in no way denies Mr. King due process or just compensation, the ruling declared, but the guns were owned by the government, in effect, from the time Oswald ordered them. They never belonged to Oswald; they never belonged to his wife; and they never belonged to Mr. King.

In fact, the ruling continues, Mr. King knew the guns were not in the seller's possession. They were in possession of agents of the U.S. government.

Unless an appeal is filed, government attorneys indicated the weapons would be forwarded to Washington, turned over to the General Services Administration, and possibly placed in the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Wick _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

15A

"The Dallas
Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 2/22/66

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Felix R.

Title: McKnight

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED
191 MAR 9 1966

54 MAR 9 1966

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Oswald's Weapons Ruled Property of Government

By DON DUCKLAX
Staff Writer

A federal judge in Dallas Monday ruled—in effect—that the U.S. government owned a 6.5 Mannlicher-Carcano rifle at the time it was used to kill President John F. Kennedy.

A similar ruling was made on a .22-caliber revolver which killed Dallas policeman J. D. Tippit.

Judge Joe E. Estes announced his ruling in a lengthy prepared statement about 12:30 p.m. Basically, the statement declared:

—That Lee Harvey Oswald, by ordering the guns in the fictitious

name of Hidell, caused a false entry to be made in records of J. King. Mr. King said he paid the gun dealer, and thus, under provisions of the Federal Firearms Act, ownership of the guns immediately was forfeited to the government.

—That the guns, in effect, were "owned by the government" from the time Oswald ordered them.

—That the name, "A. Hidell" was purely fictitious, and was used only for the purpose of deceiving the dealer and concealing Oswald's own identity.

Judge Estes' ruling ended—at least temporarily—a claim of

ownership by Denver oilman John J. King. Mr. King said he paid \$10,000 and promised an additional \$25,000 to Mrs. Marina Oswald Porter for the guns.

Mr. King was not present in the courtroom Monday. His attorney, William C. Garrett, said he didn't know if the case would be appealed until he contacted Mr. King by phone.

If an appeal is filed, the case would go before the 5th Circuit Court in New Orleans.

Judge Estes' ruling, believed to be the first of its kind, said Mr. King's claim was "without merit," and that Mr. King was "in no sense an innocent person."

This decision in no way denies Mr. King due process or just compensation, the ruling declared, but the guns were owned by the government, in effect, from the time Oswald ordered them. They never belonged to Oswald; they never belonged to his wife; and they never belonged to Mr. King.

In fact, the ruling continues, Mr. King knew the guns were not in the seller's possession. They were in possession of agents of the U.S. government.

Unless an appeal is filed, government attorneys indicated the weapons would be forwarded to Washington, turned over to the General Services Administration, and possibly placed in the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Wick _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

15A

"The Dallas
Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 2/22/66
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Felix R.
Title: McKnight

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

105-82555-11
NOT RECORDED
191 MAR 9 1966

54 MAR 9 1966

Mohr _____
 Wick _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

105 Harvey Oswald

UPI-117

(OSWALT RIFLE)

CALLAHAN--A FEDERAL JUDGE TODAY RULED THE PURCHASE BY A DENVER CITIZEN OF THE .30.06 RIFLE THAT KILLED PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS A FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE FEDERAL FIREARMS ACT, AND GAVE THE RIFLE TO THE U.S. GOVERNMENT.

U.S. DIST. JUDGE JOE ROGERS MADE HIS RULING AFTER STUDYING THE RIFLE, TESTIMONY, WRITINGS AND ORAL ARGUMENTS.

THE JUDGE RULED THAT THE RIFLE BELONGED TO OSWALT, NEVER TO HIS WIFE.

105-1030000

File in

105-82555

b-ful

De la
Rogers
Shapiro
Rosen

105-82555-A

NOT RECORDED
191 FEB 24 1966

57 FEB 25 1966

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

DeLoach ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Wick ☒
 Casper ☒
 Callahan ☒
 Conrad ☒
 Felt ☒
 Gale ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☒
 Trotter ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holmes ☒
 Gandy ☒

R. W. Felt
Liberal

Rosen

Lee Harro of Oswald

UPI-117

(OSWALD RIFLE)

DALLAS--A FEDERAL JUDGE TODAY RULED THE PURCHASE BY A DENVER OILMAN OF THE \$12.82 RIFLE THAT KILLED PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS A "FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE FEDERAL FIREARMS ACT" AND GAVE THE RIFLE TO THE U.S. GOVERNMENT.

U.S. DIST. JUDGE JOE EESTES MADE HIS RULING AFTER STUDYING STIPULATIONS, BRIEFS AND ORAL ARGUMENTS.

THE JUDGE RULED THAT THE GUN BELONGED TO OSWALD NEVER TO HIS WIDOW.

2/21--TS327PES

file

105-82555-A

NOT RECORDED
 191 APR 1 1966
 MAR

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

54 MAR 1 1966

Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 DeLoach _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

*Lee Harvey Oswald
 Assassination of
 President John F. Kennedy*

*Legal action re assassination
 weapon.*

744A

OSWALD 2/20 DA
 DALLAS (UPI)--THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND A DENVER GILMAN ENTER COURT MONDAY IN A FIGHT OVER OWNERSHIP OF THE \$12.50 MAIL ORDER RIFLE USED TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.
 THE TRIAL IS SET FOR U. S. DIST. JUDGE JOE E. ESTES' COURT. JOHN L. KING, GILMAN AND GUN COLLECTOR, CONTENDS HE BOUGHT THE ITALIAN MILITARY RIFLE AND ANOTHER PISTOL OWNED BY LEE HARVEY OSWALD FROM THE ASSASSIN'S WIDOW FOR \$10,000.
 THE GOVERNMENT WANTS TO PRESERVE THE WEAPONS FOR HISTORICAL PURPOSES.

OSWALD USED THE RIFLE TO KILL KENNEDY AND THE PISTOL TO KILL DALLAS POLICEMAN J. D. TIPPITT. HIS WIDOW, NOW MRS. MARINA OSWALD PORTER, SOLD HER RIGHTS TO THE WEAPONS TO KING FOR \$10,000 AND IF KING CAN GET POSSESSION OF THE WEAPONS FROM THE GOVERNMENT, MRS. PORTER WILL RECEIVE AN ESTIMATED \$35,000 MORE.

ESTES OVERROULED KING'S CONTENTION THAT HIS COURT LACKS JURISDICTION IN THE CASE AND LISTED THREE POINTS OF LAW AT DISPUTE IN A PRE-TRIAL ORDER JAN. 27. THEY ARE:

--DOES THE FEDERAL FIREARMS ACT PERMIT FORFEITURE UNDER THE FACTS STIPULATED?

--DOES FORFEITURE OF THE RIFLE AND PISTOL DENY KING DUE PROCESS OF LAW AND JUST COMPENSATION GUARANTEED BY THE 5TH AMENDMENT?

--DOES THE LAW DEALING WITH ITEMS OF PHYSICAL EVIDENCE BEFORE THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION OF THE ASSASSINATION OF KENNEDY PROVIDE THE GOVERNMENT A JUST MEANS TO TAKE THE WEAPONS?

ANOTHER FACET OF THE SUIT IS THE RIFLE WAS BOUGHT BY OSWALD AS WAR SURPLUS.

ESTES SAID HE EXPECTS NO WITNESSES MONDAY, RATHER HIS DECISION WILL BE BASED ON STIPULATIONS, BRIEFS AND ORAL ARGUMENTS. BOTH WEAPONS ARE CURRENTLY IN THE U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE IN DALLAS.

RH-ED632PCS.

*6-True
 file in 105-82555
 105-80555 A*

54 FEB 25 1966

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE 191 FEB 25 1966

RECORDED

DeLoach ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Wick ☒
 Casper ☒
 Callahan ☒
 Conrad ☒
 Felt ☒
 Gale ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☒
 Trotter ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holmes ☒
 Gandy ☒

John B. Stapp

R. H. [unclear]

[unclear]

244A

OSWALD 2/20 DA
 DALLAS (UPI)--SHE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND A DENVER OILMAN ENTER
 COURT MONDAY IN A FIGHT OVER OWNERSHIP OF THE \$12.88 MAIL ORDER
 RIFLE USED TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.

THE TRIAL IS SET FOR U. S. DIST. JUDGE JOE E. ESTES' COURT.
 JOHN L. KING, OILMAN AND GUN COLLECTOR, CONTENTS HE BOUGHT THE
 ITALIAN MILITARY RIFLE AND ANOTHER PISTOL OWNED BY LEE HARVEY
 OSWALD FROM THE ASSASSIN'S WIDOW FOR \$10,000.

THE GOVERNMENT WANTS TO PRESERVE THE WEAPONS FOR "HISTORICAL
 PURPOSES."

OSWALD USED THE RIFLE TO KILL KENNEDY AND THE PISTOL TO KILL
 DALLAS POLICEMAN J. D. TIPPITT. HIS WIDOW, NOW MRS. MARINA
 OSWALD PORTER, SOLD HER RIGHTS TO THE WEAPONS TO KING FOR \$10,000
 AND IF KING CAN GET POSSESSION OF THE WEAPONS FROM THE GOVERNMENT,
 MRS. PORTER WILL RECEIVE AN ESTIMATED \$35,000 MORE.

ESTES OVERPULED KING'S CONTENTION THAT HIS COURT LACKS
 JURISDICTION IN THE CASE AND LISTED THREE POINTS OF LAW AT DISPUTE
 IN A PRE-TRIAL ORDER JAN. 27. THEY ARE:

--DOES THE FEDERAL FIREARMS ACT PERMIT FORFEITURE UNDER THE FACTS
 STIPULATED?

--DOES FORFEITURE OF THE RIFLE AND PISTOL DENY KING DUE PROCESS
 OF LAW AND JUST COMPENSATION GUARANTEED BY THE 5TH AMENDMENT?

--DOES THE LAW DEALING WITH ITEMS OF PHYSICAL EVIDENCE BEFORE THE
 PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION OF THE ASSASSINATION OF KENNEDY PROVIDE
 THE GOVERNMENT A JUST MEANS TO TAKE THE WEAPONS?

ANOTHER FACET OF THE SUIT IS THE RIFLE WAS BOUGHT BY OSWALD AS
 WAR SURPLUS.

ESTES SAID HE EXPECTS NO WITNESSES MONDAY, RATHER HIS DECISION WILL
 BE BASED ON STIPULATIONS, BRIEFS AND ORAL ARGUMENTS. BOTH WEAPONS
 ARE CURRENTLY IN THE U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE IN DALLAS.

BH-ED632PCS

105-82555-H

NOT RECORDED
 191 MAR 16 1966

55 MAR 17 1966

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

6- [unclear]
File 105-82555

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Wick _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

BBC to Film Oswald Story

LONDON (AP)—Plans to film a play entitled "Lee Oswald, Assassin" were announced today by the British Broadcasting Corp. (BBC), with Hollywood actor Tony Bill in the role of President Kennedy's killer.

Dora Reiser, a Bulgarian actress, will play Oswald's wife, Marina.

The drama-documentary is to be shown by the BBC in March.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

5C

"The Dallas
Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 1/19/66

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Jack B. Kruger

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED

91 MAR 9 1966

69 MAR 11 1966

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mrs. Earline Roberts, Oswald's Landlady, Dies

"He came running like the dickens and I said to him, 'You sure are in a hurry, but he didn't say anything . . . just ran in his room, got a short tan coat and ran back out . . .'"

"He" was Lee Harvey Oswald and he had just killed the President of the United States.

The woman who never got a reply was Mrs. Earline Roberts, a plumpish, bespectacled widow who ran the rooming house at 1026 N. Beckley where Oswald, living as O. H. Lee, plotted the assassination of John F. Kennedy in 1963.

Sunday Mrs. Roberts apparently was seized by a heart attack at her home, 212 W. Woodin. She was rushed to Parkland Hospital, where she died at 5:15 a.m. Both President Kennedy and Oswald died at the same hospital.

Mrs. Roberts, interviewed by The Dallas Morning News just after the assassination, said, "He was always in bed by 9:30 or 10 p.m."

In cleaning his \$8-a-week, 5-by-12-foot room, Mrs. Roberts had noticed that Oswald was "neat," read Westerns, ate a lot of fruit and made sandwiches in his room.

Mrs. Roberts, widow of building contractor Olan Roberts, was widely quoted in newspapers and magazines and interviewed numerous times on TV and radio following the assassination.

A native of Tennessee, she moved to Dallas in 1940.

Survivors: Four sisters, Mrs. Dovie Dukcs, Mrs. Opal Fowler and Mrs. Bertha Lyles of Dallas and Mrs. Ella Sheppard of Tyler, and a brother, W. Howard Bogle of Dallas.

Funeral services will be held at 12:30 p.m. Monday in Restland Wildwood Chapel. Burial will be at 2:30 p.m. Monday in Rucker Cemetery in Troup, Smith County.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Wick _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3D

"The Dallas
Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 1-10-66

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Jack B. Kruger

Title:

Character:

Classification:

Submitting Office:

Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

105-82555-4

NOT RECORDED

191 MAR 9 1966

54 MAR 9 1966

54 MAR 9 1966

File 105-82555
6-true

Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

IN THE NATION

Bar Okay of Oswald

Washington, Dec. 30 (UPI) —
 A Navy review board has refused
 to act on a petition seeking a
 posthumous honorable Marine
 Corps discharge for Lee Harvey
Oswald, assassin of President
John F. Kennedy. The petition
 was submitted by Oswald's
 mother.

R. Haydel

5 - [Signature]

File
105-82555
6-true

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Baltimore Sun _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date _____

105-82555-
 NOT RECORDED
 191 JAN 5 1966

50 JAN 7 1966

JAN 2 2 50 PM '66

DEC 31 1965

New Look Into Oswald's Record

(Drew Pearson is in Israel. During his absence the column is written by his associate, Jack Anderson.)

By Jack Anderson

Believe it or not, the Navy has submitted the case of Lee Harvey Oswald, the misfit former Marine who assassinated President Kennedy, to a civilian review board to determine whether he should receive an honorable discharge posthumously.



The Marines gave him an undesirable discharge in 1959 after he had asked to be released as a hardship case but turned up instead in Russia, declaring his preference for the Soviet system.

Though he had forsaken his country, he wrote to then-Secretary of the Navy John Connally demanding a reversal of his undesirable discharge. The Discharge Review Board rejected his request.

This might even have been the secret motive for his terrible crime. It is significant that Connally, as Governor of Texas, was riding with Mr. Kennedy in the fateful motorcade which passed under Oswald's window on the road to

Downtown Dallas. The tormented Oswald gunned them both down, though Connally survived.

Started by Mother

Now Oswald's mother, Marguerite, has applied formally to set aside the undesirable discharge and win an honorable one for her son.

Strangely, the Discharge Review Board did not reject the request outright as it had done previously, but submitted it to the Civilian Board of Corrections for a formal hearing.

A Navy spokesman assured this column that the handling of Mrs. Oswald's request was purely routine. The Discharge Review Board has the option of rejecting the request or forwarding it to the Board of Corrections, he said. He would not predict what action the Board will take.

Bombing Delay

The Joint Chiefs of Staff have been pressing to resume the air attacks on North Vietnam ever since the Vietcong abruptly ended the Christmas truce. But President Johnson, though he has ordered no moratorium on bombing of North Vietnam, has quietly held up the go-ahead signal.

Insiders say he merely wants to impress upon the world, through his own re-

straint, that it was the Communists who broke the cease-fire.

Meanwhile, the Joint Chiefs are pleading for permission to strike all the missile sites and air bases in North Vietnam since these have become a threat to American planes.

LBJ Dances Again

Washington society is whispering about President Johnson's dancing comeback.

For the first time since his gall-bladder operation, he tried out his legs on the dance floor at the White House party in honor of West Germany's Chancellor Erhard.

The President whirled Mrs. Heinrich Knappstein, wife of the German Ambassador, around the floor. Then he grabbed the most beautiful girl within reach, singer Roberta Peters, and monopolized her most of the evening.

It was after 1 a.m. before the President finally stopped dancing.

Note: The guest of honor, Chancellor Erhard, lasted less than an hour. Heavy of foot, he discreetly kept off the dance floor and stood briefly in a corridor, puffing on one of his long cigars, not the least intimidated by an earlier presidential crack that West Ger-

many's air pollution program has been set back by the Chancellor's cigars.

Reverse Peace Corps

Often overlooked in the explosion of war news are the men who work quietly for peace. Their efforts seldom produce the sensational and spectacular events which make headlines.

One such is Carl Stenzler, a Philadelphia educator, who has started a Peace Corps in reverse. He found that foreign students in this country often stayed to themselves, never

discovering what America is really like, often going home with wrong impressions. To draw them out, he began inviting them to his neighborhood Ogontz Junior High School to answer questions about their countries. The idea caught on in other Philadelphia schools, which invited foreign students to lecture as substitute teachers. In 1963, more than 10,000 Philadelphia pupils have learned about foreign countries from these exchange students. In this way, the young people have learned more about each other. The Ogontz plan, as this reverse Peace Corps idea is called, is now spreading to other areas.

- The Washington Post and Times Herald
- The Washington Daily News
- The Evening Star
- New York Herald Tribune
- New York Journal-American
- New York Daily News
- New York Post
- The New York Times
- The Baltimore Sun
- The Worker
- The New Leader
- The Wall Street Journal
- The National Observer
- People's World
- Date

DEC 30 1965

105-82555-1
NOT RECORDED
191 JAN 6 1966

5-1000
File
105-22555
69 JAN 1966

Mohr _____
 DeLoach _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Mrs. Oswald Asks Navy to Alter Record

The mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, assassin of President John F. Kennedy, has petitioned the Navy Department to change her son's discharge from the Marine Corps from "undesirable" to "honorable."

The matter has been turned over to the Board for Correction of Naval Records which will handle it "in routine fashion," the Navy said today. Oswald was discharged a private first class on September 11, 1959.

In her petition, filed Nov. 30, Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald said the undesirable discharge given to Oswald was based upon his renouncing his American citizenship with the intent to become a citizen of the Soviet Union.

"In fact," she said, "he never renounced his United States citizenship within Sec. 349 (a) (6) of the Nationality Act of 1952 and was never considered a citizen of the Soviet Union by the State Department."

In support of her request, Mrs. Oswald enclosed letters dated 1960 and 1961 from the State Department and the American Consulate in Moscow which indicate that he did not lose his citizenship.

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star A-3 _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Baltimore Sun _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date 12-29-63

6 JAN 1965

105-82555

REC-108

NOT RECORDED
191 JAN 4 1966

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Wick _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Calendar Page Autograph By Oswald Sells for \$250

A calendar page signed by Lee Harvey Oswald a month before the assassination of President John F. Kennedy will be sold for \$250 on Dec. 14, in New York, by Charles Hamilton, an autograph expert.

The page was signed by Oswald when he rented a room in the boarding house of Mrs. Mary Bledsoe of Dallas a month before his death.

Oswald laboriously printed his name to indicate that he had paid two weeks' October rent. A week later he is supposed to have used an alias in seeking a room elsewhere.

The valuable calendar was used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in efforts to trace Oswald's whereabouts in the weeks before the assassination.

Letters and memorabilia of Oswald already sold by Mr. Hamilton in September brought \$7,165 to the collector, Mr. Hamilton said.

105-72555-1
NOT RECORDED
194 DEC 20 1965

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

6A

"The Dallas
Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 12-7-65

Edition:

Authors:

Editor: Felix R.

Title: McKnight

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Oswald Claims Mercy Killing

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of President John F. Kennedy's assassin, charged that her son may have been involved with the United States Secret Service in "a mercy killing." She feels it was a conspiracy to remove the President from office because he was suffering from "an incurable disease."

Mrs. Oswald's theory was revealed by writer Jean Stafford in a copyrighted interview in the October issue of McCall's.

"President Kennedy was a dying man," Mrs. Oswald asserted. "He has Atkinson's disease, which is a disease of the kidney, and we know that he had three operations on his back and that he would have been a lingering President." The article gave no further information to substantiate her theories.

(Miss Stafford reported she asked Mrs. Oswald whether she was referring to the rumors that the President had had Addison's disease, "a deficiency of the adrenal glands, and thanks to cortisone, no longer fatal . . . she found my interruption irrelevant and answered simply, 'Whatever.'")

"For security reasons, we could not have a lingering President, because of our conflicts with other nations," said said. "So why wouldn't it be just a normal thing to have a mercy killing of the President?"

"Now, maybe, Lee Harvey Oswald was the assassin, but does that make him a louse? No, no. Killing doesn't necessarily mean badness," continued Mrs. Oswald. "You find killing in some very fine homes for one reason or another."

The assassin's mother complained, "Here is Mrs. Kennedy, a very wealthy woman; Mrs. Tippecanoe, a very wealthy woman; and Marina is very wealthy, and here I'm wondering where my next meal is coming from."

"Here we are, four women in history, and yet I am the mother; but has anyone come forward to reimburse me for my emotional stability? No, no and I have given of myself, I have given of my time and my voice, and I have twenty-three hundred dollars to my name."

Mrs. Oswald reported to the McCall's interviewer that when she heard that Oswald's wife, Marina, had been offered money for the murder gun by a collector, "I said to myself, 'Now these guns are worth a great deal more than \$10,000 and Marina should get more money for my grandchildren.' I am thinking about the welfare of my grandchildren."

She said she had called the Fort Worth Star Telegram and told them "those guns are priceless but if they're going to be sold, let's see some justice done to the children of Lee Harvey Oswald."

Mrs. Oswald claimed, "I know who framed my son, and he knows I know who framed my son."

When the interviewer asked her whether "he" was in Texas, now she replied: "I can divulge nothing on that score."

"She said, 'I can absolutely prove my son innocent. I can do it any time I want by going to Washington, D. C., with some pictures.'"

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

THE PITT NEWS
PITTSBURGH, PA.

2

Date: 11/15/65
Edition:
Authors
Editors: WILLIAM CABIN
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: IS - R - CUBA
or

Classification:
Submitting Office: PITTSBURGH

☐ Being Investigated

105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
184 DEC 2 1965

File in
105-82555
L-100

She recalled that her son had had a stamp collection when he was a boy, "and he loved to play Monopoly, which is a thinking game. So was stamps." He also enjoyed playing chess, his mother revealed. "So he was really a very busy little boy, and I don't see anything abnormal about any part of his life. He'd climb up on the roof to look at the stars and I'd have to get the older boys to get him down because he was interested in astronomy.

"I would say that the Oswald family was actually an average American family," she said.

For the new Oswald

IS-R-Card

105-82555

10

2

Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen RA
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____

UPI 11:58 PM

ADVANCE FOR ARMS OF SUNDAY, NOV. 21
MARGUERITE OSWALD, 41, ANNIVERSARY
FORT WORTH, NOV. 20 (UPI) -- TWO DAYS AFTER THE ANNIVERSARY OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION, MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD WILL VISIT
JOSEPH WILLIAMS TO SAY A PRAYER AT HER SON'S GRAVE.
JACK BURY PATROLLA RECOVERED LEE HARVEY OSWALD IN THE BASEMENT OF DALLAS
POLICE HEADQUARTERS ON NOV. 19, 1963, TWO DAYS AFTER OSWALD
ASSASSINATED PRESIDENT KENNEDY. HE WAS BURIED THE NEXT DAY IN A 2175
COFFIN.

OSWALD'S MOTHER, NOTWITHSTANDING THE WARREN COMMISSION'S FINDING
THAT HER SON WAS THE ASSASSIN, CONTENDS THAT HE DIED LEGALLY INNOCENT
BECAUSE HE WAS NEVER TRIED AND FOUND GUILTY.
SHE CLAIMS SHE HAS INCORPORATED HERSELF IN AN EFFORT TO PROVE THAT
HE WAS THE "MARTIN" FOR THE REAL ASSASSIN.
MRS. OSWALD WANTS TO GO TO RUSSIA, WHERE HER SON SPENT THREE YEARS
IN HER "INVESTIGATION." SHE SAID SHE BELIEVES THAT AS A "MOTHER," SHE
WILL GET INFORMATION AUTHORITIES FAILED TO GET.
"I WOULD LIKE TO GO IN THE SPRING WHEN THE SNOW HAS MELTED," SHE SAID
IN AN INTERVIEW THIS WEEK. "I WANT TO GO WHERE HE LIVED AND FOUND OUT
ABOUT HIS LIFE FIRST HAND."

"I WOULD LIKE TO VISIT WHERE HE WORKED AND WHERE HE LIVED TO TALK
TO HIS FRIENDS."
MRS. OSWALD VISITS HER SON'S GRAVE OFTEN. SHE SAID SHE HAS NOT SEEN
HIS LIFE, MARTIN, NOR MARGUERITE TO KENNETH FORTER, AT THE GRAVE SINCE
JAN. 1963.

SHE TELEPHONED REPORTERS LAST WEEK THAT SHE HAD GONE TO MOHAWKS,
TEX., TO SEE A FORMER U.S. MARINE -- LE HARVEY OSWALD WAS IN THE MARINE
CORPS -- WHO MADE A TRIP TO MEXICO IN OCTOBER, 1963, BY BUS.
MRS. OSWALD SAID SHE BELIEVES OSWALD WAS IN MOHAWKS, ABOVE THE SIZE OF
HER SON, AND WOULD HAVE BEEN MISTAKEN FOR HIM ON THE TRIP. THE REPORTERS
TELEPHONED THE FBI, WHICH SAID THE FORMER MARINE'S STORY SIMPLY WAS
NOT TRUE.

"I FREQUENTLY SELL PERSONAL BELONGINGS SO I COULD LIVE AND CONTINUE
WITH MY WORK (INVESTIGATION)," SHE SAID. "THERE IS NOT A DAY THAT I
DON'T THINK IN LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS. I HAVE INVESTIGATIVE TRIPS."
SHE SAID SHE HAS ABOUT 20 LETTERS FROM HER SON AND OTHER ITEMS FROM
HIS LAST TRIP SHE CAN SELL IF SHE WISHES TO.
"I THINK THIS BOY AND HARVEY OSWALD IS HISTORY," SHE SAID. "I
WOULD LET HIS REMAINS BE BURIED AND HIS PERSONAL BELONGINGS SHOULD BE
IN A LIBRARY."

"REPRESENTATIVELY I AM THE ONLY ONE OF THIS OPINION BECAUSE I HAVE HAD TO
SELL A LOT OF THESE BELONGINGS TO SURVIVE."
MRS. OSWALD USED TO BE A PRACTICAL NURSE. SINCE HER SON'S DEATH
SHE HAS SPENT MOST OF HER TIME "INVESTIGATING."
SHE SAID SHE HAS HAD SEVERAL OFFERS TO GO ON TOUR AND SPEAK BEFORE
LUNCHEON CLUBS AND SHE IS TRYING TO COMPILE NOTES FROM WHICH TO WRITE
A BOOK.

NOV 22 1963 FOR ARMS OF SUNDAY, NOV. 21

MP1006PCS

A

Buch ✓
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan ✓
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

DeLoach ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Casper ☒
 Callahan ☒
 Conrad ☒
 Felt ☒
 Gale ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☒
 Trotter ☒
 Tele Room ☒
 Holmes ☒
 Gandy ☒

Would Finance Trip by Sale of His Letters

Oswald's Mother May Visit Russia, Hopes to Clear Son

By United Press International
FORT WORTH.

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, the mother of Presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, said yesterday she hopes to finance a trip to Russia with money she got Thursday night from sale of a letter her son wrote her from the Soviet Union.

She said she will look in Russia for evidence to clear her son's name.

The letter, which brought \$3,000 at an auction by Charles Hamilton Autographs in New York, told of events that embittered Oswald toward the United States. Oswald wrote it

to his mother after he married a Russian girl, Marina.

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald sold it and 16 other pieces of Oswald memorabilia, including her son's baptismal certificate, through the auction for a total of \$7,165.

She said yesterday she has made no definite plans about a trip to Russia but would like to go next spring.

"The Russians haven't turned over everything (to the United States)," she said. "I thought if I went to Russia, being his mother, that I might be more successful."

"You know mothers are wonderful people, and I feel it's quite possible the Russian people I contact will give me the information I'm seeking."

She said the information she was seeking covered the "blank period" of several months in her son's life between the time he left Moscow and the time he married Marina.

She said many people who write her believe her trip might be successful in helping build up "enough evidence to ask that this case be reopened."

"They believe, as I do, that my son is innocent," she said. "But even if my son did kill President Kennedy, legally he died an innocent man. I feel like if we keep doing what we're doing we will have enough to ask that this case be reopened."

Meanwhile, in Washington, the Senate Judiciary Committee voted to let the government preserve the rifle used by Oswald to assassinate President Kennedy.

The committee approved a bill authorizing the government to acquire and keep the rifle and other items connected with the assassination, saying the physical evidence should be kept to eliminate any questions and doubts about the assassination that may arise.



Mrs. Marguerite Oswald

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune 3 _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Baltimore Sun _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date _____

OCT 2 1965

105-22555-1
 NOT RECORDED
 184 OCT 8 1965

53 OCT 11 1965

Filed
 105-22555

6-10-65

The Rambler

... Goes Over A List

By JOHN McKELWAY

This Thursday, in New York, Charles Hamilton Autographs, Inc., is holding another auction and the Rambler, as usual, has found it interesting to go over some of the items listed for sale in the catalog and to note the value attached to them.

He finds it fascinating and maybe a little bit weird that a scrap of paper someone scribbled on gradually becomes valuable as the years go by—so long as the author attains some degree of fame.

How the fame was achieved seems to determine the value. The letters and notes left in the wake of a scientist who, say, discovered a cure for smallpox might not be worth half as much as a rumpled post card signed by a man who did away with all his nine wives.

In the upcoming sale, for example, two paper dolls, cut out with scissors by the great Danish storyteller, Hans Christian Andersen, are selling for \$120. The dolls, according to the catalog excerpts from some of the letters on sale.

But a program from a London appearance of the Beatles in 1964, signed by all four in ink on the cover, is said to be worth \$250. At least the bidding can start there.

As always, the seller, Charles Hamilton, has included in the catalog, excerpts from some of the letters on sale.

★ ★ ★ ★

JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederacy, once, after the war, sent off a letter to a "Mr. Knott, chairman of the Committee on Amnesty."

Apparently, some congressmen would not go along with general amnesty for the Southerners because Davis was included.

Davis wrote: "... I write to express my regret that any of my compatriots should suffer by identification with me, and to request that you will not allow the objection to prevent others from enjoying whatever benefits may be accorded to them, on the condition of my exclusion.

"Further it may be proper to state that I have no claim to pardon, not having any wise repented, or changed the convictions on which my political course was founded as well before, as during, and since the War Between the States."

The value on this letter has been set at \$225, although, during the auction, it might bring more or less.

And there is a wonderful letter from Albert Einstein, physicist, written to a magazine which apparently was working up a story on what great men think about this and that.

Einstein was asked: "By what standard will you judge your success or failure in life when on your deathbed?"

Einstein answered: "Neither on my deathbed nor previously should I think of putting such a question to myself. Nature is not an engineer and not an organizer of enterprises, and I am a little bit of nature." The value is assessed at \$225.

In a manuscript drawn up by the late T. S. Elliot, there is the author's note that: "The specific reward which should mean most to the poet is the consciousness of having been able to bring poetry to people who didn't know they wanted it."

Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
184 OCT 1 1965

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

57 OCT 4 1965

SEP 27 1965

Also on the block are two letters signed by President Lyndon Johnson during the time when he was majority leader of the Senate. In one he writes: "I have always opposed forced integration in the public schools, feeling that this was a matter for the individual states to decide." In another he has written: "I have no ambitions for the presidency and I have made that point emphatically clear. . . ." Both letters were written, or so says the catalog, in the mid 1950s.

★ ★ ★ ★

○ INCREDIBLE AS IT may seem, the name of Lee Harvey Oswald is also represented in the collection to be auctioned off, along with such names as Eugene O'Neill, Jacqueline Kennedy, Robert E. Lee, H. L. Mencken, Lydia E. Pinkham, Thomas Mann and Warren G. Harding.

The Oswald items, apparently obtained from his mother, include:

A three-page letter from Oswald to his mother, written during the time he spent in Russia. Priced at \$1,000.

A postcard from Oswald to his mother, also sent from Russia. Priced at \$250.

Two certificates of promotion. One shows Oswald completed the 9th grade at a school in New Orleans; the other shows he was promoted from elementary to junior high. Priced at \$100.

And for \$250, or thereabouts, you could pick up a tea box, a soft wool scarf, a cotton scarf and four table napkins. Oswald also sent these to his mother from Russia.

The firm describes the items as "unique souvenirs, in fine condition, and particularly suitable for display."

Since reading the catalog, the Rambler has continued to wonder who would want the Oswald items.

His mother, at any rate, seems to have found a use for them.

Mohr _____
 DeLoach _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Ray

5- [Signature]

UPI-76

(OSWALD)

WASHINGTON--A CONGRESSMAN TODAY LABELED A MCCALL'S MAGAZINE ARTICLE ON THE MOTHER OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD AS "CHEAP SENSATIONAL JOURNALISM."

THE ARTICLE APPEARS IN THE OCTOBER ISSUE OF THE MAGAZINE AND IS ENTITLED "THE STRANGE WORLD OF MARGUERITE OSWALD." OSWALD, ACCUSED OF SHOOTING THE PRESIDENT, WAS FATALLY SHOT TWO DAYS LATER BY JACK RUBY IN THE DALLAS COUNTY JAIL.

REP. BERNARD F. GRABOWSKI, D-CONN., TOLD MCCALL'S EDITOR ROBERT STEIN THAT HE WAS "SHOCKED AND DISGUSTED THAT A MAGAZINE OF THE SUPPOSED REPUTATION OF MCCALL'S" WOULD PRINT SUCH A STORY.

"I AM ALSO SURPRISED THAT A WRITER OF THE STATURE OF JEAN STAFFORD WOULD LEND HER LITERARY REPUTATION TO SUCH A SHODDY PIECE OF JOURNALISM," GRABOWSKI ADDED.

THE CONGRESSMAN STATED THAT THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY WAS A HISTORIC TRAGEDY.

"ALL OF US FEEL A DEEP SYMPATHY FOR THE HUMAN BEINGS WHO WERE PERSONALLY INVOLVED," HE CONTINUED. "I THINK MARGUERITE OSWALD IS A PERSON TO BE PITIED, NOT EXPLOITED. WHAT CREDIBILITY CAN BE GIVEN TO THE ALMOST INCOHERENT RAMBLING OF THIS OBVIOUSLY EMOTIONALLY DISTRAUGHT MOTHER?"

S/27--TD113PED

105-82555-A

NOT RECORDED

184 OCT 1 1965

1965

51 OCT 1965

File
105-82555
6-1-65

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

on 1-11

Belmont ✓
DeLoach ✓
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale ✓
Rosen ✓
Sullivan ✓
Tavel ✓
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Lee Harvey

59

Mrs. Oswald Hints JFK Mercy Killing

Marguerite Oswald, the mother of the man who assassinated President Kennedy, charged yesterday that her son may have been involved in a plot with the Secret Service to remove the President by "mercy killing" because he was suffering from "an incurable disease."

Her theory was reported by Jean Stafford in a copyrighted interview in McCall's magazine, released yesterday.

Mrs. Oswald asserted that President Kennedy was dying of "Atkinson's disease," (she may have meant Addison's disease, which is now neither fatal nor incurable), had had three back operations and "would have been a lingering President."

"So I say it is possible that my son was chosen to shoot him in a mercy killing for the security of the country," Mrs. Oswald said, "and if this is true, it was a fine thing to do, and my son was a hero."

Brabson

1-11

105-82555-5

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Baltimore Sun _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
47 SEP 28 1965

SEP 21 1965

50 SEP 29 1965

Mohr _____
 DeLoach _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Brayton
R. J. [unclear]

UPI-63

(OSWALD)

NEW YORK--A COLLECTION OF LETTERS AND PERSONAL EFFECTS OF PRESIDENTIAL ASSASSIN LEE HARVEY OSWALD OFFERED FOR SALE BY HIS MOTHER WENT ON PUBLIC VIEW TODAY.

THE COLLECTION WILL BE AUCTIONED SEPT. 30 BY CHARLES HAMILTON AUTOGRAPHS INC.

THE 17 ITEMS INCLUDE OSWALD'S BAPTISMAL CERTIFICATE, A LETTER FROM RUSSIA TO HIS MOTHER TELLING OF THE EVENT WHICH EMBITTERED HIM TOWARD THE UNITED STATES, AND A COLLEGE APPLICATION REVEALING HIS AMBITION TO BE A SHORT STORY WRITER.

THE COLLECTION WILL BE SOLD ALONG WITH SEVERAL NOTES AND LETTERS WRITTEN BY THE LATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND JACQUELINE KENNEDY.

HAMILTON SAID TODAY HE THOUGHT THE OSWALD ITEMS WOULD BRING IN "SUBSTANTIALLY MORE" THAN THE KENNEDY NOTES AND LETTERS. HAMILTON'S BROCHURE SAID THE COLLECTION CONTAINED PERHAPS THE LAST REMAINING AUTOGRAPHS OF THE YOUNG ASSASSIN.

HAMILTON SAID HE RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL FROM MRS. OSWALD ABOUT THREE MONTHS AGO. SHE TOLD HIM SHE WAS AFRAID TO USE THE MAIL, CONTENDING HER CORRESPONDENCE WAS UNDER SURVEILLANCE.

"SHE SAID SHE WANTED TO REVIVE INTEREST IN HER SON'S CASE," HAMILTON SAID. "OF COURSE, SHE SAYS SHE IS FIRMLY CONVINCED OF HIS INNOCENCE."

5/20--GE1110A

5- [unclear]
File in
105-82555
105-82555-A

151
55 [unclear]

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

U.S. Seeks OK to Keep Assassination Evidence

Washington Bureau of The News
WASHINGTON—The Justice Department asked Congress Thursday to give the federal government authority to take possession of weapons and other items collected as evidence by the Warren Commission in its investigation of President John F. Kennedy's assassination.

Principal item will be the Italian-made rifle used by Lee Harvey Oswald when he shot Kennedy from a window of the Texas School Book Depository in Dallas.

Also included is Oswald's revolver, which killed Dallas policeman J. D. Tippit.

Purpose of the action, Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach announced, is to prevent "disposal and exportation" of the collection.

Also, he said, the proposed legislation will enable the government to bar "irresponsible rumors and allegations designed to destroy the widespread public confidence in the work and conclusions" of the Warren Commission.

The collection currently is in the hands of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, but there has been a question over its disposition.

Oswald's widow, Marina, has reported that she has been offered \$50,000 for the rifle alone.

The collection contains a wide assortment of papers, including Oswald's diary. Even the wooden crates on which Oswald sat in the Texas School Book Depository are included.

The attorney general would be authorized to decide which items should be kept by the government. Previous owners could sue the government for compensation in the U.S. Court of Claims.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

12D
"The Dallas
Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 6-11-65
Editions:
Authors:
Editors:
Titles: Jack B. Krueger

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas
☐ Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED
46 JUL 14 1965

CLIPPING
6-18-65
Dallas Times-Herald
69 JUL 13 1965

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

U.S. Making Bid For Oswald Items

WASHINGTON BUREAU. Items it wants the federal government to keep. Claims for compensation could be brought in the U.S. Court of Claims. Since the Warren Commission issued its report last September, all investigative reports, transcripts and working papers have been sent to the National Archives.

Att'y. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach forwarded a proposed bill to Congress Thursday that would make all evidentiary material subject to federal acquisition. The Federal Bureau of Investigation includes the assassination rifle, the pistol used by Oswald in the slaying of Dallas officer J. D. Tippit and even the crates containing the rifle, photographs, letters from Oswald's vintage store, the Oswald diary and other items in the Texas School Depository.

MAY SPUR REMIGES

"In my judgment, a failure to retain the rifled pistol exhibits and the resultant possibility of their loss, destruction or exploitation will serve to spread irresponsible rumors and speculation designed to destroy the fact of speculation over how much widespread public confidence in the work and conclusions of the Warren Commission," Katzenbach told Congress.

Under terms of the proposed bill, the Justice Department would have one year to determine which

FBI HAS SOME

Other items of physical evidence are in custody of the FBI. These include the personal papers found in Oswald's wallet on the day of the assassination, the rifle, the pistol, photographs, letters from Oswald's vintage store, the Oswald diary and other items in the Texas School Depository.

President Hubert Humphrey and Speaker John McCormack, said that the proposed bill would prevent the loss, destruction or exploitation of the exhibits and the resultant possibility of their loss, destruction or exploitation will serve to spread irresponsible rumors and speculation designed to destroy the fact of speculation over how much widespread public confidence in the work and conclusions of the Warren Commission," Katzenbach told Congress.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3A

"The Dallas
Times-Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Date:

6-18-65

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Felix R. McKnight

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED

46 JUL 11 1965

69 JUL 19 1965

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. [unclear] _____
Mr. [unclear] _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Marina Says

'Nobody's Business' About Guns

Mrs. Marina Oswald said Monday night that it was "nobody's business" whether she had sold the two guns Lee Harvey Oswald used to kill President Kennedy and Police Officer J. D. Tippit Nov. 22, 1963.

"I think all the things belong to me," she said.

Earlier Monday John J. King of Engelwood, Colo., filed suit in Denver District Court against the U.S. Justice Department, claiming he had bought the guns from the Oswald estate and de-

manded that the rifle and pistol be handed over to him.

He gave no price. King said negotiations were handled by an unidentified agent in Dallas "in order to keep my (King's) name out of it as long as possible."

The firm of Kilgore & Kilgore of Dallas represented King in Dallas. James A. Kilgore said he was unfamiliar with anything beyond the fact his firm represented the Colorado man.

"Bill Garrett handled everything," Kilgore told The Dallas Morning News.

It had been an open secret in Dallas for weeks that Marina had bargained for the sale of the 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano rifle and the .38-caliber pistol. Some had the price as low as \$10,000, others as high as \$5,000 down and \$40,000 later, upon delivery.

But, has Mrs. Oswald definitely sold the guns?

"No, not yet," she said, then repeated, "Whose business is this!" and hung up the phone sharply.

Mrs. Oswald's present attorney, William Blalock, declined to comment.

A French radio network offered \$20,000 for the guns about

a month ago and was turned down.

King, an oilman and gun collector, said he bought the two guns last New Year's Eve. He said the Justice Department had refused in both letter and person to give them up.

"They've been using the euphemism that 'the matter is under study,'" King said.

King said he wanted the guns for his private collection and does not plan to display them publicly when and if he acquires them.

Oswald paid about \$12.95 from a Chicago mail order house for the rifle.

The Justice Department reportedly is weighing whether to place the guns in the National Archives or return them to Oswald's widow.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

19A

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 5-25-65
Editions:
Authors:
Editors:
Title: Jack B. Krueger

REC-21

1 105-8255-A
NOT RECORDED
170 JUN 17 1965

Character:
or
Classifications:
Submitting Office: Dallas
☐ Being Investigated

50 AUG 2 1965

105-8255-EX-113
22 JUN 1965

6/1/65

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Englewood Man Sues To Get JFK Slay Gun

By WILLIAM MARVEL
Rocky Mountain News Federal Reporter

A Denver area oilman and gun collector Monday was revealed as the purchaser of the Kennedy assassination weapon.

John J. King of 27 Sunset dr. in Englewood demanded, in a lawsuit filed in U.S. District Court, that the 6.5 mm. Mannlicher-Carcano rifle—the gun Lee Harvey Oswald used to kill President Kennedy—be turned over to him as the gun's rightful owner.

King says that he purchased the rifle, and the .38 caliber pistol with which Oswald killed Dallas Patrolman J. D. Tippit, from Oswald's estate on New Year Eve.

Agent in Dallas

The oilman said negotiations for the weapons were carried out through an agent in Dallas "in order to keep my name out of it as long as possible."

He declined to reveal the purchase price of the guns but the District Court lawsuit stipulated

that the weapons are worth more than \$10,000. An attorney for Marina Oswald in March disclosed that a \$10,000 bid had been received for the two guns.

Oswald originally purchased the rifle from a Chicago mail order house for \$12.95.

King's lawsuit alleges that the U.S. attorney general has taken the firearms into custody and has refused to give them up. Spokesmen for the Justice Department, King says, have refused, both by letter and in face-to-face confrontations, to turn over the guns.

It's 'Under Study'

"They've been using the euphemism that 'the matter is under study'," King told The Rocky Mountain News.

King has retained the Denver

law firm of Holmberg and Paulson and the Dallas firm of Kilgore to represent him in his attempts and Kilgore to gain possession of the weapons. Members of the Dallas firm acted in King's behalf during negotiations to purchase the guns from Mrs. Oswald.

Included in the purchase, according to the lawsuit, are the 4-power telescope sight and cartridge clip identified as parts of the murder weapon in the Warren Commission's report on the assassination.

King says he bought the guns strictly for his private collection and does not plan to put them on public exhibit. He declined to estimate the worth of his gun collection which he said is "quite large."

The assassination rifle and .38 pistol used by Oswald will be the most expensive items in the collection when and if he acquires them, King says.

His District Court suit also asks to recover costs of the legal action from the Government.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of paper, city and state.)

Page 5
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS
DENVER, COLORADO

Date: 5/25/65
Edition: Home Final
Authors: William Marvel
Editors: Jack Foster
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
Character: *file*
or
Classifications: 87-41
Submitting Office: Denver
☐ Being Investigated

EX-109

REC 20

NOT RECORDED
16 JUN 9 1965

70 JUN 11 1965

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Marina Said Not Joining In Gun Suit

Marina Oswald is not joining a Colorado oilman in a suit against the U.S. attorney general to recover the rifle used in the assassination of President Kennedy, her attorney said in Dallas Tuesday.

The rifle, a scope-sight 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano model bought by Lee Oswald for \$12.95, was sold to John J. King of Englewood, Colo., for \$10,000 down and an additional undisclosed sum when it is returned by the government, Attorney William Blalock said.

Another Dallas attorney, William C. Garrett, filed a suit for King in federal court in Denver Monday seeking the return of the rifle and a .38-caliber pistol used in the slaying of Officer J. D. Tippitt from the Justice Department.

NOT A PARTY

"Marina Oswald is not a party to the action filed by the gun collector," according to Mr. Blalock, the attorney for Mrs. Oswald. "She has disposed of her interests in the rifle and the pistol. They were sold to a gun collector."

The quoted price was \$10,000 in advance, plus additional payments when and if the weapons are returned.

The suit claims the rifle and pistol were purchased from the

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

17A

"The Dallas
Times-Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 5-25-65
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Felix R. McKnight
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas
☐ Being Investigated

FOR CLIPPING

5-25-65
Dallas Times-Herald
FILE AND INITIALS

50 AUG 2 1965
117

105-8255-A
NOT RECORDED
170 JUN 17 1965

Lee Harvey Oswald estate last New Year's Eve.

Mr. King said in the suit the Justice Department has been "using the euphemism that 'the matter is under study,' in declining to give him the weapons.

He described himself as a gun collector and said the purchase was for his private collection. He said he had no intentions of exhibiting the weapons publicly.

Attorney Garrett confirmed the suit was filed and that it alleged Mr. King "had asked for the guns and been refused them."

"The object of the complaint is to recover the guns," he said, declining to mention any prices paid or value placed on the weapons.

Mr. Garrett said he had drawn up some legal papers at the time of the sale, but had not been involved in the negotiation for purchase of the guns from Mrs. Oswald.

Meanwhile, other reliable sources indicated Marina Oswald had been trying unsuccessfully to recover some of the personal papers—including a personal diary of Lee Oswald—from the Warren Commission.

Reportedly a friend of the widowed Mrs. Oswald has been trying for some time to get the Warren Commission or the Justice Department to release the diary and other personal papers taken into custody shortly after the assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

U.S. Will Seek To Retain JFK Death Weapon

Washington, May 9 (AP)—The rifle that killed President Kennedy would remain in government hands forever if Congress approves a bill to be proposed by the Justice Department.

This and other key evidence used by the Warren Commission in pinning the assassination on Lee Harvey Oswald would go into the National Archives if the Attorney General determines that its retention would be in the public interest.

While no decision yet has been made about what items of evidence the government will want to keep, an authoritative federal source said it will certainly include the 6.5-mm. Italian-made mail-order rifle used by Oswald when he fired on the Kennedy motorcade in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

Pistol Sought, Too

It also will include the .38 caliber pistol wielded by Oswald in the fatal shooting of Dallas Policeman J. D. Tippit on the day of the assassination, the source said.

Oswald's widow, Marina, as administrator of his estate, has been offered \$10,000 for the two weapons by a gun collector—even though they are still in government possession, in an FBI storage vault.

Under the bill being drafted by the Justice Department, persons whose property is claimed by the government could sue in federal court for compensation.

✓
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

NOT RECORDED

16 MAY 13 1965

MAY 10 1965

U.S. Will Seek Possession Of the Rifle Used by Oswald

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP)

—The rifle that killed President Kennedy would remain in Government hands forever under a bill to be proposed by the Justice Department.

The rifle and other key evidence used by the Warren Commission in pinning the assassination guilt on Lee Harvey Oswald would go into the National Archives if the Attorney General judged their retention to be in the public interest.

Under the bill persons whose property is claimed by the Government could sue in Federal Court for compensation.

Oswald's wife, Marina, has been offered \$10,000 for the two weapons by a gun collector even though they are still in Government possession.

The bill is based on the premise that the key physical evidence in the assassination should be made absolutely secure so that no doubts can be raised about it in the near or distant future.

Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Handwritten notes and signatures:
S. Belmont
H. Mohr
P. DeLoach
J. Casper
C. Callahan
R. Conrad
D. Felt
E. Gale
A. Rosen
G. Sullivan
W. Tavel
T. Trotter
Tele Room
H. Holmes
G. Gandy
105-82555-1
6/10/63
filed
105-82555-1
6/10/63

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times 29 _____
The Baltimore Sun _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date 5/10/63

NOT RECORDED
46 MAY 13 1963

105-82555-A

Handwritten:
64 MAY 13 1963

DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

**Life Paper on Oswald
Runs From the Subject**
By KAY SANDHILL

For its examination of our system of criminal justice. In its White Paper, "Hanging about the case of Robert Kennedy's assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, as a of depravity... join in the jet-propelled speed once program's come on the... and the Law," was...

...the only way to succeed in
...the report, which, to
...more accurate than NBC,
...a close-up look at 12 ex-
...where justice was mis-

view of the program, title of the course, had every right to expect an in-depth appraisal of the Oswald case. However, what he saw was a tape-recorded interview with persons who had served prison terms for crimes they did not commit. There, perhaps, are films and a narration of the "Huntley Di..." the progr...

Indicted

... it's true the interview
was eye-opening and hear-
breaking, we think NRC made a
mistake by letting them be the
focal point of the hear. Many
of the recollections added up to
the detriment of our police.

more specifically of the impact of the individual's experience on justice was the theme of the report. NRC owed it a duty to give a more rounded picture of what happened at the end of these unfortunate victims' lives to give the law and the courts a voice. Because they were, after all, the White Paper was not a bad reporting job. More than that, was a great

...to be properly ex-

Sein, en Halle sloot.

Hillbabe rejected the chaff from the whorl when it presented Gary Crosby and Frank Sinatra as exponents of the Americanized portion of the ABC's. Even if, as the kids tried, they couldn't bring off their lines with

I saw this
show & it was
the most liest
& planted thing
I have ever seen.
The enforcement
was not being
wanted, but they
were not allowed
to do so. The
people were not
allowed to do so.
The Chicago Tribune
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune

New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Baltimore Sun _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-4-3

105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
176 FEB 17 1965

Date: _____
 FEB 17 1965

56 FEB 18 1965

the Joemar Albanese of a Bing of a Frank, their fathers. Jerry Lewis' son Gary also was on hand with his group, the Playboys, doing a rendition of a rock 'n' roll number.

But the two hosts managed their songs well, and the guest list on the U.S. part was above the average for the program. Folk singers Judy Collins and Joe and Eddie, plus the old-time belting out of a song by Danny Meekins, gave the impression that Hailaba'oo is looking for an audience that is older than its present norm. The impression was just about dispelled by Brian Epstein's London segment of the TVer. He had Herman's Hermits with him. He should have kept them there.

Capsule Comments:

WCBS-TV's Eye on New York report on Spanish Harlem was a fine documentary. It showed how there is a growing awareness in the neighborhood of its responsibilities within the city, with residents pointing out what was being done by inhabitants to improve the area. . . . One sentence description of TWB's NBC outing Tuesday night: That Was the Weakest That Was.

Here's News:

WPIX has discovered that TV kid shows and newspaper comic strips have one thing in common — adult viewers. Recent station breakdown on November Super Bowl Saturday ratings show that 387,200 youngsters tuned to the 6 P.M. feature, 174,000 teenagers and 130,000 women and 142,000 men. . . . Congratulations to George Rosen (of NBC's Variety's radio-TV editor, who starts March 15 with NBC as the web's London-based coordinator of NBC News Information Services. Rosen will report directly to William R. McAndrew, ex-entire vice president in charge of news. . . . Alan King plans to write several of the scripts for his new TV series, The Alan King Show.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

BELLOWS SAYS HE WANTS OUT OF RUBY CASE

Charles Bellows, Chicago lawyer, said last night that he will ask permission to withdraw as a defense counsel for Jack Ruby, now under sentence of death in the fatal shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald, alleged assassin of President Kennedy.

He said his decision to withdraw was motivated by interference by Ruby's family and a Detroit attorney, Sol Dann, who is seeking to have a Texas attorney, Joseph Tonahill, removed from the defense team.

Last October Mrs. Eva L. Grant, sister of Ruby, asked the Texas Criminal Court of Appeals to fire all of Ruby's attorneys of record except Phil Duleson of Dallas. As a result, two other attorneys, Clayton Fidler and Emmett Colvin, withdrew.

*File
6-4-65*

105-82555-A-
NOT RECORDED
FEB 17 1965

RECEIVED CHICAGO OFFICE

FEB 18 1965

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

5

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 2/8/65
Edition: 3 STAR FINAL
Authors:
Editors: W.D. MAXWELL
Title:

JACK RUBY

Character: 44-645
or

Classification:
Submitting Office: CHICAGO
Under Investigation

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-24016-A-

By DANA BULLEN
Star Staff Writer

2. W. Averell Harriman, 'undersecretary of state for political affairs, said in remarks at a banquet of the Fellows of the American Bar Foundation that the conflict between the Soviet Union and Red China has "vastly favorable" implica-

"The trial judge should not
permit counsel or any party

The executive committee of the state trial judges conference is to take up the proposed code again before the conference meeting next August. At that time, the conference may be asked to approve the code for nationwide distribution.

FEB 17 1965

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Rips Warren Paper as 'Soft' on Reds

The Warren commission's report on President Kennedy's assassination "failed to realistically evaluate the known facts concerning the involvement with communism and the soviet secret police of the purported slayer, Lee Harvey Oswald," a member of Congress said last night.

Speaking on the radio forum conducted by Clarence F. Manion, author, lawyer and constitutional authority, Rep. John R. Pillion (R., N. Y.) declared the commission chose to "gloss-over" and to avoid Oswald's long record of pro-communism.

Cites His Statement

"I stated to the commission," Pillion continued, "that its report would, in effect, constitute a 'whitewash' if the soviet-dominated world communist apparatus was not identified as the prime motivating factor in Oswald's assassination of President Kennedy. [But] the commission was bound to conform to the state department's policies not to create any hostility toward the soviet or toward

communist infiltrations or subversions.

"Oswald was first inculcated with communism in New York City at age 15. At age 17, he joined the marine corps, where he brazenly expressed his admiration for the soviet and the communist life. It is a disgrace to our military forces that a boy, sworn to defend this nation would become an admitted and confirmed Communist, without our marine corps officers even recognizing it."

Goes to Russia

After his discharge, Oswald went to Russia, Pillion said, where he sought out and became associated with the soviet secret police. He denounced the United States and was given "a clean cover job" in an electronics plant in Minsk where his pay was more than that of the plant manager, the chief of 5,000 employees.

Oswald's Russian wife, Marina, was a member of the Komsomol, "which is the training organization for the soviet's young communist party members," the congressman said. Her uncle was a colonel in the KGB, a branch of soviet intelligence.

"After 2 1/2 years in the soviet, Oswald returned to the United States about June, 1962," Pillion said. "From that period to the time of his assassination of President Kennedy, Oswald was preoccupied with communism. By this time, he was a cold professional killer associated with the soviet apparatus. The Warren commission deliberately avoided assigning the least bit of culpability to the soviet and to communism as the decisive factors motivating Oswald's crimes."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

5

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

Date: 11-23-64
Edition: 3 Star Final
Authors
Editor: W.D. Maxwell
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Chicago

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-09090-11

105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
126 DEC 1 1964

69 DEC 2 1964

Asked Him for Oswald Cover-Up

Dallan _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 B. _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

105-22555-4
NOTED
OCT 21 1964

62-3312-24

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____

The Washington Daily News _____

The Evening Star _____

New York Herald Tribune _____

New York Journal-American _____

New York Mirror _____

New York Daily News _____

New York Post _____

The New York Times _____

The Worker _____

The New Leader _____

The Wall Street Journal _____

The National Observer _____

People's World _____

Date _____

OCT 15 1964

XEROX

00-21 1964

58 OCT 22 1964

occasion of my call to you on Nov. 23, 1963, I specifically asked that you retract your statements that the FBI had interviewed Oswald in Dallas and that the FBI had Oswald under surveillance in Dallas. I asked this retraction because the FBI did not have

Oswald under surveillance, nor did we interview him in Dallas. At no time did I ask you to 'cover up' for the FBI or otherwise change your statement."

Curry's reply, as released by Shanklin, said: "Neither you nor anyone

connected with the Federal Bureau of Investigation ever asked me to 'cover up' the fact that the FBI knew Lee Harvey Oswald was in Dallas, Tex., prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. "This is in reply to your letter of Oct. 13, 1964."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'Little Folded I

OGS RUN BY Lee t

By JOHN TACK

It's just a little prayer book. Blue, with a water-warped cover bearing the portrait of a cherubic child looking heavenward.

The title is "Little Folded Hands."

You pick it up. It's small and somehow comfortable in your hands.

You flip through the pages and your eyes scan familiar lines, like, "Now I lay me down to sleep, I pray the Lord my soul to keep . . ."

It takes you back. And it's comforting.

Then you notice an inscription in the front, written in the hand of an adult, and the book suddenly becomes anvil heavy.

"To Lee Oswald From Zion Lutheran Sunday School, Christmas 1946. Covington, La."

It hits you like a truck. Lee Harvey Oswald's hands held this book. He mouthed these innocent verses.

THE INITIAL disbelief wears into an eerie feeling, as if you've established some sort of contact with the little boy who read the book.

In terms of a 24-year-old life, his touch is still warm on the book. He must have perused the poetic prayers off and on from age seven to age 16, and maybe longer.

Several years ago, the book was left in an apartment rented by Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, Lee's mother. Eventually it came into the possession of Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Wade, who have it today. They got it from an in-law who rented Mrs. Oswald the apartment.

Under the gift notation in the front of the book is an entry written by a child.

"Lee Oswald. November 25, 1948." A box was drawn around the name and date.

LEE WAS nine years old. It was 15 years and three days before President Kennedy was assassinated.

At the time of the signing, Oswald's mother and her third husband were fighting. They separated in January of that year and in March were divorced.



Lee Harvey Oswald
God and Karl Marx

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

25-A
"Ft. Worth Press"
Ft. Worth, Texas

Date: 10/11/64

Editions:

Authors:

Editor: Walter R. Humphrey

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

105-82555-H
NOV 10 1964

70 NOV 12 1964

When he signed the book, two years after he got it as a present, he may have re-read the prayer:

"What'er I do, things great or small
What'er I speak or frame
Thy glory may I seek in all
Do all in Jesus Name.

My Father, for His sake I pray
Thy child accept and bless
And lead me by Thy grace today
In paths of righteousness."

On a blank page opposite the title page, there are second and third signings.

The hand is a little surer now.

"LEE OSWALD. JUNE 9, 1954."

Oswald was 15 and in school in New Orleans. He put parentheses around the notation and underlined the date, as if making an idle addition.

Six months later another entry was made.

Lee Oswald. January 14, 1955."

According to his mother, it was about this time that she withdrew him from school so they could move. And it was about this time that she said he began reading books on Marxism and Communism.

Yet while in the midst of studying a godless doctrinaire, he went back to "Little Folded Hands."

MAYBE HE did it in the way that many kids do when they rediscover old Bibles and school books. Maybe he wanted to sign the book and thereby verify that he as a person was still around. And possibly to watch for changes in his signature.

But if he signed the prayer book, he likely spent another visit with its messages. His eyes could have settled on the simple verse:

"I am weak, but Thou art mighty. Help me, O my God! Amen."

Little folded hands. They grew into hands that on Nov. 22, for all that is known, performed the foulest deed of the century.

Later Oswald raised those hands—now manacled at the

wrists—over his head and clasped them proudly in the sign of the Communist.

Nov. 23 . . . city jail . . . Jack Ruby . . . one shot . . .

And then the hands were folded once more. Still, peaceful and mysterious, across his chest.

(Lee Oswald)
(June 9, 1954)

Lee Oswald
January 14, 1955

Little Folded Hands

Prayers for Children

Compiled from Various Sources

Revised Edition

The Mystery of Marina Oswald

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

One year ago Marina Nikolaevna Os-
rusakova Oswald was simply a young
Russian woman whose marriage to an
unstable American named Lee Harvey
Oswald was not running smoothly. Her
flight had aroused the sympathy of a
small Russian-speaking group in the
Dallas-Fort Worth area who had assisted
the Oswalds with gifts of clothing and
household items.

Today, Marina Oswald is a celebrity
of sorts and something of a puzzle to at
least one member of the Warren Com-
mission which found that her husband
assassinated President John F. Kennedy.

Senator Richard B. Russell, D-Ga.,
recalled yesterday that Mrs. Oswald
wore several different faces during the



MARINA OSWALD

... adjusts easily to capitalism

course of the Warren Commission's
investigation.

Initially, she was the shy young
woman who defended her husband as
a kind man, gentle with the children
and a help around the house.

Later, she seemed to grow more con-
fident, reflected an air of sophistication
and charged that Oswald had on occa-
sion beat her.

And when Senator Russell and other
members of the commission visited her
in her home for further questioning,
Mrs. Oswald insisted Oswald's real

target that ugly day in Dallas had been
Texas' Governor John Connally rather
than President Kennedy.

When reminded that this view con-
flicted with her earlier testimony, the
young woman contended that there had
been a misunderstanding due to diffi-
culties in translation. Although she
speaks and understands English, her
testimony had been given in Russian.

Marina Oswald remains a controver-
sial figure. Immediately following the
assassination she attracted the attention
of hosts of Americans who considered
her a poor little Russian girl caught up
in a web of circumstances she found
difficult to understand. Thousands of
dollars were mailed to her.

In retrospect, Mrs. Oswald may have
been more resourceful than early evi-
dence indicated. There is no informa-
tion to connect her to her husband's
horrible act. But there are suggestions
that the "poor little Russian" girl was
something of a shrew who nagged her
husband because he was not a better
provider and complained in the presence
of others of his sexual inadequacies.
There is also evidence that she is adapt-
ing very well to capitalism and may
reap extensive future profits through
the sale of her story as the wife of Lee
Harvey Oswald.

Meanwhile, numerous blanks exist
regarding her marriage to Oswald and
their journey to this country from Rus-
sia. Unanswered, for instance, is how
the Oswalds were able to secure per-
mission for Marina to leave Russia with
such apparent ease. This has not always
proved the case with other American
nationals who married Russian women.

Actually, findings of the Warren
Commission lead away from any con-
clusion that the Oswalds were agents of
the Soviet Union. But, as Senator Rus-
sell observed, the report released last
Sunday will not end debate and specula-
tion.

"It will continue," said Russell, "for
a hundred years or longer."

And what of Marina Oswald?

She had friends before the Dallas
tragedy. Now that she has become—as
they say in the movie trade—a valuable
property, she will find more friends.

But there will always be those who
wonder

Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of
newspaper, city and state.)

105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
12th OCT 14 1964
The Tampa Times
Tampa, Florida

Date: 10/3/64
Edition:
Authors:
Editor: Bennett DeLoach
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Tampa
☐ Being Investigated

File
105-82555-
YE OX
OCT 14 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-126032-4

Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Let Harry Oswald

Birmingham

WPI-172

ADD E, HOOVER, WASHINGTON

THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID A "THOROUGH SEARCH" OF ITS FILES DISCLOSED NO DEPARTMENT REPORT "THAT STATES OR IN ANY WAY IMPLIES" THAT OSWALD WAS "THOROUGHLY SAFE RISK."

"WEH HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO LOCATE ANY STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT OF THE SORT APPARENTLY REFERRED TO BY MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER IN HIS TESTIMONY OF MAY 14, 1964," STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN ROBERT J. MCCLOSKEY SAID.

STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SAID THE CLOSEST THING TO HOOVER'S TESTIMONY THEY COULD FIND IN THEIR FILES WAS A MEMORANDUM FROM THE U.S. EMBASSY IN MOSCOW DATED JULY 11, 1961.

THE MEMORANDUM SAID THAT "20 MONTHS OF THE REALITIES OF LIFE IN THE SOVIET UNION HAVE CLEARLY HAD A MATURING EFFECT ON OSWALD." IT QUOTED OSWALD AS SAYING HE HAD LEARNED A "HARD LESSON," HAD DROPPED SOME "ILLUSIONS" ABOUT RUSSIA AND HAD ACQUIRED A "NEW UNDERSTANDING" OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE MEMORANDUM SAID MUCH OF HIS "ARROGANCE AND BRAVADO" EARLIER VISITS TO THE EMBASSY WERE GONE. THE ABOVE EXCERPTS FROM THE MEMORANDUM WERE PUBLISHED IN THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID ANOTHER MEMORANDUM, WRITTEN BY THE DEPARTMENT'S SOVIET AFFAIRS OFFICE IN WASHINGTON MARCH 16, 1962, DESCRIBED OSWALD AS "AN UNSTABLE CHARACTER WHOSE ACTIONS ARE ENTIRELY UNPREDICTABLE."

10/2--S619PED

FOR X-PRIN
 DAT
 FROM
 MARKED FILE AND INITIALS

105-17555-14
 OCT 27 1964

70 OCT 29 1964

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

These Days Pity the Poor FBI

By John Chamberlain

PITY the poor FBI. In the past, it has gotten it in the neck for taking too severe a view of the Communist menace. Its chief, J. Edgar Hoover, has been criticized for seeing Reds under the bed. The Reuther brothers, Walter and Victor, in their famous memo to Robert F. Kennedy (then the Attorney General), insisted that the danger from the left was not in it in comparison to the danger from the right, and called upon the Department of Justice to put a stop to Red witch-hunting by Federal sleuths.



Chamberlain

That, of course, was almost three years before John F. Kennedy was killed in Dallas. The Warren Commission report makes it plain that the assassination was the act of Lee Harvey Oswald, a loner whose Marxist background was well known to the FBI. The "get J. Edgar Hoover" faction is now echoing the Warren Commission's criticism of the FBI for its "unduly restrictive view of its responsibilities in preventive intelligence work."

"The argument is that the Dallas police should have been tipped off by the FBI about Oswald's history of dalliance in the Soviet Union, his attempt to forswear his American citizenship, and his work for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, in time to have him taken into detention

before Mr. Kennedy made the trip to Texas.

THE WARREN Commission report admits that criticism of the FBI on this score is "tinged with hindsight." As, indeed, it is. Moreover, it comes with exceedingly bad grace from a commission headed by the Chief Justice of the United States, for the Warren Court has been most zealous in its insistence that Communists have civil rights must not be invaded.

The Court has also been oversolicitous of the rights of alleged criminals. In the Mallory case, for example, the Court insisted that a Negro who had been convicted in a lower court of choking and raping a woman should be freed simply because he had been held for some 11 hours for questioning before arraignment. The same man later choked and raped another woman and was jailed for it.

Always, up to the present, the liberals have insisted that "raw and unprocessed" material in the FBI files should not be used as the basis for proceeding against any person. But now we are suddenly offered the proposition that, before a President visits a given town, every suspected Red or psychotic whose "raw" record is known to FBI agents should be forcibly detained for a safe period.

This is idiotic on the face of it. For instance, on one of President Johnson's trips to New York City, his itinerary took him past the dwelling places or hangouts

of 3700 persons who might legitimately be suspected of subversive, psychotic or crackpot tendencies. Imagine the uproar from the civil libertarians if 3700 persons were put under police surveillance at one time. The FBI would be accused of making its "raw" data the basis of wholesale invasion of private rights.

THE POINT is that Lee Harvey Oswald, before the Kennedy murder, had not been known for violent tendencies. He was merely one of thousands of persons in America who are known to the FBI for having had relations with the Reds of one sort or another.

If the Government couldn't even apply the Smith Act to control Communist subversion in a manner satisfactory to the Supreme Court, how could a big city police force justify the detention of every suspected Red or psychopath who might turn up to watch a presidential motorcade go past a big building?

The police force that did that would be denounced from one end of the country to the other. The leftist Nation magazine's Fred J. Cook, perennial critic of the FBI, would devote a whole magazine issue to it; liberal law school professors would debate it endlessly, and even some conservatives might legitimately observe that Americans are entitled to their freedom until they have been duly convicted of breaking a law.

© 1964, King Features Syndicate, Inc.

*Beard
R
Burt Gardner*

5-1865

RFP

7-16

105-82555-1

WASH. POST

10-2-64

105-22555-17

NOT RECORDED
126 OCT 14 1964

Procedures in Defector Cases Revised by the State Department

By MAX FRANKEL
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—A
few of its experiences with
Harvey Oswald has led the
Department to adopt some
procedures in dealing with
actors and other suspicious
persons.

Officials have developed what they believe to be an improved system to alert them to the threat plans of persons with a record of unusual conduct. The department is also arranging for "better" ways of conveying information to intelligence agencies, as recommended by the Warren commission's report on the assassination of President Kennedy.

Even with hindsight, however, officials have found it difficult to quarrel with the polls and judgments that ended Oswald, the assassin, to gain his American citizenship, most against his wish, then return to the United States with a Russian wife and with loan from his Government. And, a year later, to obtain a passport for a planned trip to the Soviet Union and other countries.

An Ever-Present Conflict

The Warren commission did not criticize those policies and judgments. But it cautioned the State Department to take "great care" in similar situations in the future.

At the core of the problem is the always present conflict between national security and individual rights, or simply humanitarian considerations, officials said.

For example, there is no formal policy to help American diplomats decide whether or when they should grant or deny a person's request to renounce his citizenship. Nor is there any explicit instruction about whether officials should help or hinder a defector who wishes to return home.

These and other questions were raised in the Oswald case. Each time Oswald was given every possible benefit of every doubt. He was defended against his decision to expatriate himself from the U.S., later helped to return safely to the United States.

Loans to Defectors Halted

Whether the Government should extend such protection even to persons with a tendency toward disloyalty is basically a philosophical question that should perhaps be considered at the very top of the Administration, officials believe. It has not been considered there to date, they report.

Some steps, however, have been taken.

Even before the assassination
but after Oswald returned in

June, 1962, Abba P. Schwartz, Administrator of the State Department's Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, halted the practice of helping returning defectors with transportation loans.

After the assassination, a review of Oswald's transactions with the Government revealed some serious administrative lapses that led to the omission of his name from the State Department's "lookout file."

Special Notations in Files

Under new procedures, officials hope that every defector, expatriate or person with an unpaid transportation loan will be

especially marked in the files. If such a person then applied for a new passport or opened other dealings with the Department, his background would become quickly known and, officials hope, reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other interested agencies.

Persons who had lost their citizenship could not obtain American passports. Persons with debts to the Government would first have to settle the accounts. Persons who repeatedly became stranded abroad without funds might be refused passports. Former defectors would have their cases reviewed in detail before new passports were issued.

The lookout cards at the State Department are sought by file clerks whenever a field office requests guidance in a consular matter. There is still a possibility of human error, therefore, and some officials have begun to think of acquiring machines to do the job.

Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Whiston
Leland
Sept 11/85

H. P. E. (East)

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN 103-126481-18

DISPATCHED BY U. S. MAIL

105-82555-A

NOT A RECOMMENDATION

25 OCT 9 1964

5-126461

NOT RECORDED

2/7 6 1234

A YARDSTICK FOR WARREN REPORT

Oswald case: the questions

By Jack A. Smith

IF THE WARREN COMMISSION report on the assassination of President Kennedy succeeds in proving without doubt that Lee Oswald, alone, unaided and without apparent reason, murdered John Kennedy in Dallas last Nov. 22, it could be

known as the most inspired and thorough investigation since a medieval cleric determined the precise number of angels that could be accommodated on the head of a pin. It seems likely, though, that the report soon to be issued by the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy will compound rather than diminish the doubt and confusion that exists throughout the world about the actual circumstances behind Kennedy's death.

The commission, according to advance information, will conclude that "Oswald, an unstable Marxist and steady marksman," shot Kennedy dead "without co-conspirators;" that he was motivated by a demented desire for notoriety or revenge; that Jack Ruby, the Dallas un-

Long wait ending

President Johnson was to receive the Warren commission report Sept. 24. It was expected to be made public a few days later.

derworld figure who murdered Oswald at police headquarters, was inspired by "outraged grief," managed to arrive at the murder scene through a coincidental circumstance, and never knew Oswald. This is substantially the same theory propounded by the Federal Bureau of Investigation soon after the murders.

In opposition to the official version of the murders is a formidable number of theories suggesting that Oswald was innocent; that he was an undercover agent for the FBI or CIA; that he was a member of a domestic right-wing conspiracy or left-wing foreign plot. In the middle are the countless people who "do not know"—people who would prefer to believe Oswald alone was guilty, but who find it impossible to accept the myriad contradictions in the evidence.

Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date 9/26/64
"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"
PAGE 1

NOT RECORDED

126 OCT 8 1964

133 OCT 8 1964

FROM THE BEGINNING, the doct-
ing trail in the government's
against Oswald—circumstantial at
—has been that of juggling the evidence
to fit the crime in an effort to eliminate
contradictions. One by one, the basic
factors that would tend to prove Oswald
innocent have been changed—often, in
the opinion of many persons, with a
disregard for truth.

If the Warren commission is to suc-
ceed in establishing beyond reasonable
doubt that Kennedy was slain by a lone,
demented killer, it must provide accept-
able answers to a great many questions.
If it cannot or will not, then the in-
vestigation ordered ten months ago by
President Johnson, headed by Chief Jus-
tice Earl Warren, and participated in by

influential members of the government,
will have been either a failure or a fraud.

A few of the many questions are these:

1) Regarding the investigation, why
has sworn evidence been overruled when
it would cast doubt on Oswald's culpa-
bility? Of the numerous instances of
this, at least one is worth detailing. The
FBI first stated that Kennedy was shot
from the front. Doctors at Parkland Hos-
pital in Dallas who examined the Presi-
dent minutes after the shooting said that
at least one of the bullet wounds was
frontal. It soon became apparent, how-
ever, that the Texas School Book De-
pository, from which Oswald allegedly
fired three bullets at the passing Presi-
dential motorcade, was situated behind
Kennedy. Thus, if Oswald were the "lone
and unaltd" killer, the bullets would
have to have been fired from behind
the motorcade. The FBI then changed
its version, asserting that all bullets
were fired from the Depository after the
President had passed. This was, of
course, in contradiction to the medical
diagnosis. One month later, it was re-
ported that a second autopsy—this one
conducted at a government hospital—
found that what had originally been
diagnosed as a frontal wound was ac-
tually an exit wound. The Parkland doc-
tors, it was said, did not turn the Presi-
dent over or they would have seen an
entry wound in the back.

2) Why have witnesses with testimony
not in agreement with the government
position been informed to keep silent
by the FBI, while the government itself
has constantly disclosed throughout the
investigation any evidence that tended
to prove Oswald guilty? What did War-
ren mean by his statement that some
facts in the case may never be revealed?
What of witnesses who say they heard
more than three shots?

3) CONCERNING Oswald, is there sub-
stantive to reports that he was an under-

cover agent for the FBI or CIA? If not,
what accounts for the fact that a former
defector to the Soviet Union applied for
a passport to return to Russia as a tour-
ist and that the passport was granted
within 24 hours? This is perhaps one of
the most staggeringly contradictory ele-
ments in the entire story. Oswald at that
time (June, 1963, a year after his return
to the U.S.) was engaged in building a
public reputation as a "Marxist," though
simultaneously collecting material for a
book deploring his residence in the So-
viet Union. It has been speculated that
the passport was granted with such un-
usual haste, not to mention the mere
fact that he was granted a passport, be-
cause he was by now—if not before—a
government agent. The Soviet Union has
made it known that it always considered
Oswald with suspicion and thought he
was a U.S. agent. (Even if Oswald were
the lone assassin, his double role as an
undercover agent would be reason
enough for the government to alter some
facts, because a disclosure of this caliber
would discredit the entire FBI-CIA ap-
paratus.)

4) How was it possible for Oswald to
have run down to the second-floor
lunchroom from the sixth floor of the
depository in the same time it took a
policeman to run one flight to the sec-
ond floor? Presumably Oswald addition-
ally had to hide the gun, locate change,
insert it into a soft-drink machine and
take a few sips before the officer spotted
him, calm and casual, as though he had
been in the lunchroom the entire time.

5) A photograph has been widely pub-
lished (GUARDIAN, May 30) of a man
standing outside the Depository building
at the moment Kennedy was shot—a
man so closely resembling Oswald that
many persons have concluded that it
was, in fact, Oswald. The FBI, however,
said that this person was another em-
ployee in the Depository, Billy Lovelady.
No picture of Lovelady has been made
public to clarify this.

6) The police issued an alarm for
a man resembling Oswald minutes after he

left the building. Why did they suspect
him at that time, since it was impossible
for him to have been in the building?
(This has led one com-
mentator, Thomas Buchanan in his book
Who Killed Kennedy?, to the conclusion
that Oswald was "set up" to take respon-
sibility for the crime.)
• 7) The only crime Oswald was accused
of while living was that of shooting a
policeman named Tippit less than an
hour after Kennedy was murdered. The
only eyewitness to the shooting of Tip-
pitt, however, gave a description of the
gunman at distinct variance with Os-
wald's appearance. What evidence is
there that Oswald killed Tippit? Also
the witness said the crime was commit-
ted at 1:06 p.m., at which time it is prob-
able that Oswald was about one mile
away.

8) Oswald was reported to have been
captured in a movie theater. Why is it
that not one member of the audience
has been located to confirm or deny the

account of the capture? Is it not
logical that these of all people—the wit-
nesses to the capture of the "assassin"
of a President—would come forward to
tell their story? None ever has. At the
theater, according to District Attorney
Henry Wade, Oswald fired his pistol at
an arresting officer but the bullet failed
to explode; it misfired. Wade said he had
the bullet with the pin mark on it in his
possession. The officer said later that he
had prevented Oswald from pulling the
trigger. Did Wade lie? (This is one
of many contradictions from Wade, a
former FBI agent who first identified
the rifle found in the Depository as
a German 7.65 mm. Mauser and then,
after the FBI said Oswald had purchased
an Italian 6.5 mm. Mannlicher-Carcano
from a Chicago mail order house, said
it was indeed the Italian rifle that he
found. Incidentally, the owner of the
mail order house said he sent the rifle
to Oswald with the gunsight already
mounted, though police originally said
Oswald had a sight attached by an Ir-
ving, Texas, gunsmith.)

THE POLICE questioned Oswald for almost two days before he was shot. Why has a transcript of his testimony not been made public? Why was he not informed that he was also suspected of shooting the President (Oswald seems to have learned of this during a brief encounter with the press)? Why was he denied counsel?

10) Police took a paraffin cast of the right side of Oswald's face soon after his apprehension. The cast, according to an affidavit by an analyst at the Dallas County Criminal laboratory obtained by Mark Lane, indicated that nitrate traces were not evident. If Oswald had fired a rifle, it is assumed nitrate would have been found.

There are but ten of innumerable questions that the Warren commission must answer concerning evidence. In addition, the commission report must go beyond the four Ws of journalism—who, what, when and where—and give serious explanations as to how and why.



LEE OSWALD

The questions are still unanswered

Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach ✓
 Evans _____
 Gale ✓
 Rosen ✓
 Sullivan ✓
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Widow Says Oswald Revised His Diary

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP) — Lee Harvey Oswald's widow is quoted as saying he wrote his much publicized diary to give himself a favorable image in the United States and that it was written and rewritten.

The diary starts with the arrival of Oswald — accused slayer of President Kennedy — in Moscow on Oct. 16, 1959, but his Russian-born wife declared she is satisfied he did not even decide to write it until early 1961.

Her remarks were reported by Helen Yenne, a special correspondent for the New York Herald-Tribune, who interviewed her at her home in Richardson, Tex.

"Lee wrote the diary to show himself as he wanted people in America to see him," the widow, Marina, said, speaking through an interpreter.

He worked it over until he was satisfied his image in it would be favorable, she added, because "he was afraid he would be arrested for his defection when he came home from Russia."

"He confided not long after we met that he had begun, about a month earlier, to write a diary of his life in our country," Mrs. Oswald is quoted as saying. "He was writing about the first year and a half from memory."

7-11 5/10/64

The Washington Post and Times Herald 96
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date _____

105-80,555-A
 NOT RECORDED
 46 OCT 1 1964

SEP 21 1964

53 OCT 2 1964

105-80,555-A

Oswald as Seen Through

His Wife's Eyes

THE GIFT of a fur hat, the little lies in a 12-page "diary," the darkening of a countenance when there is a knock on the door: these are some of the pitifully small clues to the motives for one of the most monstrous crimes in the nation's history. And this is the stuff of today's concluding article in Helen Yenne's exclusive interview with the widow of Lee Harvey Oswald, who is shown in photo below after she left the Warren Commission hearing room last February in Washington.

By Helen Yenne
A Special Correspondent

The diary of Lee Harvey Oswald's stay in Russia from October, 1959, until early 1962 was only 12 pages long.

"Do you have any explanation for its relative brevity?" I asked Marina Oswald, the wife of the accused assassin of President Kennedy, during an exclusive interview in her Richardson, Texas, home.

"I am certain it was much longer originally," she said. "Lee must have rewritten it for the last time shortly before we left Minsk in May, 1962, and then destroyed the old pages."

Marina spoke of the diary and of many other things during an unusually frank four-hour conversation. She spoke in Russian. I spoke in English. A mutual friend, a woman who is fluent in both languages and who had helped me meet Marina, translated for us.

The diary, now in the hands of Warren Commission investigators of the Presidential assassination, was "leaked" by someone to the Dallas Morning News, which published extensive excerpts last June.

Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
126 SEP 29 1964

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

SEP 21 1964

68 SEP 30 1964

105-82555-A

PERSONAL PASSAGES

With understandable feminine sensitivity, Marina was reluctant to talk about some of the personal passages in the diary, those telling of his supposed romances with other Russian girls and of his relationship with her.

The diary said she gave him her telephone number the first night they met. An obvious lie, retorted Marina. "I gave it to him the second time we met, a week later," she insisted. "I had gone to the weekly trade union dance with another girl. Lee was there, and I let him take me home. I introduced him to my aunt with whom I lived and gave him our phone number."

The diary mentioned a Dostoyevsky novel, "The Idiot," which a girl Intourist guide gave Oswald two days after his arrival in Moscow and a small clown figure given to him by another girl guide. Marina thought it significant that the diary ignored the fur hat that Intourist guides chipped in to buy for him. A fur hat is a virtual necessity in Russia in winter, but Oswald couldn't afford one when he was in Moscow.

"Lee loved that hat," Marina recalled. "He even brought it back with him to show off in America."

I asked Marina if she knew that many writers had described her husband as resenting anybody who tried to help him.

GRATEFUL INSIDE

She thought a moment, then said:

"I know that Lee was grateful to people inside. I know he appreciated that hat, for instance. But he never wanted to show others that he was grateful.

"People are always asking me how I still feel any affection for Lee after the terrible thing he did. I knew a different Lee, I guess. He was one way with me, but another way with everybody else. I could see his face change the moment he went to our door to answer a knock."

We went back to the diary. It stops with an entry that appears to be March 27, 1962. Oswald noted the receipt of an affidavit of support for Marina, necessary for her entry into the United States, which had been secured by his mother from an employer in Texas.

What finally influenced the Soviets to let her go? Marina reflected briefly, then said that perhaps they were resigned to the fact that she would never be politically motivated. "I used to oversleep and miss the young people's indoctrination meetings I was supposed to attend," she said with a smile.



Associated Press wirephoto

I had brought along an Esquire article containing Oswald's letters to his mother and notes explaining them. I asked the interpreter to read them to Marina in Russian. She listened, fascinated.

Oswald pleaded with his mother in the letters to send him "literature," by which he meant magazines such as Time and Life. She obligingly sent him bundles from time to time.

"Yes, they arrived," said Marina. "And he read them. Lee was a great reader."

"Were the magazines cut up by Russian censors?"

"No, they weren't cut up, although they had been passed by the censors."

Marina verified that clippings from Fort Worth papers about Oswald's defection, which he requested from his mother, also passed Soviet censors. The clippings arrived in March, 1962. Oswald showed them to Marina briefly, but he did not translate them for her.

It had been Marina's contention at the start of our conversation that Oswald had written and rewritten his diary to improve his image at home in America. She was interested in my notes on one of the newspaper stories about Oswald which I regarded as supporting her statement.

The story, an interview with Oswald by Aline Mosby,

Moscow correspondent of United Press International had been carried in both Fort Worth newspapers, the Star-Telegram and the Press, on Sunday, Nov. 15, 1959. "Lee Oswald," Miss Mosby wrote, "still sporting the close-top haircut he wore in the U. S. Marines, said Saturday that when he left America to seek citizenship in Russia, 'It was like getting out of prison.'"

Oswald, in his diary entry for that same Nov. 15, told of phoning Miss Mosby and agreeing to the interview. "I give my story, allow pictures, later story is distorted, sent without my permission, that is," Oswald wrote. But if, as he contended, the story was sent before he saw and approved it, how did he know in Moscow what Miss Mosby wrote about him on the same day that it appeared in Fort Worth newspapers?

Obviously he couldn't have known. The diary entry, dated Nov. 15, 1959, was not written in all likelihood until March, 1962, or later, after Oswald, clippings at hand, realized the necessity of divesting himself of the turncoat image.

PARTS FROM MEMORY

Marina mentioned that Oswald, when he first told her about the diary, said he was writing parts of it from memory. On those rare occasions when he did let her see him work on it, she recalled, he would consult the calendar, letters and documents for dates. He must not for he has entries dated April 31.

Before he married Marina, Oswald did not appear always have bothered to check the calendar, however, worried that she, a Russian, would hold him back in the United States. He did not even tell her of his dream of returning. The worry set in later. Marina could not pinpoint the time, but she listened closely as the interpreter read Oswald's mother's footnote to the letter in which he requested clippings about his defection.

Mrs. Oswald said she had written her son reminding him that he had a Russian wife and a job and that he seemed to be happy and prosperous. She wanted him to think carefully whether he was doing the right thing in returning to Fort Worth where he was known as a defector.

Since Marina was certain the diary was written to counteract possible criticism of her husband in the United States, I asked her if he had ever discussed with her plans to publish it. She said no.

QUESTION OF RISK

"Wasn't it fairly risky to attempt to bring such a manuscript out of the Soviet Union?"

"I suppose so," Marina said. "But Lee hid the diary under his shirt. The inspectors searched only our baggage, not our persons."

After painstakingly writing a diary and sneaking it out of Russia, why didn't he do something with it?

Marina didn't know. Perhaps the answer died with her husband in Parkland Hospital, Dallas, on Nov. 24.

As I prepared to leave her, Marina said thoughtfully, "I didn't know Lee in the beginning, but I know him better now." She fetched a book she had been reading, turned to a quotation at the head of a chapter, and asked me for my notebook. In it she wrote something in Russian.

"It's from Tolstoy," she said.

The interpreter provided a quick translation of what the novelist had written which Marina felt could be applied to her husband:

"We were born with kind instincts, but bad instincts we acquire."

Oswald^N as Seen

Through His Wife's Eyes

Their father and her husband murdered the President of the United States: This is Marina Oswald with her daughters. June Lee is 5 and will go to school next year. Rachel Marina was unborn at the time her father fired the shots that astonished the world last November. Marina Oswald gave this exclusive interview to Helen Yenne, a freelance writer and former Dallas resident. Their close friend Katyn Ford, fluent in Russian and English, served as interpreter. Today's installment of the two-part series reveals Mrs. Oswald's impressions of the diary her husband kept during his stay in Russia and sets forth poignant recollections of her life with him. The final article will appear tomorrow.

Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Handwritten signatures and initials:
Pfeiffer
1: Bel
Borger

Handwritten: 7-5/10-5

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune 12 _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

105-8255-5
NOT RECORDED
126 SEP 29 1964

SEP 20 1964

68 SEP 30 1964

105-8255-5

By Helen Yenne
A Special Correspondent

Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy, did not start writing his Russian diary the day he arrived in Moscow, but much later—after he made up his mind to return to the United States, in fact.

It was not a true diary at all, but was written and rewritten by Oswald until he was satisfied that his image in it would be favorable to any one reading it back home.

These and other disclosures came from Oswald's widow, Marina, when I interviewed her at her Richardson, Texas, home.

"Lee wrote the diary to show himself as he wanted people in America to see him," Marina told me through a Russian interpreter as we sat around a table in her rented home, studying together a copy of the journal that has been called one of the most important pieces of evidence weighed by the Warren Commission investigating the assassination.

"Why did his image worry him?" I asked.

"He was afraid he would be arrested for his defection when he came home from Russia," she replied.

BEGAN IN 1961

Although the diary began, logically, with Oswald's arrival in Moscow on Oct. 16, 1959, Marina is satisfied that he did not even decide to write it until early 1961. "He confided not long after we met that he had begun, about a month earlier, to write a diary of his life in our country," she said. "He was writing about the first year-and-a-half from memory."

Oswald met Marina in Minsk on March 17, 1961, six weeks after he had written the American Embassy in Moscow that he wanted to go home. They were married April 30.

In our interview, Marina discussed, always through an interpreter, her reactions to the diary, what she knew of how it was written and such interpretations of its contents—and significant omissions—as she could provide.

Marina was never provided with a Russian translation of the diary by the Warren Commission. She was asked to identify it and certain passages were read to her by the commission's interpreter.

When the diary was leaked to the press, no one was more shocked than Marina. A Russian friend in Dallas telephoned her early on Saturday, June 27, to say that the Dallas Morning News was out with a full-page copyrighted story on the diary by a reporter to whom Marina had granted an interview only two weeks previously.

Presumed to be a probable source of the leak, Marina had, in fact, never owned a copy of the diary or read it. "Lee was very secretive about the diary once we were married," she said. "He did not often let me see him working on it, even though I could not read English."

After the Dallas News story, Marina did give permission to Life magazine to publish its copy of the diary. Life agreed to provide her with a copy later. It is the only one she has ever possessed.

When I first saw Marina, she had still not learned the diary's full contents. She listened intently as the interpreter read the complete text in Russian.

DID NOT READ ENGLISH

"Where did he say that?" she would interrupt, asking to see a particular passage even though she could not decipher Oswald's English words. "I use," to tease Lee that he should have married one of the girls in Minsk who knew English. He said he would never have done that. I think now that he did not want a wife who could understand all that he was reading or writing."

Although Oswald wanted to return to the United States when he met Marina, he deceived her about his desire. Several weeks after they were wed, he revealed his true intentions and she agreed to go with him if permitted. She was already pregnant with their first child when she flew to Moscow in July to apply at the American Embassy for immigrant status.

Remembering that her husband was delighted that he was to become a father, Marina thought it odd that he failed in his diary to mention her pregnancy until his November-December, 1961, entry. He wrote then that he was wavering about going to the United States and attributed it to the strain of waiting for the necessary

documents and to her pregnancy. Things did not look so bright, he wrote, especially with the onset of "the hard Russian winter."

HATED COLD WEATHER

Marina smiled and said something that indicated that Oswald's real Russian enemy might have been the same that defeated Napoleon—General Winter: "Lee hated the cold. He would tell me, 'One more Russian winter and I die.'"

Marina was acclimated to long months of snow and ice. "I told Lee," she said, "that if he was so impatient, he could leave Russia without me."

He did not go without her, but once in the United States he would try to hide the fact that she was Russian. Once in New Orleans, to Marina's great annoyance, he told someone she was a Czech.

This mention of citizenship prompted me to ask about the diary entry for Jan. 4, 1961, in which Oswald described his rejection of Soviet citizenship. His initial request had been turned down in October, 1959.

"I do not know that Lee was offered citizenship," Marina said, "though I am inclined to doubt he was. But Lee was never one to let down his guard before others. If somebody did not give him what he wanted, he would pretend he never wanted it."

I asked Marina how worried her husband had been about his chance of getting back home.

"Lee was very worried," she said. "The delays in securing the documents we needed made him so nervous that winter (1961-'62) that he couldn't sleep. He used to stay up all night worrying. That was when his hair started to fall out."

"Did the loss of his hair worry Lee, too?"

"Oh, yes," she said, laughing a little. "He didn't think he looked as good as before. I used to massage his scalp with castor oil. In Russia we think that makes hair grow back, but it didn't work for Lee."

SHOWED TENSION

Reaching for an envelope of snapshots, she selected one of Lee taken in May, 1961, just after their marriage. "See, he has lots of thick wavy hair," she gestured. Then she picked out one taken in their apartment almost a year later. Oswald, only 22 then, had clearly lost much hair. Marina noted something else. "He looks so tense in this picture—in the earlier ones he was always smiling."

The second picture showed Lee and Marina with their infant daughter, June Lee. I asked Marina whether the account of June's birth in the diary was accurate. It was, but she found it singular that his report was so unemotional.

"The morning (Feb. 15, 1962) I awakened Lee to tell him I had pains, there was no way he could get me to the hospital except to take me on the bus. He was very ashamed about it."

Marina mentioned that in New Orleans, during the hot, muggy summer of 1963 when she was pregnant with their second child, Lee had been terribly embarrassed that he could not afford to send her to a doctor for pre-natal checkups.

They went to New Orleans after Lee lost a job in Dallas. "When he lost it," said Marina, "he forgot everything, began to play with guns, neglected his personal appearance as if he no longer cared how he looked."

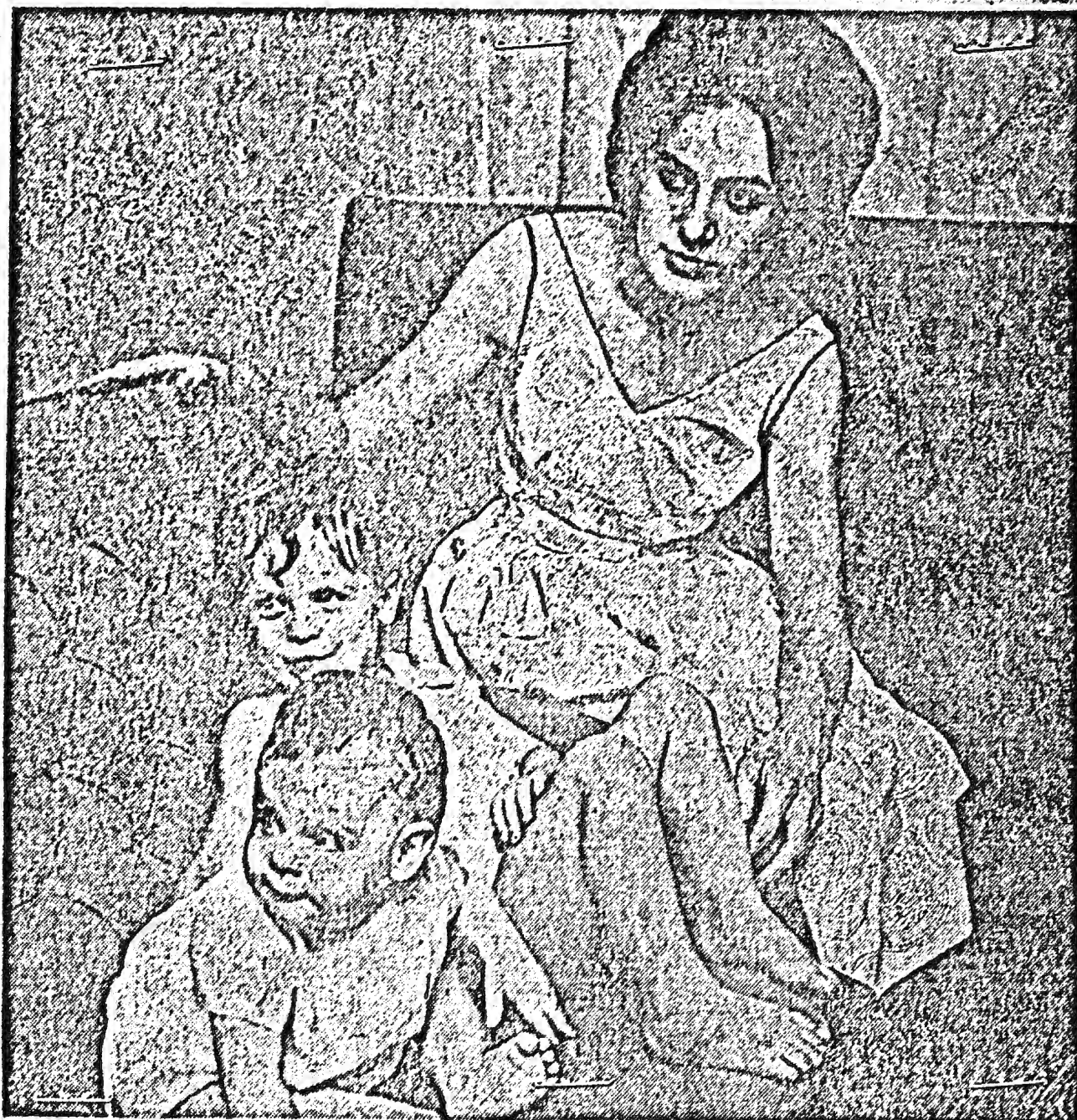
Marina did not remember the exact date his job ended, but a check showed it was on April 6. On April 10 someone shot at Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, a Dallas right-wing leader. Oswald told Marina it was he who had done it. The rifle is believed to have been the same as the Kennedy murder weapon.

"People wonder why I did not go to the police after Lee shot at Walker," Marina said. "But I was a wife and mother, Lee and I had only each other. I had no parents to turn to, and Lee didn't get along well with his mother."

"I honestly thought I could talk him out of the idea of trying to kill anybody. I thought he would change, grow up, get over his silly ideas."

© 1964, New York Herald Tribune Inc.

TOMORROW: In a continuation of her exclusive interview, Helen Yenne tells Marina Oswald's personal reminiscences of her husband, of how he smuggled his controversial diary out of Russia.





Oswald's

"Lee wrote the diary to show himself as he wanted people in America to see him. . . . He was afraid he would be arrested for his defection."



Story

"Lee was never one to let down his guard before others. If somebody did not give him what he wanted, he would pretend he never wanted it."



Herald Tribune photos by HELEN YENNE

In an exclusive interview, Marina Oswald talked with Helen Yenne, a free lance writer, about her life with Lee Harvey Oswald, the man who died before he could be brought to testify about the shooting of President Kennedy. The Oswald story is at the center of a report being prepared by the Warren Commission on the assassination. That report will be issued soon, perhaps next week. This interview, with a woman who seldom talks to the press about her life with a strange, tortured man, is an insight into what the report will contain. The first installment is on Page 12.

ington Post and
es Herald
ington Daily News
ing Star
Herald Tribune
Journal-American
Mirror
Daily News
Post
York Times
Leader
Street Journal
lional Observer
World

SEP 20 19



United Press International
REVILO OLIVER
... heard by Warren staff

Dallas Trip Helpful to Warren Unit

Members of the Warren Commission investigating the Kennedy assassination cleared up some uncertainties during their recent visit to Dallas, but this will not materially affect the group's forthcoming report.

That was the word yesterday as Commission members continued to meet daily to finish drafting the report.

Two of those who went to Dallas last weekend, Sen. Richard Russell (D-Ga.) and Rep. Hale Boggs (D-La.), had not visited the assassination scene before. Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.), who also made the trip, was chiefly interested in further questioning of Marina Oswald, widow of accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald.

Meanwhile, University of Illinois professor Revilo P. Oliver was asked to appear yesterday before a Commission staff member, United Press International reported, presumably to outline his theories on the assassination.

Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

*Revilo Oliver
Ill
Wash DC*

The Washington Post and Times Herald ☒
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date 9-10-1964

57-105

*105-82555-10
7-10-1964*

NOT RECORDED
191 SEP 11 1964

56 SEP 17 1964

Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Casper ☒
 Callahan ☒
 Conrad ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans ☒
 Gale ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☒
 Trotter ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holmes ☒
 Gandy ☒

Handwritten notes and signatures:
 "Lee Harvey Oswald" (written diagonally)
 "C. W. R." (written above "Oswald")
 "R. B. R." (written above "Oswald")
 "R. B. R." (written below "Oswald")
 "R. B. R." (written below "Oswald")

UPI-238

(JFK-PLOT)

WASHINGTON.--A UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS PROFESSOR SAID TODAY HE HAD "NUMEROUS AND VARIOUS" SOURCES OF INFORMATION WHICH INDICATED THE LATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS ASSASSINATED AS PART OF A COMMUNIST PLOT.

REVILO P. OLIVER, WHO TEACHES CLASSICAL LITERATURE, WAS QUESTIONED BY A WARREN COMMISSION STAFF MEMBER ABOUT THE SOURCE OF INFORMATION HE USED AS THE BASIS FOR AN ARTICLE HE WROTE ABOUT THE ASSASSINATION FOR "AMERICAN OPINION," A JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY PUBLICATION.

"WE DISCUSSED MY SOURCES IN CONSIDERABLE DETAIL," OLIVER TOLD NEWSMEN AFTER THE CLOSED DOOR SESSION WHICH LASTED FIVE HOURS.

"I TOLD HIM MY SOURCES WERE NUMEROUS AND VARIOUS AND, FOR THE MOST PART, THEY CAME FROM PUBLISHED REPORTS WITH FURTHER CONFIRMATION FROM MY OWN RESEARCHERS," HE SAID.

OLIVER SAID HE TESTIFIED PRIMARILY ABOUT "SOME VERY STRANGE MISSTATEMENTS IN THE PRESS ABOUT WHAT I HAD SAID" BOTH IN THE ARTICLE AND IN SUBSEQUENT SPEECHES.

HE DID NOT SAY SPECIFICALLY WHAT THE MISSTATEMENTS WERE BUT HE SAID HE HAD SEEN PRESS REPORTS OF HIS REMARKS AND "I NEVER SAID ANYTHING LIKE THAT."

ASKED FOR THE CONCLUSION HE WOULD DRAW FROM THE INFORMATION HE HAD OBTAINED, OLIVER SAID:

"IT IS STILL MY BELIEF THAT THE MOST LIKELY EXPLANATION OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY IS THAT IT WAS DONE BY A COMMUNIST, ALMOST CERTAINLY ACTING AS AN AGENT OF THE COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY, AND THAT THE CONSPIRATOR HOPED TO USE THAT TO TERRORIZE AND DECIMATE AMERICAN PATRIOTS.

"I BELIEVE THAT IT WAS ALMOST ACCIDENTAL, AND ONLY EXTRAORDINARY LUCK, THAT LED TO THE IDENTIFICATION AND ARREST OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD AS THE ASSASSIN. IT WAS ONLY THAT THAT PREVENTED THE PLOT (AGAINST PATRIOTS) FROM BEING SUCCESSFUL."

A COMMISSION SOURCE SAID OLIVER'S DEPOSITION IS NOT EXPECTED TO DELAY CURRENT PLANS TO MAKE THE REPORT PUBLIC LATE THIS MONTH.

THE SOURCE DID NOT EXPLAIN, HOWEVER, WHY IT WAS CONSIDERED NECESSARY TO SUBPOENA OLIVER TO WASHINGTON INSTEAD OF SENDING A STAFF MEMBER TO ILLINOIS TO TAKE A DEPOSITION FROM HIM.

9/9--JD-N242PED

SEP 14 1964

NOT RECORDED
 191 SEP 14 1964
 WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Around the Nation:

Oswald Ticket Stub

DALLAS — The stub of a one-way bus ticket from Mexico City to Laredo, Tex., has been found among the effects of accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald. It was turned over to the FBI, which has been trying to trace Oswald's steps on that Mexican trip two weeks before President Kennedy was shot down.

It was already known that he had visited the Cuban consulate in an attempt to get a visa to Cuba and thence to the Soviet Union. He reportedly was unsuccessful. The bus ticket, found by Oswald's widow, Marina, was purchased Oct. 1 or 2 in Mexico City.

Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

Boyle

Leiter

Stamps

File

105-82555

5-86

105-82555-7

NOT RECORDED,
191 SEP 4 1964

The Washington Post and Times Herald ☒
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date *9/1/64*

0 SEP 8 1964

SEP 1 1964

... by Birch

By Julius Duseha
Staff Reporter

SANTA ANA, Calif., Aug. 2.—Outside the night air was cool and refreshing. Inside it was stuffy and frightening.

Thirteen hundred men and women filled the auditorium of the Santa Ana Valley High School to hear Oliver. For more than an hour, outside there were a few pickets.

His speech included such things as "the Warren Commission," "a hole called Harvard University," and "the supreme Directorate of conspiracy, whoever they may be."

But the speech by Oliver (whose last name is his last name spelled backward) occasioned few comments in California's Orange County.

Solid-Looking Audience

Almost every night of the week in the Los Angeles area, of which Orange County is the southernmost part, right-wing extremists are holding rambling well-dressed audiences made up of middle-class businessmen and their stylishly dressed wives.

These are not little old ladies in tennis shoes from Pasadena. They are not few faddists, religious fanatics or some other kind of cultists. They are solid middle-class Americans.

Oliver, a member of the council of the John Birch Society, got his greatest response during his address on Friday night when he praised the energy and intelligence of the American people.

Then, in mocking tones, he spoke of "the hipsters who are too lazy, too stupid, too savage to work for themselves." His listeners

Foreign Aid Hinned

Oliver solemnly warned his audience against becoming entangled in such programs as foreign aid, assistance for underdeveloped countries, world peace and civil rights.

The clear implication of Oliver's words was that white Americans are a super race and that other peoples are inferior.

At one point he spoke of the "profound biological differences between human races."

He also was openly anti-Semitic. He read, for example, in a mocking Yiddish accent, a letter of criticism that he had received.

There was no question, though, that his audience responded best to his suggestions that they were successful only because they had worked hard and that anyone who was not successful was simply lazy and inferior and, in Mr. Doob's words in "My Fair Lady," among "the undeserving poor."

Kennedy's Assassination

Most of Oliver's speech was devoted to a rehashing of charges he made last winter in the Birch Society magazine, American Opinion, that President Kennedy's assassination was part of a Communist plot and engineered with the help of the Central Intelligence Agency.

"I don't know," Oliver said, "whether Oswald was paid by the CIA or by the Soviet secret police—and it's just a matter of bookkeeping anyway."

Oliver also said that under orders from Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara the Army "began to rehearse for the funeral more than a week before the funeral," and there were gasps from his audience.

Teacher of Classics

Oliver, a professor of classics at Illinois, is a large man who speaks with a flat Midwestern accent.

He has become one of the star attractions on the fast-rising speaking circuit, and a profitable circuit it is.

It cost \$1.50 to hear him. In addition to the speech, delivered in a dark auditorium from a brightly lit

stage on which a huge American flag had been placed as a backdrop, each listener got a ticket stub telling him how he could obtain more information about the John Birch Society.

Lee Harro - Oswald

7-11-64
105-32555
Oswald

C-64

105-32555-A
NOT RECORDED
191 SEP 10 1964

51 Rel

The Washington Post pg 19
8/30/64

SEP 12 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

EX-ADVISERS PAID \$12,500

Marina Settles Suit

By HUGH AYNESWORTH

Marina Oswald, widow of accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, Thursday settled her suit against her former business manager and attorneys by agreeing to pay them \$12,500 in return for voiding contracts she signed with them last December.

The settlement came at 4:53 p.m. in Judge Dee Brown Walker's 162d District Court.

James H. Martin, who held a 10-year contract as her business manager, and Grand Prairie attorneys John M. Thorne and Paul W. Leech, who were to represent her legal interests, were not present.

The slim, blond woman took the stand to explain—in Russian and English—that she agreed to and asked for the settlement.

She now has approximately \$59,000 from donations sent her by the American public following the death of Oswald last Nov. 24.

Attorneys William A. McKenzie and Henry Baer appeared with Mrs. Oswald, as did two friends, Mr. and Mrs. Declan Ford of Dallas. Walker Magee represented the defendants.

The suit, filed April 17, asked

that the contracts signed with Thorne and Martin on Dec. 8 and 8 and a trust fund set up Dec. 30 be declared null and void.

Mrs. Oswald claimed in the suit that she did not understand what she had signed.

She fired them Feb. 14 by registered letter. But both refused to drop out of the contracts voluntarily.

During the ensuing months, Mrs. Oswald had lived on other donations sent her from throughout the world—the biggest chunk coming from the Fort Worth Council of Churches donation fund—plus several thousand dollars from publication rights.

The settlement agreed to Thursday claimed that the defendants would turn over to Mrs. Oswald "any and all pass-books, monies, letters, documents, tape recordings, personal effects and property of any kind whatsoever" belonging to Marina or the two small Oswald children.

They must also transfer control of the \$25,000 Oswald Trust Fund to Mrs. Oswald and her children and must resign as the fund's directors.

Mrs. Oswald testified before

Judge Walker that Mrs. Ford had read the settlement agreement to her in Russian, that it was "satisfactory" to her and was offered of her "own free will and accord."

Judge Walker instructed Mrs. Oswald that she had the right to "continue with the law suit before a jury of 12 citizens," but she said she preferred the settlement.

Though the original suit filed by Mrs. Oswald's attorneys was tartly worded toward the defendants, Thursday's judgment—signed by all parties—was very complimentary to the defendants.

It said in part that the court finds "that all parties hereto have acted in good faith and that defendants John Thorne and Paul W. Leech, officers of this court, are not guilty of any wrong-doing whatsoever, but to the contrary, have performed valuable services in behalf of Marina N. Oswald in keeping with their obligations as attorneys and counselors at law."

The ceremony took less than 20 minutes, with Mrs. Ford translating into Russian everything said to Mrs. Oswald.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

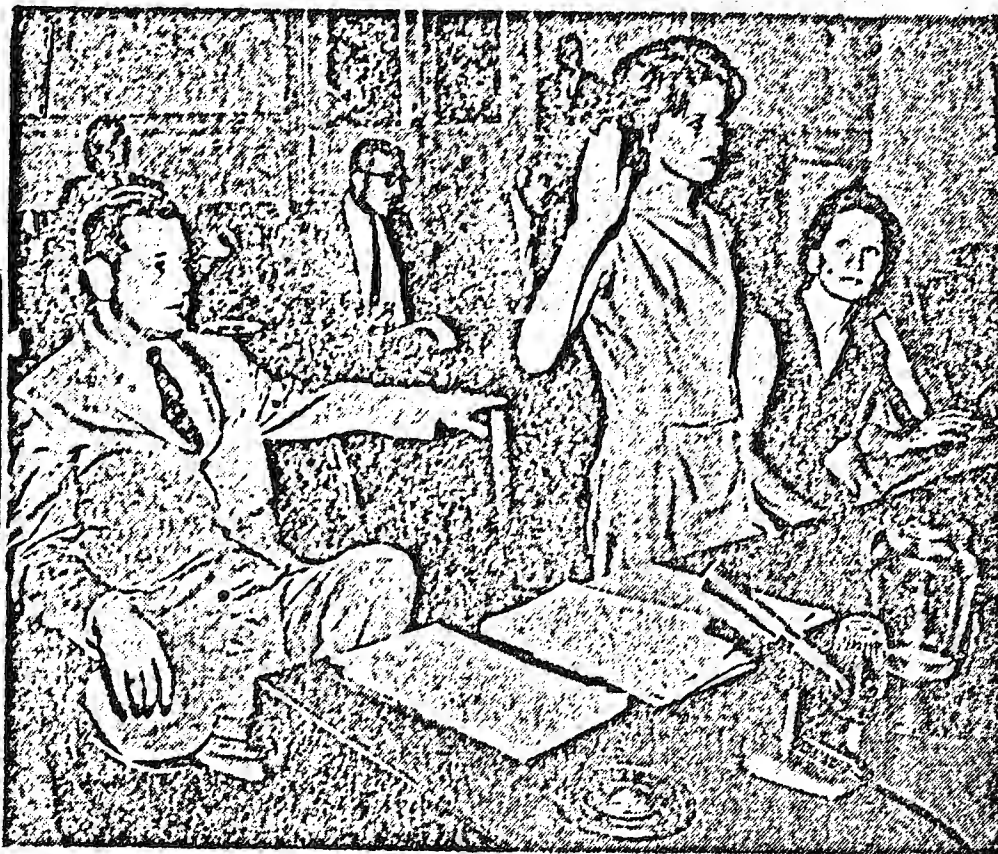
"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 7-31-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Jack B. Krueger
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas
☐ Being Investigated

67 AUG 11 1964

File 105-82555-1
105-82555-1
105-82555-1



—Dallas News Staff Photo by Bill Windrey.

Mrs. Marina Oswald takes the oath from Judge Dee Brown Walker before testifying in the settlement of the contractual controversy with her

former attorneys and business manager. At left is William A. McKenzie to the right of Mrs. Oswald is Mrs. Declan Ford, her adviser and friend.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Kremlin Ordered JFK Death, Anti-Bolshevik Leader Says

By ED KOWALEWSKI

The president of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations firmly believes that President Kennedy was assassinated on direct orders from Moscow.

Dr. Jaroslav Stetzko of Munich, West Germany, who made the allegation at a Captive Nations luncheon Wednesday in the Statler Hilton, said he bases this belief on testimony adduced at the trial in 1959 of another Soviet-trained assassin in Karlsruhe, West Germany.

Bondan Stashynsky, who was tried and convicted of the murders of the Ukrainian freedom leaders, Lev Rebet and Stephan Bandera, revealed during the trial, Dr. Stetzko said, that other assassins were being trained in the Soviet for work in the U. S.

Refers to Oswald

"Stashynsky testified that these men were told that their ultimate missions would be to destroy many important men in America," Dr. Stetzko said.

"We know that Lee Harvey Oswald, President Kennedy's assassin, was in Russia. He was an excellent marksman. I have no doubt that he was one of the trainees that Stashynsky was talking about."

Dr. Stetzko said that Oswald probably did not know his vic-

tim until "The last minute." "He was probably told this on his trip to Mexico or maybe even when he got back to this country," Dr. Stetzko said.

Dr. Stetzko, a small, bespectacled man who looks more like a bookkeeper than an intense patriot who led his native Ukraine to a two-week period of independence during World War II, conceded that internationally-inspired assassinations may seem improbable to the average American.

"Simple and Believable"

"But to us, who know the works and designs of international communism, it is all very simple and believable," he said.

Dr. Stetzko said he found the trial of Stashynsky of unusual personal interest because the confessed assassin also disclosed that next on his list for murder was Dr. Stetzko himself.

"Stashynsky told the court even the address in Munich where he was to find me," Dr. Stetzko said. "I was surprised because even then I was hiding."

Dr. Stetzko prior to that had survived two previous attempts on his life—once during the 1941 Ukrainian uprising and then in 1945 when his car was bombed as he was escaping from his German guards.

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

(36)

BUFFALO EVENING NEWS,
BUFFALO, NEW YORK

TITLE:

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, 11-22-63
DALLAS, TEXAS

BUREAU FILE: 62-109060

BUFFALO FILE: 62-1827

Date: 7-16-64
Edition: COMP. FINANCIAL
Authors:
Editors:
Title: SEE ABOVE

Character: 11-22-63
or

Classifications

Submitting Office: BUFFALO

☐ Being Investigated

EX 110

REC.

1105-82555-A

NOT RECORDED
191 JUL 24 1964

70 JUL 31 1964
207

Awaiting The Warren Report

Time Punched Many Holes in Dallas Case

By GEORGE MORRIS

(Article 2)

TIME PUNCHES MORE AND MORE holes in the mosaic of evidence on the basis of which Dallas police and the FBI declared Lee Harvey Oswald guilty, and every month since the assassination of President Kennedy has brought additional material linking the alleged assassin to the CIA and the FBI.

Every hole punched in the evidence expands the vast unknown in the case and strengthens the conviction that others, with a far more important hand in planning and executing the plot, are still at large.

A trial of Oswald today, were he alive to face it, would not

be nearly as easy for a prosecutor as it might have been on the day Oswald expired and District Attorney Henry Wade declared the case "closed." That, of course, makes the problem much more complicated also for the seven-man Warren Commission whose job it is to dispel uncertainty and suspicion about the assassination throughout the world. The world is now asking many more questions and demands much clearer and more definite answers.

LEGAL OPINION

ALREADY DURING THE WEEK of the assassination the press published the opinion of legal authorities (summarized in the Dec. 1 issue of The Worker) that only circumstantial evidence was available, much of it weak, and therefore

insufficient to convict. Such was the opinion of Emile Zola Berman, noted trial lawyer of New York. Maurice Edelbaum, another noted trial lawyer, held a similar opinion. Berman noted, for example, that Oswald's palm prints on the rifle and the ballistic tests showing the bullets came from that rifle, only proved that the rifle was Oswald's, but not that he had fired it.

But as the days rolled by doubt and questions mounted concerning much of the circumstantial evidence. Strongly under question by experts was the possibility of three shots (some say four) being fired, and with such deadly accuracy, in just six seconds while the Kennedy car moved past.

To this was added much evidence that the shots came from two directions. An examination of the wounds (plus a hole in the windshield of the Kennedy car) and what is known of the opinions of examining doctors, support the view that the bullets came from two directions.

The very make of the rifle was under question for a day or two. Discrepancies developed on the paraffin tests; the alleged identification of Oswald by a witness who claimed he saw a man in the Book Depository window; the time-table of Oswald's departure from the building and his bus ride home; the allegation that he laughed when someone said in the bus that the President had been shot; and on the details of the shooting of policeman Tippett.

There is, for example, that much headlined map of Dallas found in Oswald's room; on which the building was marked. Wade con-

sidered the map among his key exhibits. But it turned out, from the testimony of Mrs. Ruth Paine, of Irving Tex., with whom the Oswalds lived for a while, that she gave him the map to help him locate the place where SHE had obtained a promise of a job for him SIX WEEKS BEFORE the assassination. At that time no one even knew the itinerary of Kennedy's ride. There are many other items in the published evidence against Oswald that were fuzzy if not patently false.

★

IF THE EVIDENCE that they counted on in Texas is taken together with the fact that the Dallas police practically escorted Oswald to execution without a trial on that Sunday morning in the basement of the court house, DESPITE AN ANONYMOUS

Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Handwritten signatures and initials:
H. H. [unclear]
J. [unclear]
F. [unclear]
R. [unclear]
B. [unclear]
D. [unclear]

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker 6 4 7 _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
1964 JUL 13 1964

53 JUL 13 1964

105-82555

Handwritten signature: [unclear]

WARNING CALL (Worker, Dec. 1) received by the FBI and transmitted to local police, then we have what amounts to a conspiracy to prevent a trial. A trial of Oswald could have led to the real planners of the conspiracy.

Percy Foreman, of Houston, Tex., president of the National Association of Defense Attorneys, in a TV discussion on the case Dec. 29 suggested that Oswald be defended before the Warren Commission although dead, both because he saw many flaws in the evidence and because such a defense could lead to the truth.

Foreman seemed most impressed by Oswald's persistent claim of innocence. He said "In 25 years and at least 35,000 cases, I have never yet seen a man fail to confess where officers in Texas were determined to see that he does confess."

Not only was Oswald led to his death after two days of grilling without benefit of a lawyer, but the Warren Commission refused to allow Mark Lane, the New York civil liberties lawyer who had been engaged by Oswald's mother, to act as defense attorney posthumously. Months later, some afterthought led the Warren Commission to appoint a lawyer for Oswald, about whom nothing was heard. Lane's brief and testimony before the Warren Commission were, in fact, a summation of the falsehoods, doubts and discrepancies in much of the evidence against Oswald. Lane concluded that legally Oswald was innocent and could not have been convicted.

THE REAL PLOTTERS?

WHETHER THE MATERIAL gathered by Lane would have been sufficient to acquit Oswald in a court of law, or ultimately in the Supreme Court, is a subject for speculation. Personally I think there is enough undisputed evidence to show Oswald was involved, at least as a scapegoat.

But far more important for America and the world is the question: Who were the real plotters? Who else were involved?

Were they forces in the CIA who want to maintain their invisible supergovernment over the White House?

Were they people who objected to the test-ban treaty?

Were they members of Rightist groups financed by oil billionaire H. L. Hunt, of Texas or friends of Hunt's buddy, Gen.

Edwin Walker, who led the racists at Alabama and whom the Kennedy administration confined for a while to a mental institution for examination?

Were they among those who have been pressing for another invasion of Cuba?

THOSE WERE THE areas to investigate. But the investigators were not interested in looking at those spots. They concluded, within hours after the assassination, that they had their man and that all that remained was to color the deed as an "international ideological" conspiracy. There was no need to look any further. When the "red" angle was exploded, they settled on "Oswald alone." But after seven months there is still no investigation of the ultra-Rightists.

Closely connected with the above is the question: why was the FBI so hasty in leaking conclusions to the press, to produce headlines across the country, although President Johnson had ordered its report to be referred for examination to the Warren Commission? Why is Allen Dulles so nervous every time something comes up in the commission on Oswald's CIA connections and insists on the deletion of such references from the record? (Robert S. Allan and Paul Scott, Feb. 28, Jersey Times). Why won't we get the facts "in our lifetime?"

It seems that many persons in the government are frightened of the consequences if official disclosures confirm things about which the world is only speculating. Such disclosures, officially confirmed, would not improve the image of American capitalism as the leader of the "free world."

So the big problem for the Warren Commission is to keep the lid on, yet allay suspicions and fears. The task was difficult seven months ago. It is virtually impossible today.

FALSE STEP

IRONIC AS IT MAY SEEM, it was the effort to put a "Marxist" stamp on the alleged assassin that aroused suspicion from the start that a Rightist plot was afoot. The wildest stretch of the imagination could not produce a rational reason for a true Marxist to assassinate President Kennedy.

The immediate guess by everyone, in the first hours after the assassination, and until the "Marxist" and "Castroite" characterizations of Oswald were

spread in headlines, was that ultra-Rightists in Dallas were guilty.

But, is it not elementary to expect that the ultra-Rightists would:

1) plan to cover their traces by arranging for a "Marxist" dummy to be on the scene at the crucial moment;

2) plan to kill the scapegoat to leave no traces; and

3) kill the killer of the scapegoat to make sure.

Americans see this type of material many times a week on their TV screens.

PHONY "MARXIST" LABEL

FOUR DAYS after the assassination, (Nov. 26) when factual material was still meagre, we noted that what was known of Oswald, in addition to his mental instability, placed him, not in the Marxist ranks, "but closer to the right."

The main basis for laying the killing at the "Marxist" door was Oswald's trip in October, 1959, when he tried to renounce his U.S. citizenship and unsuccessfully sought Soviet citizenship. We wrote, "No Communist would renounce the citizenship of his country even if he must take refuge from reaction."

Then there was the story of Priscilla Johnson who, as a correspondent of the North American Newspaper Alliance had interviewed Oswald when he came to Moscow. He was 20 years of age. She quoted him as boasting that he had read a great deal of "socialist literature" when 15, that he was "struck in particular by Das Kapital," and "became a Marxist" after reading this bulky three-volume work on political economy.

For this lower-than-average student, who had only a public school education, to be struck by "Das Kapital," hardly literature for beginners, is laughable. In English the work is called "Capital." He knew only that Marx had written such a work and wanted to sound "informed." All his expressions in the interview with Miss Johnson, were a giveaway of ignorance and poor coaching.

Similarly, we noted Oswald's

alleged "pro-Castroism." Oswald's first act when he came to New Orleans in August, 1963, was to offer his cooperation to the Cuban Student Directorate, an anti-Castro pro invasion outfit. Antonio Lanuza, spokesman for these refugee Cubans, claimed that Oswald's offer was suspicious and that he, Lanuza, rejected it.

But on the following day Oswald, as a self-styled leader of a non-existent New Orleans branch of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, appeared on the streets with an extremely provocative sandwich sign and literature that could serve no one but the enemies of socialist Cuba. His entire record of activities for a month, after he opened an FPCC office without authorization from headquarters, his provocative ways and letters to the FPCC office in New York, (which the N. Y. Times published) followed an agent-provocateur pattern.

Every act was designed deliberately to discredit Marxism, the Left and the FPCC. He was obviously coached for that role by someone, because his letters to the FPCC were well composed, and his spelling faultless. This was in contrast to the letters to his mother and other of his writing which, as Harold Feldman noted in the Nation, a "sixth-grader would blush to acknowledge."

Oswald's "Marxism" was also clarified by his effort, for most of the two and half years he was in the Soviet Union, to get out. He finally wrote to ultra-Rightist Senator John G. Tower of Texas to intercede against "the holding by the Soviet Union of a citizen of the United States against his will and expressed desire." Tower interceded and soon after the Oswalds left the USSR with the State Department advancing a "loan" for the fare.

CONFESSIONS

IF THERE WERE ANY illusions still left about Oswald's "Marxism" the story in the press of Nov. 30 1963, should have dispelled it. Pauline V. Bates, a

public stenographer in Fort Worth, Tex., disclosed that on June 18, 1962 — only three days after his return from the Soviet Union — Oswald came to her with a pile of notes on bits of wrapping paper, parts of envelopes and sheets of paper, which were to be typed. He hinted to her he had been in the USSR for the State Department and had been told when he obtained his passport to go to the Soviet Union, that the government would not stand behind him, that he was on his own. This is the standard warning to agents sent abroad. Oswald told her that he had smuggled the material out of the USSR inside his shirt. After she had typed up about a third of the notes, he suddenly took them from her and left. She recalled, that the material was very anti-Soviet and that it painted a horrible picture of the USSR.

We caught the scent of Oswald's "Marxism" and smelled a rat from the start. By the Dec. 3 issue we ran our comments under the heading:

"Was Oswald an Agent? Was FBI Tipped On Ruby?"

We concluded then that Oswald's link to the CIA, to the FBI, or both, and the effort of Rightist forces to pin a "Marxist" label on him, were the main obstacles to searching for the principal assassins where they might be found. We concentrated on exposing the fraud of Oswald, "the Marxist," and on presenting every bit of material that showed his true relationships. In the final article next week we will summarize the evidence of Oswald's connections with government undercover agencies.

Oswald Alone Slew Kennedy, Bobby Asserts

Krakow, Poland, June 29 (AP) — U. S. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy said tonight that Lee Harvey Oswald killed President Kennedy, and "there is no question that he did it on his own and by himself."

"I believe it (the assassination) was done by a man named Oswald who was a misfit in society,"



Robert F. Kennedy
"There is no question..."

Kennedy told a group of civic leaders and students in this southern Polish city.

Kennedy said it was not Oswald's professed belief in Communism that prompted him to murder the President.

Protest Against Society

"He was a professed Communist but the Communists—because of his attitude—would have nothing to do with him," Kennedy said. "Ideology in my opinion did not motivate his act. It was the single act of an individual protesting against society."

Kennedy came here to visit the 600-year-old Jagellonian University.

Crowd of 3,000 Hears Him

Standing on the roof of a Soviet-built Zis limousine provided by Mayor Zbigniew Skolicki, he told a crowd of about 3,000 in Market Square that his brother would not have been elected President in 1960 "if it wasn't for the support of the Poles" in the United States.

With his wife, Ethel, his daughter, Kathleen, and sons, Joseph and Bobby at his side, the steel roof of the car sagged.

"Tell them we will pay for it," a Kennedy aid cried out. The Attorney General continued talking.

Arrives From Warsaw

Enthusiastic cheering began for Kennedy almost as he and his party reached downtown Krakow after a flight from Warsaw, where he was greeted with similar outbursts.

A crowd of several thousand forced the Kennedy motorcade to a halt in tiny St. Anne's St. When he emerged from the car, people lifted him to their shoulders with cries of "Long live Kennedy."

At Jagellonian University, several hundred students cheered at the arched inner court of the Collegium Maius, the oldest building in the university.

Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach ☒ _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen ☒ _____
Sullivan ☒ _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Handwritten:
5/12
7-11
105-82555

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News 2/1 _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

NOT RECORDED
191 JUL 6 1964

JUN 30 1964

66 JUL 6 1964

RFK on Assassination: It Was One Man—Oswald

From Cable Dispatches

CRACOW, Poland.

U. S. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy said yesterday "there is no question" that President Kennedy's assassination was the act of one man, and added that he believed the man was Lee Harvey Oswald.

An aid to Mr. Kennedy said, "That is the first time I've ever heard him mention Oswald." It was also the first time a high U. S. official had said so unequivocally that the assassination was a one-man job.

Mr. Kennedy's statement came at a meeting with about 20 students and civic leaders in the office of the mayor of Cracow after a wild and uproarious welcome by students who carried him on their shoulders into 600-year-old Jagellonian University.

Politely and apologetically, Hieronym Kubiak, 25-year-old head of the Polish Student Union in Cracow, said to the Attorney General:

"We always greatly respected President Kennedy, and we are very interested in your version of his death. We hope you will forgive us for asking such a direct question, but we really would like your view."

"It is a proper question which deserves an answer,"

Mr. Kennedy said, and he went on:

"I believe it was done by a man with the name of Oswald who was a misfit in society, who lived in the United States and was dissatisfied with our government and our way of life, who took up communism and went to the Soviet Union.

He was dissatisfied there. He came back to the United States and was anti-social and felt that the only way to take out his strong feelings against life and society was by killing the President of the United States.

"There is no question that he did it on his own and by himself."

Mr. Kennedy told his audience, which included members of the Polish Communist party, that Oswald's professed belief in communism had nothing to do with his motivation. "He was a confessed Communist," the Attorney General said, "but even the Communists would not have anything to do with him."

There has been considerable speculation in Europe, on both sides of the Iron Curtain, that the assassination last Nov. 22 in Dallas was a conspiracy. Communists and some Leftists have offered theories some of them fanciful, that Oswald was the tool of Right-wing oil interests, or even that he was a dupe and the assassination was carried out by others.

Poles continued to give Mr. Kennedy and his party a warm reception on their three-day tour. Tightly packed throngs totaling more than 15,000 cheered, serenaded and pelted the Attorney General with flowers in the central market square and lane-like streets among the 400-year-old buildings of Cracow.

Mr. Kennedy, his wife, Ethel, their three eldest children and Princess Lee Radziwill delighted their audience by improvising "When Polish eyes are smiling" to the tune of the original Irish song. Mr. Kennedy will end his official visit this afternoon.

Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Casper ☐
Callahan ☐
Conrad ☐
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☐
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☐
Trotter ☐
Tele Room ☐
Holmes ☐
Gandy ☐

R. W. Smith
Smith
Apparatus
Magnum
File

105-22555-A

NOT RECORDED
191 JUL 9 1964

The Washington Post and Times Herald ☐
The Washington Daily News ☐
The Evening Star ☐
New York Herald Tribune ☒
New York Journal-American ☐
New York Mirror ☐
New York Daily News ☐
New York Post ☐
The New York Times ☐
The Worker ☐
The New Leader ☐
The Wall Street Journal ☐
The National Observer ☐
People's World ☐
Date JUN 30 1964

File 5102

64 JUL 7 1964

Investigation Urged In Oswald Diary Leak

DALLAS, June 28 (UPI) — The attorney for the widow of accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald has requested an official investigation of "leaks" to the press, including Oswald's diary.

William A. McKenzie, attorney for Marina Oswald, asked the chief counsel of the Warren Commission yesterday to investigate unofficial publication of the diary.

"Marina Oswald feels that all evidence should be given to the Warren Commission and only released by the Commission," McKenzie told Chief Counsel J. Lee Rankin.

The account of Oswald's life as a worker in the Soviet Union was described today in Oswald's diary published in a copyright Dallas Morning News dispatch.

"The release and printing of the diary prior to the Commission report by anyone else is an invasion of privacy in-

cluding personal property and publishing rights that belong to Marina Oswald and her children," McKenzie said.

In Washington, Rep. Gerald R. Ford, a member of the Warren Commission, said that the Commission is expected to look into newspaper publication of the diary.

Rep. Ford said he was "disturbed" over publication of parts of Oswald's diary.

Ford said the original Oswald diary is in the Commission's hands. He said its contents were not revealed by anyone associated with the Commission.

Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The Washington Post and Times Herald A8
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date 6-29-64

NOT RECORDED
46 JUN 30 1964

58 JUL 1 1964

- Benmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

Oswald Diary Tells of Suicide Attempt

DALLAS, Tex., June 27 (AP). —Lee Harvey Oswald wrote in his diary he was so discouraged when Russian police punctured his dream of obtaining Soviet citizenship that he slashed a wrist. Later, he wrote, life in Russia convinced him he did not want to become a Soviet citizen after all.

He told of these things in a diary the Dallas Morning News reported today in a copyrighted story.

Oswald's Russian guide found him, bleeding and unconscious, and saved the life of the man police say killed President John F. Kennedy four years later. Oswald was killed by Jack Ruby two days after the assassination in Dallas last November 22.

In some places in the diary, Oswald related the exhilaration he felt when his attempt to renounce his American citizenship brought him attention.

Oswald titled his document, "Historic Diary."

Relates Love Affairs

The young Marxist, discharged from the United States Marine Corps, related love affairs with Russians women, the drabness of his life — although he fared better than average Russians — and some disillusionment with the Soviet Union by Russians themselves.

He began the diary October 16, 1959, the day he arrived in Moscow and was assigned Intourist guide Rimma Sherikova.

He ended it March 27, 1962, after marrying Marina Pruskova and after he had obtained permission for his family to accompany him to the United States.

He told Rimma on his arrival that "I want to apply for Russian citizenship."

"She is flabbergasted, but agrees to help," he wrote in difficult-to-read handwriting with frequent spelling errors.

'She Feels Sorry'

"I explain I am a Communist," the diary continued. "She is politely sympathetic, but uneasy now. She tries to be a friend to me. She feels sorry for me. I am something new."

For five days, Rimma took him on tours of Moscow. On the morning of October 21 he met with a Russian official he described as "balding, stout, black suit, fairly good English." He told the official he wanted Soviet citizenship.

"Why?"

"I gave him vague answers about 'great Soviet Union,'" Oswald wrote. He said he was shocked when the Russian told him, "USSR is only great in literature."

"I am stunned. I reiterate. He says he will check and let me know whether my visa will be extended (it expires today)."

TOP CLIPPING
DATED 6/27/64
FROM E-100-00
MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

TOP CLIPPING
DATE 6/27/64
INITIALED

- The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star _____
- New York Herald Tribune _____
- New York Journal-American _____
- New York Mirror _____
- New York Daily News _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____

105-82115 Date 6/27/64
JUN 28 1964

58 JUL 2 1964

At 8 p.m. on October 21, Russian police telephoned Oswald in his hotel room, Oswald related, and told him he had two hours to start moving out of the country.

"I am shocked! My dreams! I retire to my room. I have \$100 left. My fondest dreams are shattered because of a petty official, because of bad planning. I planned so much!

"7 p.m. I decide to end it. Soak wrist in cold water to numb the pain. Then slash my left wrist. Then place into bathtub of hot water.

"I think 'When Rimma comes at 8 to find me dead, it will be a great shock'.

"Somewhere a violin plays, as I watch my life whirl away."

"Rimma found him unconscious, the floor and tub bloodstained. She called an ambulance and Oswald regained consciousness in a hospital's mental ward.

Stayed by Bedside

Rimma got him into a general ward and stayed by his bedside. "She has a strong will," he wrote. "Only at this moment I notice she is pretty."

Oswald was released from the hospital October 23. He moved from the Hotel Berlin to the Hotel Metropole.

Rimma obtained an appointment for him at the passport and registration office. He again asked for Russian citizenship. Three days later he took a taxi to the United States Embassy where he saw an official, John A. McVickers.

"I took out my American passport and lay it on the desk and said, 'I have come to dissolve my American citizenship,' the diary related.

"He says I am a fool," Oswald wrote. "I state, 'My mind is made up' and from this day forward I consider myself no citizen of the U. S. A."

Elated at Showdown

He wrote, "I leave the embassy elated at this showdown." He said he felt his act would convince the Russians of his good faith.

Reporters converged on his hotel room. "My mother and my brother have called three times. Now I feel slightly exhilarated, not so lonely."

One month after his arrival, a Soviet official said he could remain for a time, and later he was told he could have a residence permit but not citizenship.

On January 4 he was instructed to get money from the Red Cross to settle his bills and to reach his work assignment in Minsk, 468 miles southwest of Moscow. The United States Red Cross said it has no record that he obtained money from that organization.

Oswald wrote that the mayor of Minsk, Comrade Shrapof, promised him a rent-free apartment. On January 13, he went to work at the Minsk radio factory in a good job as a "checker" metal worker at 700 rubles a month. The Red Cross sent him another check for 700 rubles each month, he said.

"I'm Living Big"

"I'm living big and am very satisfied," he wrote. But he complained that he didn't like the pictures of Lenin or the compulsory physical training at the factory.

He was assigned an apartment although Russians had been on the list to obtain one for five or six years. "It has a splendid view from two balconies of the river," he wrote.

"Almost rent free (60 rubles a month)."

At the factory he met a man of about 40, Andrei Tovli. At Tovli's home during a party, the Russian told Oswald, "Go back to the United States."

"It's the first opposition I have heard. I respect Tovli. He has seen the world. He says many things and relates many things I don't know about the USSR. I begin to feel uneasy inside. It's true!"

Meals in Dingy Cafe

He related eating his evening meals at a dingy cafe. "The food is generally poor and always the same menus in any cafe at any point in the city. The food is cheap and I don't really care about quality after three years in the U.S.M.C."

Less than a year later his disillusionment is complete.

"As my Russian improves, I become increasingly conscious of just what sort of a society I live in. Mass gymnastics, compulsory afterwork meetings, usually political information meetings, compulsory attendance at lectures and the sending of the entire shop collective (except me) to pick potatoes on a Sunday at a state collective farm.

"The opinions of the workers (unveiled) are that it's a great pain in the neck."

Fell in

He wrote that he fell in love with Ella Germain—a very attractive Russian Jew I have been going walking with lately, works at the radio factory."

Oswald told of a birthday party attended by Ella and a 23-year-old Red Cross worker he calls Rosa. "Rosa and Ella are jealous of each other," he wrote. "It brings a warm feeling to me."

He told of a "conquest" of a music student, an affair that lasted only a few weeks. He related that he had "a light affair" with another woman.

But Ella Germain spurned what he called "my dishonest advances," and when he proposed marriage she turned him down. She said she didn't love him, and, anyway, he might be arrested simply because he was an American.

Oswald stumbled and "she snickers at my awkwardness in turning to go (I am too stunned to think).

"I Am Miserable"

"I realize she was never serious with me but only exploited my being an American to get the envy of the other girls who consider me different from the Russian boys. I am miserable!"

On January 4, 1961, he wrote, Soviet officials asked him if he still wanted citizenship. He said he only wanted his residential passport extended. For the remainder of January, he penned only four lines:

"I am starting to reconsider my desire about staying. The work is drab. The money I get has nowhere to be spent. No nightclubs or bowling alleys, no places of recreation except the trade union dances.

"I have had enough."

On February 1 that year he wrote the United States Embassy in Moscow. "I state 'I would like to go back to U. S.'"

He went to a dance May 17, 1961, at the trade union.

Meets Future Wife

"Boring," he wrote, "but I am introduced to a girl with a French hairdo and red dress with white slippers."

Her name was Marina, and on April 31 (as listed in the diary, although there is no April 31) they were registered as married. "We are man and wife," he wrote.

"In spite of fact I married Marina to hurt Ella I found myself in love with Maria," he wrote, and also told that "The transition of changing the full love from Ella to Marina was very painful, especially as I saw Ella almost every day at the factory."

Marina encouraged him to do as he liked about returning to the United States.

Communists were angry with Marina for wanting to go with her husband. It only makes her stubborn, he related.

She became pregnant and Oswald stepped up his efforts to obtain visas for the family. On Christmas, 1961, they were granted permission to leave. The baby was born February 15, 1962 and they called her June Lee.

The final exit document came from the United States Immigration Service at San Antonio, Tex. Within a few days they were en route to the United States.

141

HISTORIC Diary

FROM OCT. 16 1954 ARRIVAL -

WASHING

1959

OCT. 16. ARRIVE FROM MILWAUKEE BY TRAIN. AM MET BY SUNDROST
 REAP. AND IN CAR TO HOTEL "BERLIN". R-6-66 AS. STREET. 5 DAY
 LUX. TOURIST TICKET. MEET MR. SUNDROST AT BUS STATION. SUNDROST
 I EXPLAIN TO HER I WISH TO APPLY FOR U.S. CITIZENSHIP. SHE
 IS APPALLED BUT AGREES TO HELP. SHE CHECKS WITH HER BOSS,
 MAN OF THE HOUSE. MAN TELLS ME ALL ABOUT THE SUP. COURT. ASKING
 FOR CITIZENSHIP. MAN TELLS ME ALL ABOUT THE SUP. COURT. ASKING
 AND NOTICES FROM ABOUT ME.
 OCT. 17. R-6-66 MEETS ME FOR INITIALIST SIGNATURE. SHE WE
 MUST CONTINUE WITH THIS SIGNATURE. I ASK HER ABOUT THE "SUNDROST"
 SHE HAS AN ANSWER. SHE TELLS ME ABOUT MYSELF AND MY
 REASONS FOR BEING THERE. I EXPLAIN I AM A COMMUNIST. SHE
 SHE IS A LITTLE BORN. BUT UNHAPPY NOW. SHE TELLS ME
 FRIENDS THERE. SHE FEELS SORRY FOR ME. I AM SORRY. SHE TELLS

Oswald's "Historic Diary."—AP Wirephoto

OSWALD'S SECRET DIARY:

Extra Money,

Plush Life in Russia

After two and a half months in Moscow, Lee Harvey Oswald was down to his last \$28 and deeply in debt, when at last he was granted permission to remain—on a residence document, but not as a Soviet citizen. To stay on, however, he needed money, and was instructed to apply to the U.S.S.R. Red Cross for funds. From Oswald's own diary of his stay in Russia, here is the concluding installment of a historic journal, now being made public for the first time.

By HUGH AYNESWORTH

(Copyright, 1964, by Hugh Aynesworth and the Dallas Morning News)

Lee Harvey Oswald's appeal to the Soviet Red Cross for funds to enable him to stay in the Soviet Union resulted in an unexpected windfall. Ecstatic at the sudden upturn in his fortunes, Oswald noted jubilantly in his diary early in January, 1960:

"I receive 5,000 rubles, a huge sum!"

(The American Red Cross in Washington said it had given no money to Oswald, and had no correspondence concerning his case with the Soviet Red Cross. The assumption is, therefore, that the Soviet Red Cross alone paid Oswald the money.)

The 5,000 rubles was more than he would receive for seven months work in Leningrad despite the fact he made more than the average Russian at his job.

(The 5,000 rubles received by Oswald is equivalent to approximately \$1,750 U. S. currency. Rate of exchange at money brokers in New York is 2.86 rubles to a dollar.)

JAN. 7, 1960: Oswald

boards a train for Minsk. Train fare—150 rubles.

"I have a lot of money and hope," his diary says.

Two Red Cross workers meet him at the Minsk station and take him to the Hotel Minsk, where two tourist guides, Rose and Stellina, come by within an hour.

Stellina, wrote Oswald, was in her 40s, "nice, married, young child." Rose: "about 23, blonde, attractive, unmarried, excellent English.

"We attract each other at once."

Oswald Meets

Andrei Tovli

JAN. 8, 1960: "I meet the city mayor, Comrade Shrapov, who welcomes me to Minsk, promises a rent-free apartment 'soon' and warns me about 'uncultured persons' who sometimes insult foreigners."

JAN. 10: "The day to my-

Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Lee Oswald

ZIP CLIPPING

6/28/64

NEW YORK

SEARCHED FILE AND INDEXED

JULY 1964

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American 10-A _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

VOS-82555-A

NOT RECORDED
191 JUL 2 1964

JUL 2 1964

self, I walk through city, very nice."

The following day Oswald visited the Minsk Radio Factory, where he soon was to be given a good job—very good by Russian standards.

He finds a man there he immediately likes and respects—one who is to play a big part in his decision to leave Russia and get back to his native land.

Even that day, this man might have tried to warn Oswald of what he would encounter. Oswald wrote in his diary:

"There I meet Andrei Tovli, late 40s, mild mannered, likable.

"He seems to want to tell me something."

Oswald begins his job Jan. 13 as a "checker" metal worker at 700 rubles a month. He doesn't write much in his diary the next couple of months, except:

"Work very easy. I am learning Russian quickly

now. Everyone is very friendly and kind. I meet many young Russian workers my own age, and they have varied personalities.

"All wish to know about me, even offer to hold a mass meeting so I can say (talk to them).

"I refuse politely.

"At night, I take Rosa to the theatre, movie or opera almost every day.

"I'm living big and am very satisfied.

"I receive a check from the Red Cross every 5th of the month 'to help.' The check is 700 rubles. Therefore, every month I make 1400 rubles, about the same as the director of the factory!"

Oswald, known as a com-plainer in the Marine Corps, hasn't changed. He wrote:

"I don't like picture of Lenin which watches from its place of honor, and physical training at 11-11:10 each morning (compulsory) for

all (Shades of H.G. Wells!)"

On March 16, Oswald writes of his new apartment. He tells that many co-workers have been on the list for an apartment for five or six years. He calls his flat, "a Russian's dream."

The one-room, kitchen-bath apartment is near his work. "Only 8 minutes walk," he wrote, and added, "It has a splendid view from two balconies of the river. Almost rent-free (60 rubles a month)."

He Slumbers

On May Day

Soon, Oswald tells of meeting Pavil Golovacha, a friendly young Russian about his age. "Very intelligent, an excellent radio technician," was how Oswald described him in the diary, noting that Pavil's father was the famed Gen. Golovacha, commander of Northwestern Siberia and a World War II hero.

The next entry is May Day (May 1, 1960). "I follow the American custom of marking a holiday by sleeping in the morning." He then describes the "spectacular military parade" and the parade of all the workers—except him—waving flags and pictures of Khrushchev.

That night, Oswald went to Tovli's home where a party was in session. He said 40 people were there. "We dance, play around and drink until 2 a.m., when party breaks up."

The co-worker Tovli comes out with it, after trying in more subtle terms. "Go back to the United States," he tells Oswald.

Oswald is stunned. He writes later:

"It's the first opposition I have heard. I respect Tovli. He has seen the world. He says many things and relates many things I don't know about the U.S.S.R.

"I begin to feel uneasy inside... it's true!"

The next two months Oswald spends considerable time with another co-worker, an Argentinian immigrant named Alexander Zeger. Zeger has two daughters Oswald enjoys.

He writes of Leonora, 28, and Anita, 20, Zeger's daughters. Anita, he wrote, is "very gay, not so attractive." Oswald said he and Anita "hit it off."

Of Leonora, a divorcee, Oswald wrote: "She has a beautiful Spanish figure, long black hair, like Anita. I never pay much attention to her. She's too old for me (he is 20 now). She seems to dislike my lack of attention for some reason. She is high strung."

Oswald then tells of a dingy cafe where he usually eats his evening meals.

Food Is Cheap

But Unsavory

"The food is generally poor and always the same menus in any cafe at any point in the city. The food is cheap and I don't really care about quality after three years in the U.S.M.C."

In August and September of 1960—less than a year in Russia—Oswald decides he wants out.

"As my Russian improves," he wrote, "I become increasingly conscious just what sort of society I live in. Mass gymnastics, compulsory afterwork meetings, usually political information meetings, compulsory attendance at lectures and the sending of the entire shop collective (except me) to pick potatoes on a Sunday at a state collective farm: a 'patriotic duty' to bring in the harvest."

"The opinions of the workers (unvoiced) are that it's a great pain in the neck. They don't seem to be especially enthusiastic about any of the 'collective duties', a natural feeling."

"I am increasingly aware of the presence, in all things, of Leibzen, shop party secretary, fat, fortyish and jovial on the outside. He is a nonsense party regular."

In October, Oswald writes of the coming of the bitter Russian winter. His dread of the cold was "mellowed (by the) splendid golds and reds of Fall in Belorussia" (Sic).

"I am a healthy brown color and stuffed with fresh fruit," he wrote, adding that you can't get fruit at any other season in Russia.

His 21st birthday, Oct. 18, 1960, was his happiest in several years. Still living in splendid fashion, he invites Pavil, Rosa and a beautiful girl named Ella Germain to a party in his apartment.

Ella Attends

Birthday Fete

He describes Ella as "a very attractive girl I have been going walking with lately; works at the radio factory."

Ella was destined soon to play a big part in the twisted pathways traveled by Lee Harvey Oswald.

Oswald wrote in his diary in much the same manner he often expressed his other views; he felt he was the center of attraction. The same went for the birthday party.

"Rosa and Ella are jealous of each other," he wrote. "It brings a warm feeling to me. Both are at my place for the first time."

"Ella and Pavil both give me ash trays (I don't smoke). We have a laugh."

November brought the winter. Oswald felt it more than some.

"A growing loneliness overtakes me in spite of my conquest of Eunnatchina, a girl from Riga studying at the music conservatory in Minsk," he wrote, adding, "And short (this then scratched out) After an affair which lasts a few weeks, we part."

He looks elsewhere for attention.

NOV. 5, 1960: "I make the acquaintance of four girls rooming at the Foreign Language Dormitory in Room 212. Nell is very interesting, so is Tomka, Tomis and Alla."

"I usually go to the Institute dormitory with a friend of mine who speaks English very well, Erich Titov, 22, who is in the fourth year at the Medical Institute."

Oswald Thinks

Titov's Bright

Oswald thought Titov "a very bright fellow." Later, when he would plan his return to the U. S., Oswald could not tell Erich for fear he would somehow block his move.

Oswald's only December jotting was, "I am having a light affair with Nell Korobka."

JAN. 1, 1961, and the love bug gets hold of Oswald.

"New Year's Day I spend at the home of Ella Germain. I think I'm in love with her. She has refused my more dishonorable advances. We drink and eat in the presence of her family in a very hospitable atmosphere."

"Later I go home drunk and happy. Passing the river homewards, I decide to propose to Ella."

JAN. 2: "After a pleasant hand-in-hand walk to the local cinema, we come home. Standing on the doorstep, I propose. She hesitates, then refuses."

"My love is real, but she has none for me."

"Her reason besides lack of love: I am an American and some day might be arrested simply because of that. Example, Polish intervention in the 20s led to arrest of all people in the Soviet Union of Polish origin."

"You understand the world situation," he quoted Ella. "There is too much against you and you don't even know it."

Romance, Job

Begin to Pale

Oswald is stunned. He trips over his own feet as he turns to leave.

"She snickers at my awkwardness in turning to go (I am too stunned to think)."

"I realize," he wrote, "she was never serious with me but only exploited my being an American to get the envy of the other girls who consider me different from the Russian boys."

He closes that day's entry:

"I am miserable!"

The next day is another low one. "I am miserable about Ella. I love her but what can I do?"

JAN. 4, 1961, one year after Oswald was granted his residence document: "I am called in by the passport office and asked if I want citizenship (Russian). I say, 'No, simply extend my residential passport.' This is granted."

The rest of January, Oswald pens only four lines in his diary, but they tell a story:

"I am starting to reconsider my desire about staying. The work is drab. The money I get has nowhere to be spent. No night clubs or bowling alleys, no places of recreation except the trade union dances."

"I have had enough."

He Plans Return

To United States

FEB. 1, 1961: Oswald writes the U. S. Embassy in Moscow. "I state 'I would like to go back to the U. S.'"

FEB. 28: "I receive letter from Embassy. Richard E. Snyder stated I could come in for an interview anytime I wanted."

For two weeks Oswald wondered how he was going to get the 468 miles to Moscow to handle the next step of his amended "plan."

"I now live in a state of expectation about going back to the U. S. I confided in Toril. He supports my judgment but warn not to tell any Russians about my desire to return.

"I understand now why."

MARCH 17: Another detour appears in Oswald's maze-like life.

That night he and Erich go to a dance at the Trade Union. "Boring," he wrote later, "but at the last hour I am introduced to a girl with a French hair-do and red dress with white slippers.

"I dance with her, then ask to show her home.

"I do, along with five other admirers. Her name is Marina. We like each other right away. She gives me her phone number and departs home with a new friend in a taxi. I walk home."

MARCH 18-31: "We walk. I talk a little about myself, she talks a lot about herself. Her name is Marina M.

APRIL 1-30: The diary gets skimpy as Oswald is busy courting. "We are going steady and I decide I must have her. She puts me off, so on April 15, I propose. She accepts."

APRIL 31: "After a 7-day delay at the Marriage Bureau because of my unusual passport, they allow us to register as man and wife. Two of Marina's girl friends act as bridesmaids, we are married.

"At her aunt's house we have a dinner reception for about 20 friends and neighbors who wish us happiness. (In spite of my origin and accent.)"

He describes an evening of merriment, drinking and eating, and adds: "Uncle Vasily started a fight and the fuse blew on an overloaded circuit." After all that, they walk the 15 minutes to their new home.

"At midnight we were home," he recalled.

MAY OF 1961 and Oswald wrote: "In spite of the fact I married Marina to hurt Ella

"I still haven't told my wife of my desire to return to the U.S.

"She is madly in love with me from the very start. Boat rides on Lake Minsk, walks through the parks, evening at home or at Aunt Valla's place mark May."

In June he wrote: "A continuance of May, except that we draw closer and closer and I think very little now of Ella."

He Tells Bride

About Return

In late June, Lee tells Marina he wants to go home.

"My wife is slightly startled," he wrote, "but then she encourages me to do what I wish to do."

In July Oswald decides to take his two-week vacation from the Radio Factory and fly up to Moscow to see if the American Embassy can help

him get back to his homeland.

JULY 8, 1961: Oswald boards an Ilushin-20 jet, gets to Moscow 2 hours and 20 minutes later. He takes a bus from the airport to mid-Moscow.

As he arrives at the U. S. Embassy, it is closed. It is 3 p. m. on Saturday. He telephones Snyder ("since all embassy personnel live in the same building").

Oswald talks with Snyder, who tells him to come back Monday morning and they will help him. Oswald telephones Marina in Minsk and has her fly up the following day.

No diary here, except dates. They both return to Minsk July 15.

Marina returns to work July 15 and finds out that all her bosses and co-workers know where she's been.

Party Attempts

To Stop Her

"They were called at her

The last six weeks are spent in getting the necessary blanks and applications filled out. "They number about 20," Oswald scribbled.

AUG. 20, 1961: "We give the papers out. They say it will be 2½ months before we know whether they'll let us go or not.

"In the meantime, Marina has to stand four different meetings at the place of work held by her bosses at the direction of 'someone' by phone.

"The Young Communist League headquarters also called about her and she had to go see them for 1½ hours.

"The purpose (expressed) is to dissuade her from going to the U.S.A. Net effect: Make her more stubborn about wanting to go."

He writes for the first time in mid-August about Marina being pregnant. He adds: "We only hope the visas come through soon!"

Aug. 1-Sept. 1: "I make repeated trips to the passport and visa office, also to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Minsk, also the Ministry of Internal Affairs, all of which have a say in the granting of a visa. I expected promises of quick attention to us."

SEPT. 1-OCT. 18: "No word from the Ministry. ('They'll call us!'). Marina leaves Minsk by train on vacation to the city of Kharkov in the Urals to visit an aunt for four weeks.

"During this time I am lonely, but I and Erich go to the dances and public places for entertainment. I haven't done this in quite a few months now.

"I spend my birthday alone at the opera, watching my favorite 'Queen of Spades.' I am 22 years old."

NOV. 12, 1961: "Marina arrives back radiant, with several jars of preserves for me from her aunt in Kharkov."

Marina Begins To Change Mind

NOV.-DEC.: "Now we are becoming annoyed by the delay. Marina is beginning to waver about going to the U.S., probably from the strain and her being pregnant."

"Still we quarrel and so things are not so bright, especially with the approach of the hard Russian winter."

The Oswalds do have a nice surprise for Christmas. That afternoon Marina is called to the passport and visa office and told they have been granted Soviet exit visas.

"She fills out the completing blanks and then comes home with the news," he wrote in his diary. "It's great (I think?)."

New Year's Day of 1962 and then the Oswalds attend a dinner party with six others at Alexander Zeger's house.

JAN. 4: Oswald trades in his resident document and is given a special pass, good until July 5, 1962.

"Since they have given us permission to leave, they know we shall," he scribbled later.

Oswald wrote but two lines in the Jan. 4 to Feb. 18 period: "Days of cold Russian Winter but we feel fine. Marina is supposed to have baby on March 1."

At dawn on Feb. 15 Marina wakes Lee (Alex, she called him) and tells him she feels the time is close.

Marina Has A Baby Girl

"It's her time," he penned. "At 9 a. m. we arrive at the hospital. I leave her in care of the nurses and leave to go to work."

At 10 a.m. Marina gives birth to a baby girl.

"When I visit the hospital at 5 p.m. after work, I am given news."

"We both wanted a boy. Marina feels well, baby girl, O.K."

Feb. 23: "Marina leaves hospital. I see June for first time."

FEB. 28: "I go to register (as prescribed by law) the baby. I want her name to be June Marina Oswald. But these bureaucrats say her middle name must be the same as my first, a Russian custom supported by law."

"I refuse to have her name written as June Lee. They promise to call the city ministry (city hall) and find out in this case—since I do have a U. S. passport."

The next day Oswald finds out he must go by Russian law. He writes simply: Name: June Lee."

MARCH, 1962: "The last communiques are exchanged between myself and the embassy. Letters are always arriving from my mother and brother in the U. S."

"I still have not told Erich, who is my oldest existing acquaintance, that we are going to the States. He's O.K., but I am afraid he is too good a Young Communist League member so I'll wait until the last minute."

MARCH 24: "Marina quits her job in the formal fashion."

MARCH 25: "I receive a letter from Immigration and Naturalization Service at San Antonio, Texas, that

Marina has had her visa petition (approved!). The last document. Now we only have to wait for the U. S. Embassy to receive their copy of the approval so they can officially give the go-ahead."

MARCH 27, 1962: "I receive a letter from a Mr. Philles, an employer of my mother, pledging to support my wife in case of need."

That is the last diary entry.

Within a few days the Oswalds were on a Dutch steamer heading for New York and a destiny few, if any, would have believed possible.

LEAVE COUNTRY TONIGHT AT 8:00 PM AS VISA EXPIRES. I AM
SHOCKED!! MY DREAMS! I RETURN TO MY ROOM. I HAVE
\$100. LEFT. I HAVE WAITED FOR 2 YEARS TO BE ACCEPTED
MY FATHER DREAMS ARE BATTERED BECAUSE OF A PETTY OFFICIAL BECAUSE
OF BAD PLANNING I FINISHED SO MUCH. 7:00 AM I DECIDE TO
END IT. SOAK RIFT IN ROAD WATER TO NUMB THE PAIN. THEN I PUT
MY LEFT WRIST INTO BATH TUB OF HOT WATER.
I THINK WHEN RIMMAN COMES AT 8. TO FIND HIS DEAD IS WITH
BE A GREAT SHOCK. SOMEWHERE. QUICKLY FINISH. AT 5

— SUICIDE PLAN DISCLOSED IN FIRST PAGE OF DIARY —



LEE HARVEY OSWALD
His Past Is in His Diary
AP Photo



MARINA OSWALD AND CHILDREN
Diary Tells How Oswald Met and Married Her
AP Photo

Disturbs War Unit

By MIRIAM OTTENBERG
Star Staff Writer

The chief counsel and a member of the Warren Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy expressed deep concern last night about the leak of Lee Harvey Oswald's "Historic Diary."

A copyrighted story in yesterday's Dallas Morning News quoted extensively from the writings of the President's accused assassin and reprinted a page from the diary. The period covered by the diary extended from the day Oswald entered Moscow, October 16, 1959, until March 27, 1962.

The commission's concern is two-fold. First, there is the distasteful idea that someone connected with an official agency may have sold the diary to a newspaper. Second, commission spokesmen are concerned at the misleading impressions that might stem from a piecemeal publication of the evidence.

Ford Is "Disturbed"

The timing also raises questions. The commission is expected to make its final report within the next few weeks.

Representative Ford, Republican of Michigan, a member of the commission, said he was "very disturbed" about the disclosure of the diary and intends to discuss it when the commission meets tomorrow afternoon.

"This is most unfortunate," he said, "because this is an important document—probably one of the most authoritative things we have on Oswald's life in the Soviet Union."

Mr. Ford said he would propose that the commission ask the FBI what other individuals or agencies got copies of the diary.

Wife Denies Possession

J. Lee Rankin, the commission's chief counsel, said he was concerned about "anybody putting this stuff out."

When he was asked if it were possible that Oswald's widow Marina had a copy, Mr. Rankin said he was called yesterday by Mrs. Oswald's attorney wanting to know how the material got out.

The attorney, William McKenzie, reported that he had checked with Marina and she said she never had the diary.

Reached in Texas, Mr. McKenzie told The Star that he

believed it was incumbent upon the commission to find out how the material was released.

Records Collected

"I think it's unfair to the commission, to the President and to the nation as a whole to release this evidence piecemeal," Mr. McKenzie said.

He said Marina had told him that when Oswald was arrested on the afternoon of the assassination, all his personal effects were picked up and have been in the custody of official agencies ever since.

"The diary was not supposed to be released," Mr. McKenzie said. "It was part of the evidence. Obviously, somebody reproduced it and sold it."

Police Retained Copies

On November 22, the Friday of the assassination, FBI agents and Dallas police came to the home where Marina was living and began removing Oswald's personal effects for investigation. The rest of Oswald's papers were removed the following day.

At that time, the Dallas police had custody of the evidence because the FBI was not officially in the case. The following Monday, however, when President Johnson directed the FBI to take charge of the investigation, the FBI took custody of the evidence but the Dallas police insisted on making an inventory and copies of all the papers.

The originals were brought to Washington and presented to the commission.

Since then, Marina Oswald has asked for the return of her husband's property but the request has been denied because it is all considered evidence. Her attorney said he was doing all he can to protect whatever rights she has to the property.

Both Mr. McKenzie and commission spokesmen expressed confidence that neither the commission staff nor the FBI "leaked" the documents.

Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

100

Handwritten: P. 100
B. 100

Handwritten: 7-11
5-10-64

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star A-6 _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date 6/28/64

105-82555-A

NOT RECORDED

13 JUL 1 1964

58 JUL 2 1964

Disturbs Warren Unit

By MIRIAM OTTENBERG
Star Staff Writer

The chief counsel and a member of the Warren Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy expressed deep concern last night about the leak of Lee Harvey Oswald's "Historic Diary."

A copyrighted story in yesterday's Dallas Morning News quoted extensively from the writings of the President's accused assassin and reprinted a page from the diary. The period covered by the diary extended from the day Oswald entered Moscow, October 16, 1959, until March 27, 1962.

The commission's concern is two-fold. First, there is the distasteful idea that someone connected with an official agency may have sold the diary to a newspaper. Second, commission spokesmen are concerned at the misleading impressions that might stem from a piecemeal publication of the evidence.

Ford Is "Disturbed"

The timing also raises questions. The commission is expected to make its final report within the next few weeks.

Representative Ford, Republican of Michigan, a member of the commission, said he was "very disturbed" about the disclosure of the diary and intends to discuss it when the commission meets tomorrow afternoon.

"This is most unfortunate," he said, "because this is an important document—probably one of the most authoritative things we have on Oswald's life in the Soviet Union."

Mr. Ford said he would propose that the commission ask the FBI what other individuals or agencies got copies of the diary.

Wife Denies Possession

J. Lee Rankin, the commission's chief counsel, said he was concerned about "anybody putting this stuff out."

When he was asked if it were possible that Oswald's widow Marina had a copy, Mr. Rankin said he was called yesterday by Mrs. Oswald's attorney wanting to know how the material got out.

The attorney, William McKenzie, reported that he had checked with Marina and she had the diary. He had the diary. McKenzie told The Star that he

felt it was incumbent upon the commission to find out how the material was released.

Records Collected

"I think it's unfair to the commission, to the President and to the nation as a whole to release this evidence piecemeal," Mr. McKenzie said.

He said Marina had told him that when Oswald was arrested on the afternoon of the assassination, all his personal effects were picked up and have been in the custody of official agencies ever since.

"The diary was not supposed to be released," Mr. McKenzie said. "It was part of the evidence. Obviously, somebody reproduced it and sold it."

Police Retained Copies

On November 22, the Friday of the assassination, FBI agents and Dallas police came to the home where Marina was living and began removing Oswald's personal effects for investigation. The rest of Oswald's papers were removed the following day.

At that time, the Dallas police had custody of the evidence because the FBI was not officially in the case. The following Monday, however, when President Johnson directed the FBI to take charge of the investigation, the FBI took custody of the evidence but the Dallas police insisted on making an inventory and copies of all the papers.

The originals were brought to Washington and presented to the commission.

Since then, Marina Oswald has asked for the return of her husband's property but the request has been denied because it is all considered evidence. Her attorney said he was doing all he can to protect whatever rights she has to the property.

Both Mr. McKenzie and commission spokesmen expressed confidence that neither the commission staff nor the FBI "leaked" the documents.

Edwards

P. Bill

Full 5/Rel

105-82555-105-82555-A

NOT RECORDED

48 JUL 1 1964

THE WASHINGTON STAR
JUNE 28, 1964

F91 6 JUL 1 1964

'Leak' of Oswald Diary Disturbs Warren Unit

By MIRIAM OTTENBERG
Star Staff Writer

The chief counsel and a member of the Warren Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy expressed deep concern last night about the leak of Lee Harvey Oswald's "Historic Diary."

A copyrighted story in yesterday's Dallas Morning News quoted extensively from the writings of the President's accused assassin and reprinted a page from the diary. The period covered by the diary extended from the day Oswald entered Moscow, October 16, 1959, until March 27, 1962.

The commission's concern is two-fold. First, there is the distasteful idea that someone connected with an official agency may have sold the diary to a newspaper. Second, commission spokesmen are concerned at the misleading impressions that might stem from a piecemeal publication of the evidence.

Ford Is "Disturbed"

The timing also raises questions. The commission is expected to make its final report within the next few weeks.

Representative Ford, Republican of Michigan, a member of the commission, said he was "very disturbed" about the disclosure of the diary and intends to discuss it when the commission meets tomorrow afternoon.

"This is most unfortunate," he said, "because this is an important document—probably one of the most authoritative things we have on Oswald's life in the Soviet Union."

Mr. Ford said he would propose that the commission ask the FBI what other individuals or agencies got copies of the diary.

Wife Denies Possession

J. Lee Rankin, the commission's chief counsel, said he was concerned about "anybody putting this stuff out."

When he was asked if it were possible that Oswald's widow Marina had a copy, Mr. Rankin said he was called yesterday by Mrs. Oswald's attorney wanting to know how the material got out.

The attorney, William McKenzie, reported that he had checked with Marina and she said she never had the diary.

Reached in Texas, Mr. McKenzie told The Star that he believed it was incumbent upon the commission to find out how the material was released.

Records Collected

"I think it's unfair to the commission, to the President and to the nation as a whole to release this evidence piecemeal," Mr. McKenzie said.

He said Marina had told him that when Oswald was arrested on the afternoon of the assassination, all his personal effects were picked up and have been in the custody of official agencies ever since.

"The diary was not supposed to be released," Mr. McKenzie said. "It was part of the evidence. Obviously, somebody reproduced it and sold it."

Police Retained Copies

On November 22, the Friday of the assassination, FBI agents and Dallas police came to the home where Marina was living and began removing Oswald's personal effects for investigation. The rest of Oswald's papers were removed the following day.

At that time, the Dallas police had custody of the evidence because the FBI was not officially in the case. The following Monday, however, when President Johnson directed the FBI to take charge of the investigation, the FBI took custody of the evidence but the Dallas police insisted on making an inventory and copies of all the papers.

The originals were brought to Washington and presented to the commission.

Since then, Marina Oswald has asked for the return of her husband's property but the request has been denied because it is all considered evidence. Her attorney said he was doing all he can to protect whatever rights she has to the property.

Both Mr. McKenzie and commission spokesmen expressed confidence that neither the commission staff nor the FBI "leaked" the documents.

Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Lee Oswald
S. Harman
7-11
105-8255

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

JUN 28 1964

NOT RECORDED
JUL 2 1964
58 JUL 2 1964

Oswald's Secret Diary: ✓ Love Affairs in Russia

Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Why was Lee Harvey Oswald paid an extra 700 rubles a month during his stay in the Soviet Union, ostensibly by the U.S.S.R. Red Cross?

Why was the unskilled, surly young rebel, accused of assassinating President Kennedy, set up in an apartment considered plush by Soviet standards and paid as much as the director of the Minsk Radio Factory in which he worked?

These tantalizing questions are raised

in today's concluding installment of the personal, hitherto unpublished diary which Oswald kept during his two and a half years in the Soviet Union.

The cruel hoax perpetrated on Oswald's unsuspecting Russian wife, Marina, unfolds in the twisted mind of the former Marine as he tells of marrying her on the rebound—to spite a lovely Russian girl with whom he was madly in love.

His aimless wanderings through the town of Minsk, the old capital of White Russia, are set forth in detail in this "Diary of An Assassin" and his casual love affairs are unveiled.

Why did the Communist dreamworld turn slowly into a prison and a nightmare for Oswald, and what happened as he slowly learned enough Russian to understand the society in which he lived?

Oswald's rambling, sometimes incoherent and often pathetically boastful diary of his strange life in Minsk skids slowly into a tale out of George Orwell's fearful Big Brother society of "1984."

The poignant toppling of pretty Marina Oswald out of Minsk into an international tragedy which erupted in Dallas highlights the second part of Oswald's diary, on Page 10.

Lee Oswald

Handwritten signature: B. J. [unclear]

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

105-82555-71

437

105-82555-A

JUN 28 1964

NOT RECORDED

191 JUL 2 1964

58 JUL 2 1964

Saved by Intourist Guide

Oswald Slashed Wrist in '59

DALLAS, July 27 (AP) — Lee Harvey Oswald wrote in his diary he was so discouraged when Russian police punctured his dream of obtaining Soviet citizenship that he slashed his wrist. Later, he wrote, life in Russia convinced him he did not want to become a Soviet citizen after all.

The diary was reported in the Dallas Morning News today in a copyright story by staff writer Hugh Aynesworth.

Oswald's Russian guide found him, bleeding and uncon-

scious, and saved the life of the man police say killed President John F. Kennedy four years later. Oswald was killed by Jack Ruby two days after the assassination.

Exhilarated

In some places in the diary he related the exhilaration he felt when his attempt to renounce his American citizenship brought him attention.

Oswald titled his document, "Historic Diary."

The young Marxist, discharged from the U.S. Marines,

related love affairs with Russian women, the drabness of his life (although he fared better than the average Russian), and some disillusionment with the Soviet Union by Russians themselves.

He began the diary Oct. 16, 1959, the day he arrived in Moscow and was assigned Intourist Guide Rimma Sherkova. He ended it March 27, 1962, after the birth of his first child and after he had obtained permission for his family to accompany him to the United States.

He told Rimma on his arrival that "I want to apply for Russian citizenship."

"She is flabbergasted, but agrees to help," he wrote in difficult-to-read handwriting with frequent spelling errors.

5 Day Tour

For five days, Rimma took him on tours of Moscow. On the morning of Oct. 21 he met with a Russian official he described as "balding, stout, fairly good English." He told the official he wanted Soviet citizenship.

"Why?"

"I gave him vague answers about 'great Soviet Union,'" Oswald wrote. He said he was shocked when the Russian told him, "U.S.S.R. only great in literature."

At 6 p.m. on Oct. 21, Russian police telephoned Oswald in his hotel room. Oswald related, and told him he had two hours to start moving out of the country.

"I am shocked! My dreams! I retire to my room. I have \$100 left. . . my fondest dreams are shattered because of a petty official, because of bad planning. I planned so much! . . ."

"7 P. M. I decided to end it. Soak wrist in cold water to numb the pain. Then slash my left wrist. Then place in to bathtub of hot water."

"I think 'when Rimma comes at 8 to find me dead, it will be a great shock.'"

"Somewhere a violin plays, as I watch my life whirl away."

Ambulance call

Rimma found him unconscious, the floor and tub bloodstained. She called an ambulance and Oswald regained consciousness in a hospital.

Then follows a long recital of his life in the Soviet Union after he was granted a residence permit. He tells of his work at a factory and of meeting his future wife, Marina, at a "boring" dance. They were married and eventually received permission to leave Russia.

At 6:00 AM I was wakened from police official. I must leave country tonight at 8:00 PM as visa expires. I am shocked!! MY DREAMS! I RETIRE TO MY ROOM. I HAVE \$100. LEFT. I HAVE WAITED FOR 2 YEARS TO BE ACCEPTED. MY FOND DREAMS ARE SHATTERED BECAUSE OF A PETTY OFFICIAL, BECAUSE OF BAD PLANNING I PLANNED SO MUCH. 7:00 PM, I DECIDE TO END IT. SOAK RIST IN COLD WATER TO NUMB THE PAIN, THEN SLASH MY LEFT WRIST, THEN PLACE WRIST INTO BATHTUB OF HOT WATER. I THINK WHEN RIMMA COMES AT 8, TO FIND ME DEAD IT WILL BE A GREAT SHOCK. SOMEWHERE A VIOLIN PLAYS, AS I

This is an excerpt from the Lee Harvey Oswald diary that was revealed yesterday

PERMANENT

NOT RECORDED
46 JUN 30 1964

58 JUL 1 1964

File
5106
100-8-5555

WASHINGTON POST - PAGE A3

JUNE 27, 1964

Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans _____
 Gale ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Oswald's Secret Diary SOME ANSWERS AT LAST

Handwritten signatures:
 [Signature]
 [Signature]

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American ☒
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date JUN 27 1964

Handwritten:
 105-82555

58 JUL 2 1964

NOT RECORDED
 191 JUL 2 1964

Why did Lee Harvey Oswald try to kill himself to the sound of violins in his Moscow hotel room? What did the alleged assassin of President John F. Kennedy expect to find in the Soviet Union?

The Russian odyssey of the young ex-U. S. Marine who was to play one of the most infamous roles in history was set down in his own handwriting in a hitherto unpublished intimate diary which unfolds today in The New York Journal-American.

What happened when Oswald presented himself to an Intourist Guide in the Soviet capital and announced he wanted to become a Soviet citizen?

How did the then 19-year-old Marxist end up in an insane asylum?

Why did Oswald decide upon the des-

perate step of attempting to renounce his American citizenship before he had been accepted by the Soviets?

What happened when his money was almost gone, his hopes reduced to anguished defeat?

Why did the Intourist Guide, married and the mother of a young child, take a strange interest in Oswald?

What were the thoughts of the young man without a country as he lived like a hermit in Moscow?

Why did he finally call an American reporter to his room and grant an interview?

How did he finally leave the Soviet capital to begin his curious exile in the depths of White Russia?

Took Road to Soviet--And First Folly

For two years and five months, Lee Harvey Oswald lived in the Soviet Union—from October of 1959 to March of 1962. During that time he kept a diary, which has not come to light until now. Revealed for the first time, the Oswald diary affords rare insight into the mind and emotions of a man destined to make an impact on history.

By HUGH AYNESWORTH

(Copyright, 1964, by Hugh Aynesworth and the Dallas Morning News)

It was a chilly but bright day in October, 1959, as a thin, determined youth not long out of the U.S. Marine Corps boarded a train in Helsinki, Finland, bound for—he thought—a place where he could be something . . . be somebody.

That youth was Lee Harvey Oswald, 19 years old then. Four years later he was destined to become something all right—one of history's most infamous men, the slayer of President John F. Kennedy.

But this day in 1959, Oswald had no such plan, no inkling of things to come. His road—and he had traveled it in secret for nearly two years—was to Moscow, where he hoped to become a full-fledged Communist and Russian citizen.

Reveals His Hopes

Notes, letters and portions of his until-now secret diary reveal his thoughts, his hopes, his dreams.

Oswald felt all he had to do to get Russian citizenship was to present himself in Moscow and say, "Here I am!"

This he would soon find was his first folly.

When Intourist Guide Rimma Sherikova met Oswald's train in Moscow on Oct. 16, the first thing he told her was, "I want to apply for Russian citizenship."

Later, in his diary, he scribbled, "She is flabbergasted, but agrees to help." Rimma telephones her boss at Intourist headquarters, then helps Oswald address a written request to the Supreme Soviet.

"Meanwhile, her boss telephones the Passport and Visa Office and notifies them about me," Oswald wrote.

The following day, Rimma comes by the Hotel Berlin where Oswald is staying to accompany the young American—as is her job—on a sight-seeing tour of Moscow.

"She says we must continue with this although I am too nervous. She is 'sure' I will have an answer soon."

Politely Sympathetic

He though Rimma skeptical. She wanted to know why he wanted to do this.

"I explain I am a Communist," he wrote. "She is politely sympathetic, but uneasy now."

"She tries to be a friend to me. She feels sorry for me. I am something new."

Sunday, Oct. 18, 1959, Oswald's 20th birthday:

"We visit exhibitions in the morning and in the afternoon the Lenin-Stalin tomb," he wrote.

For his birthday, Rimma gives Oswald a book, "Idiot," by Feodor Dostoevsky—a story written in the 1860s about a man's desperate struggle for personal human dignity in a world that often deprives it.

More tourism on the next day. Oswald writes he is "anxious."

"Still no word from the authorities about my request," he added.

Oct. 20: Oswald is told by Rimma that Intourist has been notified that the Passport and Visa Department wants to see him.

"I am excited greatly by this news," Oswald wrote.

Oct. 21, 1959 thus began with hope for the slender American who felt he was temporarily a "man without a country."

Meets Red Official

That morning he met with a Russian official and later described him as "balding, stout, black suit, fairly good English." He asked Oswald (as if he didn't already know!) "What do you want?"

"Soviet citizenship," snapped back Oswald.

"Why?" the Russian grunted.

"I give vague answers about 'great Soviet Union,'" Oswald said. He was shocked when the Russki told him "U.S.S.R. only great in literature."

"I am stunned. I reiterate. He says he will check and let me know whether my visa will be extended (it expired today)."

At 6 p.m., the Russian police telephoned Oswald in his room and told him he had two hours to get moving out of the country. His 5-day student's visa runs out at 8 p.m.

"I am shocked!! My dreams! I retire to my room. I have \$100 left. I have waited for two years to be accepted. My fondest dreams are shattered because of a petty official, because of bad planning I planned so much!"

Oswald is in a dilemma. He has forsaken the United States long ago (not officially, but in his mind and heart) and now he cannot stay in the Utopia of his dreams, Russia. And he doesn't have enough money to get very far, which doubtless adds to his mental anguish.

Suicide His Answer

There is but one answer to the weak youth—who would later reveal more of the same lack of courage by shooting a great world leader in the back.

Suicide!

The diary tells the story:

"7 p.m. I decide to end it. Soak wrist in cold water to numb the pain. Then slash my left wrist. Then place in bathtub of hot water.

"I think, 'When Rimma comes at 8 to find me dead, it will be a great shock.'

"Somewhere a violin plays, as I watch my life whirl away.

"I think to myself, 'How easy to die,' and 'a sweet death' (to violins)."

Rimma came at about 8 p.m. and found Oswald unconscious by the bathtub—the floor and bathtub deeply stained by Oswald's blood.

She must have screamed. "I remember that," Oswald later wrote in the diary.

Rimma summoned an ambulance, which took Oswald to a Moscow hospital, where five stitches were taken in the wrist wound.

The Russian girl—described by Oswald in other notes as in her mid-20s—must have pitied the American. She stayed by his side at the hospital for many hours, in case he needed an interpreter, she said.

"My Russian is still very bad," he wrote. "Far into the night I tell her, 'Go home,' (my mood is bad) but she stays. She is my friend."

Oswald saw a certain amount of strength in the Soviet girl and he envied it. While in the hospital, he noted, "She has a strong will. Only at this moment I notice she is pretty."

The next day he notes his surroundings. He penned:

"I am in a small room with about 12 others (sick persons), two orderlies and a nurse. The room is very drab, as well as the breakfast."

He then watches the others and makes a startling discovery.

"Only after prolonged (two hours) observation of the other patients do I realize that I am in the insane ward. This realization disquiets me."

Later, Rimma returns with two doctors who want to question Oswald.

Complains About Food

Did he know what he was doing? "Yes," he replied, then launching into complaint about the food.

The doctors laugh, thinking perhaps that when a patient complains of the food, he is on the road to recovery.

Rimma stays, the doctors leave. The insane patients gnaw on Oswald's nerves.

"She encourages me, then scolds me. She says she will help me get transferred to another section of the hospital (not for insane) where the food is good," Oswald scribbled.

The next day Oswald is taken to a regular ward, but he distrusts the nurses.

"But nurses are suspicious of me," he wrote—
"They know."

"Very beautiful, excellent English, very merry and kind," he writes of Rosa. "She makes me very glad to be alive."

On the 26th he said an elderly American at the hospital was suspicious of him. "I am in general evasive about his presence in Moscow and at the hospital."

Oct. 27th: "Stitches are taken out by the doctor with 'dull' scissors."

Oswald is released on the 28th and Rimma, in an Intourist car, returns him to Hotel Berlin. He checks out for some reason and moves the short distance to the Hotel Metropole.

Gets an Invitation

As he leaves, Rosa and her boss, Ludmilla Dimitreva, invite him to come visit and talk if he gets lonely at the new hotel.

"They feel sorry for me," Oswald wrote in his diary.

As soon as Oswald is checked into the Metropole, Rimma (who must be a Russian diplomat by now) tells him the Pass and Registration Office wants to talk with him. "About my future," he writes.

They exchanged formalities, asked how his arm was and then got to the point:

"Do you want to go back to your homeland?"

"No, I want Soviet citizenship," Oswald replied quickly, adding that he had long planned for the day when he would live in Russia.

"We will see," one Russian grunts.

They asked him about another official to whom he had made his request. Oswald told them, then found out that the first Russian had not even passed along the request; had made no application for extension of his visa.

"I describe him. They take notes," Oswald wrote.

When asked for credentials of some sort, Oswald whips out his U.S. Marine Corps discharge certificate—later to be amended from honorary to undesirable when his defection is announced.

How long will it take? Oswald asks. "Not soon," one of the Russians replies curtly.

Then back to his hotel. Faithful Rimma comes by to see how he is feeling. "I feel insulted and I insult her," the diary says.

Awaits Answer

The following day Oswald wrote that he paced the floor in Room 214 awaiting an answer to his fate.

"I eat once, stay next to the phone, kept fully dressed," he wrote.

Writing from his hotel room Oct. 30, he added:

"I have been in hotel three days. It seems like three years. I must have some sort of showdown."

Oct. 31, 1959: "I make my decision." He hails a taxi and tells the driver, "To the American Embassy."

After some time Oswald is taken to see one of the embassy officials, a Mr. McVickers.

"I took out my American passport and lay it on the desk and said, 'I have come to dissolve my American citizenship.'"

Oswald said Mr. McVickers warned him not to do such a drastic thing without first making sure the Russians would accept him.

"He says I'm a fool," Oswald penned in the diary, he added:

consul at the ... by, then said Mr. Snyder told him "Unless you ... to expound on your Marxist views you can go."

"In effect I leave the embassy elated at this showdown," Oswald wrote. He said he felt sure that the Russians would now see the light and welcome him ... "after this sign of faith in them."

At 2 p.m.—less than an hour after he returned from his "showdown" with the American Embassy folks—reporters began to enverge on Room 214 at the Metropole. Oswald turns them away for the time being.

Calls from Family

"I feel nonplussed because of the attention," he wrote.

More reporters. One tells him that the embassy tipped them off about his plans.

On Nov. 1 Oswald wrote: "My mother and my brother have called three times. Now I feel slightly exhilarated, not so lonely."

From Nov. 2 to Nov. 15 the diary claims that he

refused all incoming calls. He called this period "days of utter loneliness."

During this time he mentions pacing the floor, waiting, waiting, waiting. Most of his meals he eats close to the telephone.

He is ill. Some days he doesn't eat enough.

"I am racked with dysentery," he scribbled at one spot.

On Nov. 15 Oswald felt better and wanted to talk with somebody, perhaps anybody who would listen. He telephoned Miss Aline Mosby of United Press International, who had previously left her card when he refused to grant her an interview.

Poses for Pictures

He posed for pictures and told Miss Mosby of his intentions, his hopes.

Later he wrote in his diary that she "distorted" the story and he complained that she had promised to let him read her story before she filed it and had not held up her end of the bargain.

Following the interview, Oswald felt relieved. He had gained more attention. Best of all, perhaps, he had had somebody to talk with who wouldn't argue with him, who would be very, very interested in what he had to say.

That night he wrote, "I feel slightly better because of the attention."

The very next day—Nov. 16, 1959—a month after he arrived in Russia—a Soviet official comes to him and tells him he can stay until they decide what must be done in his unusual case.

"It is comforting news for me," he writes.

Though he now felt more secure, because he knew the wheels were turning, Oswald still had qualms through November and December with no word.

Studies Russian Books

He bought a couple of self-teaching Russian books and locked himself in his room and studied.

New Year's Eve of 1960 Oswald didn't feel much like celebrating.

He was worried about his finances. He owed for the entire month of December at the hotel; hadn't paid one kopek. He owed 2200 rubles and had only \$28 left.

~~"I see no one from Nov. 17 to Dec. 30 except me"~~
and then Rimma who calls the Ministry about me...
"Have they forgotten?"

Rimma, Oswald said, had told the hotel that though Oswald was rather slow in paying his bill, not to worry because he was to receive a big sum of money from America any day now.

Given a Present

So, on New Year's Eve he sits and talks at length with Rosa Agafonova, Intourist office worker at the hotel. She gives him a small boratin (clown) as a present.

"She is very nice," Oswald wrote. "I found out only recently she is married and has a small son who was born chipped. That is why she is so strangely tender and compelling."

On Jan. 4 he is told by the Russians that he can have a residence document, but not citizenship.

He is instructed to go to the Red Cross to get money to help him settle his bills and pay his way via train to Minsk, where he has been told he will be given a job in a factory.

(Minsk is 468 miles southwest of Moscow, closer to Warsaw. A town about the size of Dallas, it is the capital of Byelorussia.)

Oswald is elated. At last he is moving again on his road, which is to end not in Moscow, but in the Dallas County Jail less than four turbulent years later.

30

HISTORIC DIMY

1959

FROM OCT. 16 1959 ARRIVAL -

LEAVING

1ST PAGE

OCT. 16. ARRIVE FROM HELSINKI BY TRAIN; AM MET BY INTRODUCED REP. AND IN CAR. TO HOTEL "BERKIN" RUBEL AS "STREET" & LAY LVA. TOURIST TICKET.) MEET MY INTORIST GUID RIMMA SHERIKOVA I EXPLAIN TO HER I WISH TO APPL. FOR RUS. CITIZENSHIP. SHE IS FRIGHTENED BUT AGREES TO HELP. SHE CHECKS WITH HER BOSS, MAIN OFFICE INTOR; MAN HELPS ME AD. A LETTER TO SUP. SOVIET ASKING FOR CITIZENSHIP. MEANWHILE BOSS TELEPHONS PASSPORT & VISA OFFICE AND NOTIFIES THEM ABOUT ME.

OCT. 17 - RIMMA MEETS ME FOR INTORIST SIGHTSEEING SAYS WE MUST CONTIN. WITH THIS ALTHOUGH I AM TOO NEW SHE IS "SURE" ILL HAVE AN ANSWER. SOON. ASKS ME ABOUT MYSELF AND MY REASONS FOR DOING THIS. I EXPLAIN I AM A COMMUNIST. ACT. SHE IS POLITELY SYM. BUT UNEASY NOW. SHE TRIES TO BE A FRIEND TO ME. SHE FEELS SORRY FOR ME I AM SOMEONE NEW. SO OCT. 18. MY 30th BIRTHDAY, WE VISIT EXHIB. IN MORNING AND IN THE AFTER NOON THE LERIN-SHIN TOMB. SHE GIVES ME A PRESENT BOOK "IDiot" BY DOSTOEVSKI.

OCT. 19. TOURISM. AM ANNOYED SINCE MY VISA IS DEAD FOR

EXCERPT FROM HARVEY OSWALD'S DIARY ON ARRIVAL IN RUSSIA



MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD
Mother of the Accused Assassin



LEE HARVEY OSWALD
At the Time of His Arrest in Dallas

Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

5/1/64
Harvey Oswald

Bryant

UPI-208

(OSWALD)

NEW YORK--THE WOMAN WHO SHELTERED HARVEY LEE OSWALD'S PREGNANT WIFE SAID TODAY THE FBI OFFERED ITS PROTECTION TO THE OSWALD FAMILY THREE WEEKS BEFORE PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS ASSASSINATED.

MRS. RUTH PAINE OF IRVING, TEX., A SUBURB OF DALLAS, WAS QUOTED IN AN ARTICLE IN THE CURRENT ISSUE OF REDBOOK MAGAZINE.

OSWALD'S WIFE, MARINA, HAD BEEN STAYING WITH MRS. PAINE WHILE HER HUSBAND HAD A ROOM UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME IN DALLAS. THE RIFLE HE USED TO KILL THE PRESIDENT WAS STORED IN MRS. PAINE'S GARAGE WITHOUT HER KNOWLEDGE.

SHE SAID ON NOV. 1 AN FBI AGENT CAME TO CALL ON OSWALD'S WIFE.

"HE TOLD HER SHE COULD APPEAL TO THEM FOR HELP IF SHE RECEIVED BLACKMAIL THREATS FROM RUSSIA," MRS. PAINE SAID. "I LEARNED LATER THAT THE FBI ROUTINELY OFFERS PROTECTION OF THIS SORT TO EMIGRES FROM IRON CURTAIN COUNTRIES ABOUT A YEAR AFTER THEY HAVE COME TO AMERICA."

SHE SAID SHE AND MARINA GAVE THE FBI AGENT THE ADDRESS OF OSWALD'S

PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT BUT DID NOT HAVE HIS HOME ADDRESS IN DALLAS.

"I GAVE LEE THE FBI MAN'S NAME AND PHONE NUMBER SO THAT LEE COULD GET IN TOUCH WITH THEM," MRS. PAINE SAID. "HE TOLD ME HE HAD TRIED TO DO SO, BUT IT WAS NOT UNTIL WEEKS AFTER THE ASSASSINATION THAT I FOUND OUT FROM THE FBI THAT HE HAD LIED ABOUT THIS ALSO."

MRS. PAINE WAS ASKED ABOUT HER REACTION WHEN OSWALD WAS SHOT TO DEATH BY JACK RUBY.

"I WAS GLAD," SHE SAID.

"I THOUGHT THAT LEE'S DEATH THIS WAY WOULD BE SO MUCH EASIER FOR MARINA," SHE EXPLAINED. "I WASN'T GLAD JACK RUBY KILLED HIM. I WAS JUST GLAD IT WAS OVER. I WAS GLAD HE WAS DEAD."

SHE SAID SHE NEVER THOUGHT OF OSWALD AS BEING DANGEROUS.

6/17--EG823PED

105-82555-A

NOT RECORDED

46 JUN 23 1964

REC 7

6/13/64

66 JUN 14 1964

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

AWB:jo

7/1/64

105-82555

Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans _____
 Gale ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Liberal
McGowan
Wick

Lee Harvey Oswald

Q. "That is what
 you and Oswald
 talked about?"
 A. "Right...
 and we
 would talk

J. M. P. 200

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune ☒
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date _____

REC-123

FOI-223

105-82555-A
 NOT RECORDED
 46 JUN 17 1964

JUN 12 1964

74 JUN 25 1964

105-82555-A

File 5

about how we
would do away
with Trujillo,
and things
like that..."

THE QUESTIONS WERE ASKED BY
WESLEY J. LIEBELER, A STAFF COUNSEL
FOR THE WARREN COMMISSION.
THE ANSWERS WERE GIVEN BY
NELSON DELGADO, A MARINE BUDDY
OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD.



Delgado disclosed unsuspected and little-known facets of the complex character of the suspected assassin.

Such as:

the Spanish lessons Delgado gave Oswald

Oswald's absorbing interest in Castro's revolution

Oswald's study of Das Kapital and of a Russian newspaper

Oswald's marksmanship and his religious convictions

The report, by Dom Bonafede, reveals a dramatic new dimension to the strange, disturbed personality of the man who allegedly assassinated a President. Read it in

SUNDAY'S HERALD TRIBUNE

Marina Oswald Still Thinks Her Husband Was Assassin

By MIRIAM OTTENBERG

Star Staff Writer

Mrs. Marina Oswald still believes her husband killed President Kennedy, but she'll leave it to the Warren Commission to say whether he was alone in the assassination plot.

"I have my own thoughts, but the commission has more facts," she explained after her return appearance yesterday before the commission investigating President Kennedy's assassination.

"I wasn't with my husband all the time. I just know what you know."

The Russian-born widow of Lee Harvey Oswald spent more than five hours with the commission, in contrast with her four-day appearance last February.

She is among the last witnesses, just as she was among the first. The only other witness now scheduled is James Rowley, chief of the Secret Service, who will appear before the commission next Thursday. The committee and its staff then will concentrate on preparing the long-awaited report ordered by President Johnson.

Interrupts Lawyer

In contrast with her earlier appearance when she left all the talking to her attorney, Marina interrupted her attorney, William A. McKenzie, several times yesterday.

When the press asked her if she had changed her mind about her husband's guilt, Mr. McKenzie, replying for her, began, "She is still of the opinion that he was the assassin. He was an avowed Marxist, a Communist."

"Not a Communist," Mrs. Oswald protested. When reporters asked her to explain, she said that Oswald was a Marxist rather than a Communist but she didn't know enough English to explain the difference.

At another point, Mr. McKenzie,

in denying she had bought a home, said that she lived with her two small children in a rented two-bedroom cottage.

Marina murmured, "But I like it. It's the first house I ever had in my life."

Through her attorney, she said she plans to become an American citizen and live in Texas. In broken English, she volunteered, "United States very wonderful country. I happy to live in United States. I meet very wonderful people. Helped me too much."

Gets Crank Letters

She acknowledged that she had had a few crank letters but she brushed them off, saying, "Can't have all wonderful people."

She plans to remain in Washington for a few days to do some sightseeing before returning to Texas.

Mr. McKenzie had laid the ground rules for the interview by insisting that Mrs. Oswald would not discuss what areas the commission had covered in questioning her. Nevertheless, reporters asked him if the commission had questioned her about reports that she had foisted her husband's plans to shoot former Vice President Nixon by locking Oswald in the bedroom. It had been learned earlier yesterday that that story was one of the reasons for the commission recalling Mrs. Oswald.

Mr. McKenzie replied, "You're asking about some things that there has been testimony given to the commission about and I won't comment on those things."

The Dallas News said today in a copyrighted story that Marina believes she talked her husband out of an assassination attempt on former Vice President Nixon.

The story said:

"That she feels certain that

Lee Harvey was the lone assassin who killed President Kennedy and wounded Gov. John Connally, but it was just because 'he wanted to be a big shot,' not because of hatred for Kennedy."

"... The Nixon threat came last April or May, shortly before the Oswalds left for New Orleans to live."

"Marina said she could not pinpoint the exact date, but said:

"He came walking into the room, all dressed up and had a gun (a pistol) in his hand. I asked him what he was doing, where he was going."

"I'm going to see Richard Nixon," she quoted Oswald as saying.

"This was a few days after the attempt on Walker's life, and Marina figured what the word 'see' might mean, in view of her husband's actions of April 10 (when the shots were fired at Walker).

Says She Was Afraid

"Marina said she was afraid and tried to get Lee to talk about it."

"... We argued plenty," Marina said, "and he didn't go. I didn't know anything about Mr. Nixon. I don't know if he was in Dallas or where he was."

"She added: "It didn't matter to him who he killed. He just wanted to be popular." She hesitated here, as she realized despite her limited English, that the word 'popular' was not the word she wanted to use."

Belmont ☒
Mohr ☐
Casper ☐
Callahan ☐
Conrad ☐
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☐
Gale ☐
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☐
Trotter ☐
Tele Room ☐
Holmes ☐
Gandy ☐

Robb
LM
Inter
105-82555
5/Kal

The Washington Post and Times Herald ☐
The Washington Daily News ☐
The Evening Star ☒
New York Herald Tribune ☐
New York Journal-American ☐
New York Mirror ☐
New York Daily News ☐
New York Post ☐
The New York Times ☐
The Worker ☐
The New Leader ☐
The Wall Street Journal ☐
The National Observer ☐
People's World ☐
Date ☐

105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
46 JUN 17 1964

JUN 12 1964

68 JUN 19 1964

Quiz Marina On Conflicts In Testimony

By RALPH BLUMENFELD

Lee Oswald's widow goes before the Warren Commission again today, reportedly to explain discrepancies in her previous account of her husband's activities before President Kennedy's assassination.

The commission was expected to confront 22-year-old Mrs. Marina Oswald with other witnesses' testimony given after her four-day session with the panel last February.

Some of the later testimony is said to have indicated that key portions of Marina's story were not true.

Wants to Help

The Russian-born widow of Kennedy's accused assassin said before flying from Dallas to Washington last night that she didn't know why she had been recalled. But she added smilingly:

"I want to help them all I can."

Her reddish hair was in a new bouffant style and she wore a tailored suit with tan shoes and tan leather gloves, and dark glasses.

Chief Justice Warren is "just wonderfield," she told reporters, and she was looking forward to spending "a little quiet time" sightseeing in Washington.

One matter that the commission wants to ask Mrs. Oswald about, a source close to the panel said, is a report that her husband plotted to kill Richard Nixon.

The plot was said to have

been foiled because Marina locked her husband in his room and Nixon canceled a scheduled visit to Dallas.

No mention of the Nixon report was made during Mrs. Oswald's first appearance before the panel but there have been indications since then that she originated the report herself. It is otherwise unverified.

A key portion of Marina's original testimony was her identification of the rifle believed to have killed Kennedy as the same weapon she had seen her husband practicing with at home.

Oswald's mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, subsequently testified that Marina had told her a few hours after the assassination that the rifle found by Dallas police "did not look like" the rifle her husband had owned. The elder Mrs. Oswald charged that her daughter-in-law had been "brainwashed" by the Secret Service and FBI.

Warren Comment

Another furor was raised during Marina's testimony in February when Commission Chairman, Chief Justice Warren told reporters that her story might not be released "in your lifetime" for reasons of national security. Warren later retracted, saying he had only been "a little facetious." He said Marina had been "very cooperative."

The widow now lives with her two young daughters in a Dallas suburb and is planning to write a book. A court accounting of funds sent her by sympathizers amounted last month to \$70,795.

Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

7-27-105-8555
Ral

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

105-72535-A

NOT RECORDED
46 JUN 17 1964

JUN 11 1964

68 JUN 13 1964



MARINA OSWALD

"I want to help all I can."

U.S. Aide in Moscow Queried on Oswald

United Press International

The Warren Commission the Dallas Criminal Bar Association, took over today as chief defense attorney for Lee Harvey Oswald in Moscow.

Richard E. Snyder, now First Secretary of the U. S. Embassy in Tokyo, was recalled specifically to testify before the Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy.

Snyder was attached to the American Embassy in Moscow while Oswald, a Marxist, was in Russia. Snyder, who had dealings with Oswald in his official capacity, was the first of a series of State Department witnesses called by the Commission.

Much of the information they had about Oswald and his activities abroad had been presented to the Commission earlier in written statements. But the Commission apparently wanted to question them about details. Secretary of State Dean Rusk will testify today.

Ruby Defense Gets Fifth Chief Counsel

DALLAS, June 9 (UPI)—Clayton Fowler, president of

Fowler, 43, said he was retained yesterday by the condemned slayer's brother, Earl, and Sol Dann, a Detroit lawyer who is Earl Ruby's legal adviser.

Fowler is the fifth lawyer in the case, succeeding Tom Howard of Dallas, Melvin Belli of San Francisco, Percy Foreman of Houston and Dr. Hubert Winston Smith of the University of Texas.

Fowler said he will ask J. H. Tonahill of Jasper and Phil Burleson of Dallas, who have been assistant lawyers in the case from the start, to stay. He also indicated that he may change tactics in the case from an emphasis on insanity to attempts to get a new trial for the slayer of accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald.

But Fowler said, "It is very obvious that there is something mentally wrong with Jack Ruby, and has been all along."

Monte _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen ☒ _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Rosen
ful

file

The Washington Post and Times Herald 19.4
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date 6-10-64

105-8955-A
NOT RECORDED
43 JUN 17 1964

53 JUN 18 1964

Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

REC-121

UPI-49

(OSWALD)

WASHINGTON--THE WARREN COMMISSION TODAY QUESTIONED A STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL WHO KNEW LEE HARVEY OSWALD WHILE THE ACCUSED KENNEDY ASSASSIN WAS IN MOSCOW.

RICHARD E. SNYDER, NOW FIRST SECRETARY OF THE U.S. EMBASSY IN TOKYO, WAS RECALLED SPECIFICALLY TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE COMMISSION INVESTIGATING THE ASSASSINATION OF THE LATE PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.

SNYDER WAS ATTACHED TO THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN MOSCOW WHILE OSWALD, A MARXIST, WAS IN RUSSIA. SNYDER, WHO HAD DEALINGS WITH OSWALD IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY, WAS THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF STATE DEPARTMENT WITNESSES CALLED BY THE COMMISSION.

6/9--TD1128AED

7-1
5/Rel

53 JUN 22 1964

EX-103

105-82535 A
 NOT RECORDED
 46 JUN 16 1964

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Mohr	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Dillon	_____
Evans	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

Smith
Belmont

-36H

(OSWALD)
WASHINGTON--A NUMBER OF STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS WERE CALLED TO TESTIFY TODAY BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION INVESTIGATING THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.
SECRETARY RUSK IS SCHEDULED TO TESTIFY TOMORROW AND LEE HARVEY OSWALD'S WIDOW, MARINA, WILL MAKE HER SECOND WASHINGTON APPEARANCE BEFORE THE COMMISSION THURSDAY.
6/9--GE1036A

Lee Harvey Oswald

file
5/1/64

115-88-105-1105-82555

NOT RECORDED
46 JUN 16 1964

53 JUN 22 1964

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Hindsight On Oswald

SPEAKING OF President Kennedy's death, by now the nation should have been able to recover from the emotional tallspin it went into after his assassination. But has it?

This question is asked because at this late date the Chicago American, among others, is still suggesting that Lee Harvey Oswald "should have been locked up in 'protective custody'" when the late President was in Dallas.

With the benefit of hindsight, such a precaution might seem like the least price that could have been paid to spare the life of the President of the United States. But consider some of the possible consequences.

Until the assassination, Lee Harvey Oswald had committed no major crime that would justify his imprisonment. Because of his desire to become a Russian citizen, he was court-martialed by the U.S. Marine Corp. And he was once fined as the result of an altercation when he was hand-

ing out pro-Castro literature.

But at the time there was no known evidence that he was contemplating an act of violence. In fact, although he was a convinced Marxist, he once said he became disillusioned with Russian Communism because of its barbaric, ruthless suppression and elimination of men.

With a record like that, obviously Oswald should have been put under surveillance when President Kennedy visited Dallas. But there's a world of difference between watching a man and putting him behind bars on the flimsy pretext that it is for his own "protective custody."

THAT IS NOT the American way; in fact, it smacks of the totalitarianism we are trying to defeat. For if men can be jailed merely on the basis of unsubstantiated suspicions, the liberties of all of us are in potential jeopardy — which in its own way would be a tragedy to match the one that occurred that infamous day in Dallas.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A16 DESERET NEWS AND
TELEGRAM,
SALT LAKE CITY,
UTAH

Date: 6/8/64
Edition: Evening
Authors:

Editor: ARTHUR C. DECK
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: IS - R
or EDITORIAL

Classification:
Submitting Office: Salt Lake
City
☐ Being Investigated

105-82555-A

NOT RECORDED
46 JUN 23 1964

68 JUN 24 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Have People Been Told Truth Of Assassination?

By KENNETH L. DIXON

WEST LAKE, La. — If you're interested in a roving report on national reaction to President Kennedy's assassination and its aftermath, here it is:

In some 4,000 miles of travel in the past six weeks, I did not encounter one single person who believed he or she had been told the real truth.

Some, of course, blamed the news media. But these were in the minority and they mostly were merely repeating an old tune with new words.

Most of those questioned indicated a complete lack of faith in the official reports on the case — the reports by public officials as well as those by the law enforcement officers involved.

This was a cumulative thing which had almost escaped me until I came home for the weekend to sit on the river bank and look over my notes.

Then, page after page, from state after state, I found notes and quotes of distrust and suspicion about the whole Dallas episode.

And when I started thinking back I couldn't think of a single person who wasn't at the very least uneasy about whether the real truth had been told.

There were some who felt that there might be good national security reasons for withholding at least part of the story. But even they were troubled about it.

The fantastic theories that were

advanced in many quarters as fact would shake even the Warren commission.

Some were absolutely certain that the whole thing grew out of the Cuban situation.

Others said that the recent lessening of tensions between Washington and Moscow explained it all.

And both of those plots had differing sets of villains.

From there on, the imaginations ran riot. Naturally, the upcoming Presidential election entered into many stories — and they were told with such convictions that the tellers obviously were convinced they were true. They were certain the whole thing was politics, and they differed only as to which party's politics.

Almost all the stories, if told in detail, would be libelous. And some of them would come close to inciting treason.

They really had only one thing in common, and perhaps that is the real story:

All of them clearly distrusted the official reports. Offhand, I cannot recall any time, in peace or war, when this was such a universal reaction.

Perhaps it is the atmosphere that naturally follows an assassination. But it is a frightening thing — like a room filled with explosive gas.

The Warren commission has an awesome responsibility, possibly one that even its members do not yet fully comprehend.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page Seven

MERIDIAN STAR
Meridian, Miss.

Date: 5-28-64

Editions:

Authors:

Editors:

Title: LEE HARVEY
OSWALD, AKA.

Character: IS-R-CUBA
or

Classification: 105-82555

Submitting Office: New Orleans

☐ Being Investigated

105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
46 JUN 11 1964

58 JUN 12 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Exile Thinks Oswald Aided Cuban Plot

A Cuban exile who debated Lee Harvey Oswald on a New Orleans radio show said Monday that he thinks Oswald figured in a Castro plot to kill President John F. Kennedy.

Carlos Bringuier, the exile, talked with Oswald on four occasions last summer in New Orleans.

On Aug. 5, he said Oswald tried to infiltrate Bringuier's anti-Castro group, the Cuban Student Directorate.

"I was suspicious," said Bringuier. His suspicions were confirmed on Aug. 9 when he found the Marxist Oswald on Canal Street handing out pro-Castro leaflets. There was a quarrel and members of the anti-Castro faction tore up Oswald's leaflets. Police arrested Oswald and the Cubans.

Bringuier met Oswald for the third time at their trial for disturbing the peace. Oswald was fined \$10. Charges against Bringuier and two of his associates were dismissed.

He saw Oswald for the last time on Aug. 21 at Radio WDSU's studio where the two men debated on the subject of Cuba and the United States' policy toward Cuba.

"I destroyed him," said Bringuier.

Bringuier is speaking on a tour with Rev. Billy James Hargis of Tulsa, founder and director of Christian Crusade.

They spoke Monday night at Cockrell Hill Community Hall. Tuesday they will speak at 7:30 p.m. in the Oak Cliff Baptist Temple, 2103 S. Beckley.

Oswald's Mother Tells of Threat

West Texas Bureau of The News
FORT WORTH, Texas — Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, reported Monday that she received her first threatening call since last Nov. 22—the day President Kennedy was killed.

She would not disclose details of the threat.

It came, she noted, after a Fort Worth newspaper published a picture showing the 24-hour guard still detailed to watch over her son's grave.

It was six months ago Monday—Nov. 25, 1963—that Oswald was buried in Rose Hill Cemetery.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

9 "The Dallas
Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 5-26-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Jack B. Krueger
Title:

Character:
or:
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas
☐ Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED
46 JUN 8 1964

JUN 8 1964

22 JUN 11 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-108081-A

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____
Make

HARRIET VAN HORNE



Doubts About Dallas

IT HAS always seemed to be that the conspiracy theory of history makes its strongest appeal to the weak-minded. I refuse to believe that some plumed and belted early wrote Shakespeare's plays. I decline to accept that gypsy crone, who calls herself Anastasia, as the daughter of the Czar.

Such notions are, of course, revealed truth to people who know there are hordes of Communists in the State Department and armadas of flying saucers Out There. I sit in the skeptic's corner. That's why I am astonished to find myself somewhat troubled by the recent spate of writings, here and abroad, suggesting that Lee Harvey Oswald may not have been the assassin of President Kennedy.

These writings, let me say quickly, are not conclusive in any sense. But they do cast certain doubts on the official case against Oswald.

A dramatic piece of evidence—again, inconclusive—was the photograph reproduced in the weekend papers. Taken at the very instant the President lurched forward in his car, the photo showed a dimly familiar figure in the doorway of the Texas Schoolbook Depository. Enlarged several times, the figure bears a marked resemblance to Oswald. Was it he? If so, how could he have been, at the same moment, six flights above the street firing a rifle?

If we are to believe the FBI, the man in the doorway was another employee of the depository, a man who rejoices in the name Billy Lovelady.

From the day of the assassination, a considerable body of opinion in Europe has inclined toward the conspiracy theory. One of the most talked-about books in England is "Who killed Kennedy?" by an American expatriate, Thomas Buchanan.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

**23 NEW YORK WORLD
TELEGRAM AND THE SUN**

File

Date: 5/26/64
Edition: METRO
Author: HARRIET VAN HORNE
Editor: RICHARD D. PETERS
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: AFO

or

Classification: BU 62-109060

Submitting Office: NYO

☐ Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED
46 JUN 9 1964

53 JUN 15 1964

PER. REC. UNIT

Buchanan's main theses are not new. But they remind one again of how very touchy the FBI has been in its brief, almost noncommittal replies to the inevitable questions.

Because there were five bullets (Buchanan insists) and because one apparently entered Kennedy's throat from the front, he feels there must have been two assassins.

Buchanan's conclusion: Right-wing, oil-rich Dallas hired left-wing, dirt-poor Oswald to do the awful deed, then supplied a second killer in case Oswald weakened or missed the target.

A more scholarly case has been marshalled by a Canadian, a former Rhodes scholar now teaching sociology at Berkeley. Prof. Mordechai Erienberg says in *The Spectator* (a slim but influential British weekly), that District Attorney Wade changed his statements on half a dozen crucial points. He takes the official version of Oswald's movements after leaving the warehouse and demolishes it, step by step.

Erienberg also finds it odd that the doctors who worked so valiantly on Kennedy have no been forbidden to discuss the case, particularly since, he says, their report cannot be reconciled with police reports.

In his meticulous way, the professor finds it significant that Oswald had in his possession the private phone number of the FBI official in charge of "subversives" in Dallas. "This information is not obtainable from the Dallas phone directory," he writes. "Moreover, the agent had contacted Oswald several times before the assassination." Could Oswald, he seems to be asking, have worked as an informer for the FBI?

Whatever the merits of these writings, the question of who killed Kennedy will doubtless be argued by historians still unborn. As citizens, the aspects of the case we should find most troubling are the ineptitudes of the Dallas police, the carelessness of the Secret Service and the arrogant, above-the-fray attitude of the FBI. In a democracy there is no place for "secret police," however holy their reputation.

2

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

REC-40

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

8 "The Dallas
Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Oswald Debater Plans Address

Carlos Bringuier, a Cuban refugee, will speak at 7:30 p.m. Monday at the Cockrell Hill Community Hall, 4125 W. Clarendon. Bringuier, who debated Lee Harvey Oswald on a New Orleans radio show in 1963, will call his talk "Oswald, a Castro Agent."

Bringuier also will speak at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday at the Oak Cliff Baptist Temple, 2109 S. Beckley, on a program with Billy James Hargis, founder-director of Christian Crusade.

Date: 5-24-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Jack B. Krueger
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas
☐ Being Investigated

165-70555-1
NOT RECORDED
46 JUN 9 1964

56 JUN 12 1964

Texan Says He's in Photo, Not Oswald

DALLAS, May 23 (UPI)—Billy Lovelady, an employee of the Texas Schoolbook Depository, identified himself today as the man seen in a doorway in a photo taken moments after President Kennedy was shot.

"I recall standing in the doorway and I have about 20 witnesses who were there near me," he said. "They will verify it was me."

Many newspapers in Europe published in weekend editions an American photograph taken a split second after Mr. Kennedy was shot last Nov. 22. The picture purported to show a man who looked like Lee H. Oswald, the accused assassin, standing in the doorway of the depository building.

Newspaper descriptions said the man "bears an extraordinary resemblance" to Oswald, who was shot two days later by Jack L. Ruby.

Authorities said that minutes after the shooting Oswald was seen in a second-floor lunchroom of the building. The shots were fired from the sixth floor.

The newspapers asked, "If the man in the doorway was Oswald, who then, fired the bullets which killed the President?"

Mr. Lovelady, a stock clerk, said he had given testimony about the photo to agents of the Warren Commission investigating the assassination.

said he had also cooperated with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He said that investigators for both the F.B.I. and the Warren Commission were satisfied it was he and not Oswald in the doorway.

Mr. Lovelady said the F.B.I. had taken pictures of him from various angles and that he had been shown a three-by-four-foot blowup of the doorway picture and asked if he was in it. "I immediately pointed to myself in the doorway," Mr. Lovelady said.

He said he was about 15 to 20 pounds heavier than Oswald and about three inches shorter. Asked whether there was any

resemblance to Oswald, he replied, "I'm fatter in the face."

"It was me in the doorway," he said. "If anyone doesn't believe it, they will just have to take my word."

Dallas authorities said the photograph had been examined carefully after the assassination.

Lovelady Identified

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—The Federal Bureau of Investigation declined today to comment on its identification of the individual in the photograph. It is known, however, that the F. B. I. identified the individual as Billy Lovelady shortly after it obtained the photograph following the assassination.

Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Handwritten signatures and initials:
Bridgman
Fessenden
P. J. [unclear]
C. [unclear]
A. [unclear]

Handwritten notes:
L. H. [unclear]
[unclear]

Handwritten: L. H. [unclear]

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times *pg 57* _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date *6/24/64* _____

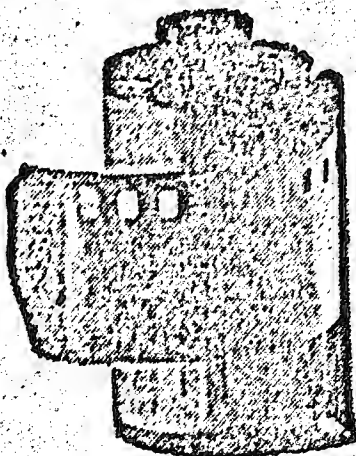
Handwritten: 105-40255-A
NOT RECORDED
46 JUN 2 1964

6 JUN 8 1964

**"God, I hope it
isn't Oswald
in the picture. But
I want it established
beyond any
doubt at all..."**

Mohr
Casper
Callahan
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

The Washington Post and Times Herald
 The Washington Daily News
 The Evening Star
 New York Herald Tribune
 New York Journal-American
 New York Mirror
 New York Daily News
 New York Post
 The New York Times
 The Worker
 The New Leader
 The Wall Street Journal
 The National Observer
 People's World
 Date May 22, 1964



74 JUN 5 1964

105-52555-A
 NOT RECORDED
 46 JUN 4 1964

**THIS SUNDAY THE HERALD TRIBUNE
WILL PUBLISH WHAT IS PROBABLY THE MOST
CONTROVERSIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE DECADE.**

It was taken a split second after President Kennedy was shot. The photograph shows Kennedy through the windshield of his limousine, his left arm raised to his throat as he lurches forward.

In the background is the Texas School Book Depository. Standing in the doorway is a man who bears an extraordinary resemblance to Lee Harvey Oswald. The high forehead, deep-set eyes, tapering jawline, the clothes. Even the set of the mouth.

But if the man in the doorway was Oswald, who, then, fired the bullets which killed the President?

For weeks after President Kennedy's death, well-informed conversations in New York, Washington and Dallas turned on the identity of the man in the picture. The FBI said it was *not* Oswald. But one New Yorker still wondered, and his doubts have triggered a strange and fascinating chain of events.

The Herald Tribune's Dom Bonafede talked to this man, spent weeks digging out the facts in New York, Dallas and Washington. His story of the photograph and the man who made it a crusade is in Sunday's New York Magazine. The photograph and enlargements of the crucial section of it are there, too, in superb magazine reproduction.

**YOU MUST SEE "THE PICTURE WITH A LIFE OF ITS OWN."
THIS SUNDAY IN THE HERALD TRIBUNE.
AND ONLY IN THE HERALD TRIBUNE.**

Billy Lovelace

U.S. Gagged The Oswald Plot Talk

By Dom Bonafede
Of The Herald Tribune Staff
DALLAS, Tex.

Plans by Dallas police to link the Nov. 22 assassination of President Kennedy with an international conspiracy were headed off by Washington officials a few hours before the arraignment of Lee Harvey Oswald, the suspected assassin, the New York Herald Tribune has learned.

The disclosure was made by a high-ranking law official here and confirmed by David Johnston, the Justice of the Peace before whom Oswald was arraigned.

"Washington was anxious not to have the assassination tied in with an international plot because of the harm it would do to U. S. foreign relations," the official commented.

He said that after the arrest of Oswald, Dallas County District Attorney Henry Wade received an urgent telephone call from Washington requesting him to make certain that the charge was one of straight murder — avoiding the mention of possible foreign implications.

Mr. Johnston reported that Mr. Wade informed him prior to writing the complaint against Oswald that the call came from the State Department following consultation with the Justice Department.

Speculation that Oswald may have been the trigger man in an ideological conspiracy has raged almost from the moment of his arrest and the revelation of his Marxist background. The debate continues notwithstanding contention by the FBI that evidence uncovered by that agency shows Oswald acted on his own.

Spokesmen for the Warren Commission, appointed by President Johnson to conduct a comprehensive investigation of the assassination, have indicated that the panel's inquiry so far supports the FBI's position.

The commission, however, is not expected to finish its exhaustive review until next month or later.

Giving impetus to the speculation is a book recently published in Europe by Thomas Buchanan, former Washington newspaperman, which maintains the assassination was part of a conspiracy.

It is recalled that immediately after the death of President Kennedy, President Johnson recognized the possibility the assassination may have resulted from an international plot and ordered a hurried return to Washington.

Mr. Wade acknowledged speaking with Washington officials in the aftermath of the assassination, but declined to divulge the subject of discussion.

Mr. Johnston nonetheless recalled, "Enough evidence had been collected after his arrest to clearly show the man (Oswald) was a pink. The police got a little excited and talked about drawing up a complaint indicating the assassination was part of an international conspiracy."

"I talked with Wade about it, and he asked if there was any basis for an international conspiracy. At that particular point, I could see nothing to prove it. To say it is one thing, but to prove it in court is another."

Following a conference with the District Attorney's office, the Dallas police agreed to drop the reference to an ideological plot.

Mr. Johnston said that immediately after Oswald's capture, he (Judge Johnston) and Assistant District Attorney William Alexander and several police officers were sent to search Oswald's quarters in a Dallas rooming house. He said:

"The boy (Oswald) was like a pack rat; he never threw anything away. There was a pile of Communist material. Most of it was from the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and there were four or five letters from a Communist group in New York. Potentially, this was pretty strong stuff."

He said the material found in Oswald's room, in addition to the knowledge that he had lived in the Soviet Union, had a Russian wife and had tried to renounce his U. S. citizenship, led some police authorities to conclude that a conspiracy was involved.

Records show that the first complaint filed against Oswald was for the murder of patrolman J. D. Tipp. Numbered F (felony) 17 was filed at 7:05 p. m. evening of Nov. 22 by homicide police Capt. J. W. and accepted by the Asst. District Attorney, M. A. and. Arraigning 7:16 p. m.

Johnston
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Depoeah
Evans
Gale
Hosch
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

R. J. P. R.
W. J. P. R. 710

W. J. P. R.
W. J. P. R.

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

NOT RECORDED

46 MAY 27 1964

MAY 19 1964

105-20-555-A
105-20-1364

The second complaint, for the slaying of John F. Kennedy, was filed at 11:26 p. m. by Capt. Fritz and accepted by Mr. Wade. It is numbered F 154. Arraignment was at 1:35 a. m., Nov. 23, before Judge Johnston.

The judge observed that Mr. Kennedy's title as President was never noted in the complaint. In all references he is simply designated as a U-S citizen.

Presumably, the Federal courts could have taken jurisdiction in the case if his title had been specified in the charge and if mention of an international conspiracy had been included.

Most law enforcement officials are convinced that Oswald was the killer of President Kennedy. But many believe, as one officer remarked,

"He (Oswald) must have gotten advice or inspiration from somebody else."

Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____

Lee Harvey Oswald

Re Rosen
Lauch
Refuge
Disgrunt
 62-109890-8

Filed web

113-80555 1

NOT RECORDED
 46 MAY 20 1964

61 MAY 21 1964

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Casper ☒
 Callahan ☒
 Conrad ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans ☒
 Gale ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☒
 Trotter ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holmes ☒
 Gandy ☒

UPI-123

ADD 1 OSWALD, WASHINGTON (UPI-84)

A COMMISSION SOURCE SAID AFTER TODAY'S MEETING THERE WOULD STILL BE SEVERAL MAJOR WITNESSES CALLED BEFORE THE INVESTIGATION IS COMPLETED. HE SAID THE IMPORTANT WITNESSES HE REFERRED TO INCLUDED KENNEDY'S WIDOW AND OSWALD'S WIDOW, MARINA, "AND OTHERS."

THE SOURCE SAID THE WITNESSES WOULD INCLUDE SOME WHO WERE IMPORTANT IN THE SENSE OF THE POST THEY OCCUPY AND SOME WHO WERE IMPORTANT IN THE SENSE OF WHAT THEY COULD CONTRIBUTE TO THE STORY OF KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION.

HE DECLINED TO SAY, HOWEVER, WHETHER THE WITNESSES WERE NEWLY DISCOVERED.

ASKED IF THE CIA WAS INVOLVED IN THE INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION, THE SOURCE SAID "OF COURSE IT WAS, IT IS THE ONLY AGENCY WITH THE JURISDICTION TO INVESTIGATE THE OVERSEAS ASPECTS OF THE CASE."

THE SOURCE SAID THE TESTIMONY BY HOOVER AND MCCONE DID NOT DRASTICALLY CHANGE THE PICTURE THAT THE COMMISSION HAD BEFORE THEY APPEARED. BUT HE SAID THEIR TESTIMONY WAS IMPORTANT BECAUSE IT DEALT WITH THE WHOLE AREA UNDER INVESTIGATION.

HE SAID THE PERSONAL THOUGHTS AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE TWO INVESTIGATIVE CHIEFS WERE IMPORTANT TO THE COMMISSION, ALTHOUGH THE FACTUAL INFORMATION THEY PRESENTED WAS NO DIFFERENT THAN THAT PRESENTED TO THE COMMISSION EARLIER BY AIDES.

5/14--EG238PED

105-82555-4710
 NOT RECORDED
 46 MAY 20 1964

53 MAY 19 1964

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Mohr ☒
 Casper ☒
 Callahan ☒
 Conrad ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans ☒
 Gale ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☒
 Trotter ☒
 Tele Room ☒
 Holmes ☒
 Gandy ☒

Lee Harvey Oswald

By Louis Nizer: The Safety Of Our Future Presidents

By Louis Nizer

The commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren will achieve two objectives when it reports its findings. The first will be to set to rest the inevitable speculations about whether one man, acting on his own aberrational initiative, killed the President of the United States, or whether a conspiratorial group executed the greatest crime of the century.

The second will be to determine whether there were defects in our system of security which were avoidable, or whether a fateful combination of coincidences made prevention of the crime impossible.

It is the second objective which I address myself to, because it involves not merely responsibility for the past, but a lesson for the future. Is it beyond hope that our country, which provides security for many nations all over the globe, should be able to protect its own President's life?

The world will look forward eagerly to the resolution of these questions, but the people of America have a very special stake in the findings, because we should not be spared the knowledge which may save any future President.

Two questions require answers above all others. First: Why was not a building with uninhabited warehouse floors placed under special guard?

SECURITY FOR DICTATORS

The techniques of security were developed to a high degree by dictators. Since they engaged in mass murders in their own countries and the crushing of neighbors, they were surrounded by inflamed populations burning for revenge. Yet Hitler rode through the streets of Prague and Vienna, standing in his car with upraised arm. SS troops were stationed on almost every roof on the route; all window blinds had to be drawn and so many guards stationed in "cheering" population on the streets, that no civilian could make a false move without being struck down. Above all, Hitler's car moved at a calculated speed, which permitted even the sharpest marksman a fleeting second for aim, even if all else failed.

Ma...
Ep...

7/2/2
105-82555

105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
1/8 MAY 20 1964

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune 16
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date _____

MAY 10 1964

Gen. de Gaulle visited Algeria when passions were inflamed. Yet he was fully protected. Experts estimated there were more than 200,000 guards assigned to the task.

In our own country the President is generally a beloved and revered figure. Political criticism does not obliterate the awe and respect we have for our elected head of state. There is no impassioned population determined to revenge itself for the brutal extinction of thousands of families. So we can afford to take some risks. Window blinds need not be drawn on the President's route. Guards need not be stationed on every other roof.

Perhaps, we can rely upon the fact that the average housewife or office worker looking out of the window will not have homicidal intent. Besides, there will be others about, who would be horrified if a servant, let's say, had a revolver, or an office worker carried a shotgun, at the time the Presidential car was to go by. The probability of intervention is, therefore, extremely high. If this is combined with a certain speed of procession, the risk of even a crackpot's action is reduced to a minimum.

LEISURELY PREPARATION

But the assumption is always that decent citizens are present in offices or homes to interfere with some fanatic's wild intention. However, if there is an empty warehouse in the line of march, the risk is increased enormously. Then an insane man can place himself comfortably at a window, arrange his gunsight, and wait patiently without fear of interruption.

How many such empty lofts or warehouses can exist on the route taken by the Presidential car? Certainly no more than one or two. It would be an extraordinary coincidence if there were more. Then is it not a minimum requirement of security, that such buildings should be specifically guarded for the 10 or 15 minutes that the cars will ride by?

Yet, we are told that Lee Oswald sat in an unoccupied warehouse floor, with chicken and soda pop waiting for the fateful moment when President Kennedy's car would come into sight according to a bead he had drawn on a map. More than this, he had placed a box behind him so that he would be supported while taking aim, and a special support in front to keep his gun steady, and the kick back to a minimum. Without such opportunity for calm, careful preparation, uninterrupted by the presence of any other person, could his aim have been so uncannily accurate, even if he had a record of good marksmanship as a Marine?

Oswald had apparently entered the building, with his large gun in a box "holding curtain rods"—a frail enough excuse if any FBI or Secret Service Man had been there to inspect it.

Had anyone been assigned to the empty loft, and had found Oswald there with his gun, he would have been arrested, and we would have read a small item in the newspapers, such as we have seen on many other occasions: "Man with gun arrested near Presidential march."

Instead, we read the story of horror, a young, vital President, whose future bode more greatness than his past, blown to death in a few seconds. Was there carelessness? Could the tragedy have been averted? These are haunting questions which need answers.

The second large question is: Why was one with Oswald's record not removed in advance from the scene of the parade?

Another technique of security is the rounding up of known crackpots and keeping them away from the Presidential route during the half hour or few minutes which are critical. This does not mean that we can spot and detect every neurotic in a large city. But there are a dozen or two agitators well known to every police department, who would best be out of sight of the President on such occasions. They need not be arrested, since even proclivity for wrongdoing is not a crime, but they are questioned and if they intend to be on the street of the President's route, they are requested to attend to their business at some other place.

If they insist on being in the critical area, at least they are talked. Surely, this is not too much precaution in view of the care taken, for example, of checking every manhole over which the Presidential car will pass, to be certain there are no bombs.

Now, if one were to make a list of "characters" in any city who should be checked, and Lee Oswald was in that city, would he not be near the very top of that list? Here was a man who had gone to Russia to live.

NATURAL SUSPECT

He had previously been dropped by the Marines, without an honorable discharge. Only a short while before the assassination, he had stood on street corners in New Orleans and handed out handbills in support of Fidel Castro. He had not shunned the spotlight. His Castro service had actually been televised and the shot of his distribution of anti-American leaflets was well known. Any investigation would have shown that he had also written a threatening letter to Gov. Connally, also a victim of one of his shots into the Kennedy car, and had a gun with a sight on it.

Leaving aside present revelations of FBI discussions with Dallas police officers about him was he not a natural suspect for at least removal from the scene? How could he have been permitted to wander about freely, winding up of all places, in the safety of a warehouse loft, with a window directly on the President's path, and all the convenience and time in the world, to follow the line of fire marked on a map in front of him, with food and drink available and no one to molest him as he took careful aim?

It is almost impossible to conceive, but the tragedy could have been even worse. Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, and Vice-President Johnson riding in a car behind, might also have been killed by the same assassin. Then Mr. Johnson's strong hand and warm heart would not have been available to maintain our Constitutional processes.

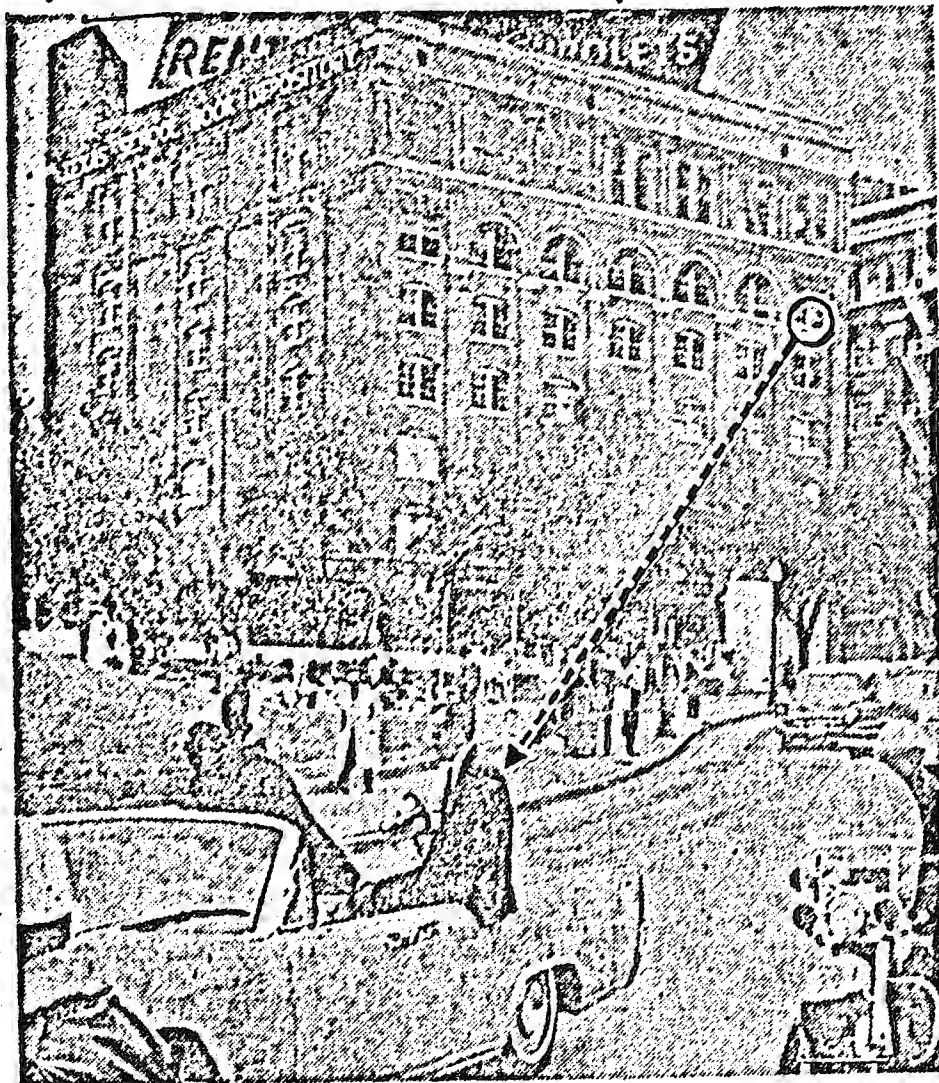
Whenever one suffers an injury from an accident, whether it be a twisted ankle from a bathtub fall or a broken limb from an automobile, the impulse is to wish that fateful moment could be lived over again so as to avoid the injury. Unfortunately, such moments can not be recaptured. But we can learn a lesson from them to avoid future disasters.

Chief Justice Warren, despite his reluctance to do so in any other capacity than on the court, was prevailed upon to lend his great prestige, objectively and thorough insight as chairman of the commission which will report on all phases of the assassination.

We can look forward with confidence to a complete, impartial report. The history of the crime will go down in history, establishing the true facts of the incredible events. But history will also be made in the form of guidance for the future, when the answers are given to two particular questions:

Why was not a loft building put under surveillance?

Why was not Lee Oswald apprehended before the crime, to be questioned and trailed during the few minutes of the President's journey which never reached its destination?



WHY WAS NOT a building with uninhabited warehouse floors placed under special guard? Picture shows Texas School Book Depository in Dallas from which fatal shots were fired. Secret Service agents, are re-enacting the assassination shots fired from circled window.

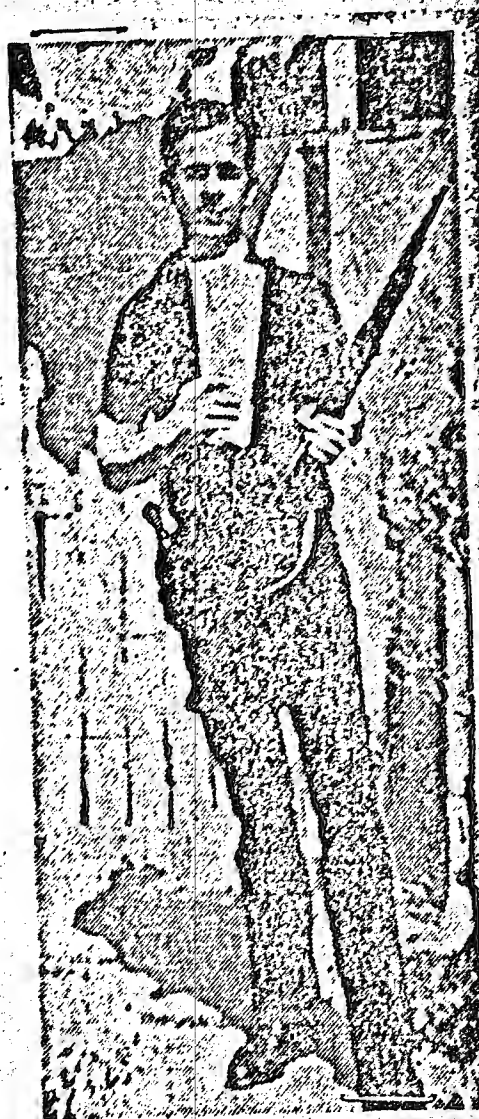
The President - appointed commission, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, has listened to a multitude of witnesses and studied documents by the dozens in its investigation of the hows and whys of the assassination of President Kennedy. The commission's report is awaited. In the interim The Herald Tribune asked distinguished lawyer Louis Nizer to comment on the Warren commission's investigation and to give his opinion of what should be included in the report. At the paper's request, Mr.



Mr. Nizer

Nizer wrote this article he entitled 'The Safety of Our Future Presidents.'

WHY WAS ONE with Oswald's record not removed in advance from the scene of the parade? Picture is one of Oswald taken in his backyard, holding rifle, wearing pistol, and waving a newspaper 'The Militant.' He had lived in Russia, threatened the governor of Texas, and handed out anti-American pamphlets.



U.S. Given More Data On Oswald by Russians

United Press International

The Soviet Union has given State Dean Rusk Tuesday by the United States additional Soviet Ambassador Anatoly documents concerning Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin of President Kennedy, officials said yesterday. The nature of the new information was not disclosed. It will be turned over to the Warren commission.

The presidential commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, which has been investigating the assassination, recently requested additional information from the Russians on Oswald's stay in the Soviet Union from 1959 to 1962. Shortly after Mr. Kennedy was killed, the Russians turned over their official file on Oswald to the United States.

The additional information was delivered to Secretary of

Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

W. J. ...

...

LeBlond

7-11-63 5102555

115-82535-11

The Washington Post and Times Herald **A3**
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Psychiatrists Can't Detect Assassin

BY ARTHUR J. SNIDER
Daily News Science Writer

There is no possibility of preventing a presidential assassination by psychiatric detection, according to a view presented to the American Psychiatric Assn. convention.

The number of potential assassins is in the hundreds of thousands. They do not write threatening letters, travel to Washington or announce their intention. If they do, they are obviously ill.

The successful assassin is usually a faceless member of society, essentially unknown, or if known, has never committed a felony for which to be picked up for questioning.

EVEN THOUGH more was known about Lee Harvey Oswald than possibly any political assassin in history, it was not possible to have predicted he would carry out the deed, Dr. G. Wilse Robinson of Kansas City told the convention in Los Angeles.

All along the way he had been seen by skilled personnel who could evaluate him.

Lee Oswald was unhappy

in school, in the Marine Corps, in the Soviet Union and in his own country," said Dr. Robinson. "He constantly resented authority and probably would have tried to become an anarchist if he had lived at the turn of the century."

LIKE JOHN Wilkes Booth who killed Abraham Lincoln and Leon Czolgosz who killed William McKinley, Oswald's motives were probably twofold, in Dr. Robinson's opinion.

He wanted to destroy the symbol of the highest authority in the country and he sought immortality. There was no personal animosity involved. Their victim stood for the social order against which the assassin was rebelling.

Dr. Robinson, who is medical director of the Neurological Hospital, said all three presidential assassins must have known that killing a President would not change anything except the name of the man who lived in the White House.

From the first political assassination—of Abel by Cain—assassins have gained nothing by their acts, Dr. Robinson said.

Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Carpenter _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Robb
LEWIS

file

52 CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

5-7-64

Date: RED DART
Edition:
Author: ARTHUR J. SNIDER
Editor: JOHN STANTON
Title: *0*

LEE HARVEY OSWALD,
Character: PRESIDENTIAL
or ASSASSINATION
Classification: 62-6115
Submitting Office: CHICAGO

Under Investigation

7 2 MAY 22 1964

EX-108

REC-42/05-

NOT RECORDED
46 MAY 18 1964

Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Casper ☒
 Callahan ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans ☒
 Gale ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☒
 Trotter ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holmes ☒
 Gandy ☒

file
Lee Harvey Oswald

Spiff

UPI-124

(ASSASSINATION)

DALLAS.--A DALLAS AUTO SALESMAN TOLD THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD TODAY THAT ONE OF THE THREE BULLETS FIRED DURING THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY WENT WILD, CRASHED INTO A CURB AND APPARENTLY HIT HIM.

LAST WEEK, KRLD-TV SAID IN A COPYRIGHT STORY THAT THE THIRD SHOT WENT WILD. THE TELEVISION STATION QUOTED A SOURCE CLOSE TO THE WARREN COMMISSION AS SAYING THE FIRST BULLET APPARENTLY STRUCK BOTH PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND TEXAS GOV. JOHN CONNALLY AND THE SECOND HIT THE PRESIDENT IN THE HEAD.

THE 27-YEAR-OLD SALESMAN, WHO ASKED THAT HIS NAME NOT BE USED, SAID EITHER THE BULLET OR A CONCRETE CHIP GRAZED HIS FACE.

IN THE INTERVIEW, HE SAID HE WAS BY A CONCRETE ABUTMENT ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE TRIPLE UNDERPASS WATCHING THE MOTORCADE AS IT TURNED ON ELM AND HOUSTON.

"THERE WAS THAT FIRST SHOT...THEN THE SECOND AND THE THIRD," HE SAID. "SOMETIME I THINK IT WAS WITH THE SECOND, A BULLET--I'M SURE IT WAS A BULLET--HIT THE CURB IN FRONT OF ME AND I FELT A STING ON MY CHEEK."

IN THE CONFUSION THAT FOLLOVED, HE DID NOT THINK ANYMORE ABOUT IT UNTIL A POLICEMAN TOLD HIM HIS FACE WAS BLOODY.

"WE WENT BACK TO WHERE I WAS STANDING AND SAW THE CREASE MARK--OBVIOUSLY FRESH--ON THE CURB. APPARENTLY WHAT HIT ME WAS THE BULLET RICOCHETING OFF THE CURB OR POSSIBLY EVEN A PART OF THE CONCRETE--THOUGH I DOUBT IT."

HE SAID HE WAS ALMOST IN A DIRECT LINE FROM THE TEXAS SCHOOLBOOK DEPOSITORY BUILDING ON A DOWNWARD ANGLE IN FRONT OF THE KENNEDY CAR.

HE SAID HE TOLD HIS STORY THAT DAY TO A DALLAS DETECTIVE AND WAS INTERVIEWED BY FBI AGENTS IN MID-DECEMBER. HE SAID THE FBI TALKED TO HIM ABOUT 15 MINUTES AND SEEMED MORE CONCERNED "ABOUT WHETHER I KNEW JACK RUBY."

HE SAID THE WARREN COMMISSION HAS NOT CONTACTED HIM.

EX-105-JD3381ED

105-82555-A
 UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

IT 2 20 1 24

105-82555

105-82555-A

NOT RECORDED

101 11 12 1964

53 JUL 13 1964

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Nota Bene

New Information on Oswald

Around Town



Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

A NEW CLUE IN THE SERIES of events leading up to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy last November by Lee Harvey Oswald may have been uncovered last weekend at the Louisiana Press Association convention in Bossier City. Dr. Jorge Garcia-Montes, one of the Cuban freedom leaders who spoke to our group revealed that in September Oswald traveled to Mexico with the ostensible purpose of getting a transit visa from Cuba. He stayed a week in that city and had a very long conference with the Cuban ambassador.

Jack C. Klinge, veteran newsman for the United Press International, formerly of Little Rock

now of Dallas, told Dr. Garcia-Montes that his was a new development in the case. Klinge stated that UPI had covered the events in Dallas extensively and traced the movements of Oswald and to his knowledge the Communist slayer of the President had spent only four days in Mexico and said that to date had not been able to uncover any information about Oswald's meeting with any Cuban Communist official in Mexico.

DURING HIS ADDRESS TO THE Louisiana editors and publishers Dr. Garcia-Montes asserted "I want to emphasize that I do not mean to say that Castro actually ordered Oswald to murder President Kennedy. What I do say is that a man who was a devoted Fidelista and imbued with his ideas was impelled to do it."

"Even the hypothesis that Castro plotted the murder of President Kennedy is not absurd," the ex-prime minister charged. "For one thing, Castro is a murderer. He started in life at the University of Havana murdering Fernandez Aranal, a university policeman. He shot Lionel Gomez, a student who ~~escaped~~ with his life ~~in a custody~~ and ~~therefore~~ one of the conspirators in the murder of

a student leader, Manolo Castro. "Then, Castro was the one that could have prevented by the crime. Certainly not Soviet Russia. Relations between this country and Russia never have been better since the second world war. But Castro was alarmed at the rapprochement of the two countries and fearful that Russia might sacrifice him to better said relations," Garcia-Montes alleged.

RED TIMETABLE

The former prime minister continued "On September 28, the Reuters Agency (British News Agency), reporting on Castro's speech of that day said 'Dr. Castro is believed to suspect that the Soviet Union may be prepared to settle Cuba's fate directly with the United States.

"On September 12, Pravda published an article warning Castro 'The establishment of normal relations between the United States and Cuba would be in the best interest of both states, and would promote peace and international security.

"Castro answered in his speech of September 28. 'While tensions are relaxing in other parts of the world, while tensions decrease in other parts of the world, Yankee imperialists try to tighten the Cuban blockade.'

"And then," Garcia-Montes told the newsmen, "He (Castro) stresses the contrast between the policy of relaxation of Russian and his own; 'Cuba has its own line which corresponds to the concrete conditions in which the Cuban revolution comes forth and the specific conditions of the spot imperialism and the brotherhood with a continent exploited by imperialism. This is a declaration of independence with respect to the Russian policy of peaceful co-existence,' Garcia-Montes explained. He then noted that Castro added:

"This is the time of the peoples. . . when the peoples all over the continent shake the yoke of the empires and dig the graves

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 2

Polyp
THE BASTROP DAILY ENTERPRISE
BASTROP, LA.

Date: 5/1/64

Edition:

Authors:

Editor: Ben L. Johnston

Title:

Lee Harvey Oswald, aka.

Character: IS-R-Cuba

or

Classification: 105-82555

Submitting Office: New Orleans

☐ Being Investigated

105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED

16 MAY 14 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-537-A

of the exploiters. . . we are veterans in this struggle and know how to handle them."

Dr. Garcia-Montes told the press convention that on Sept. 7 at the embassy of Brazil in Havana Castro said "The leaders of the United States should think that if they are aiding in terrorist plans to eliminate the Cuban leaders, they themselves cannot be safe."

September was the same month that Oswald traveled to Mexico with the ostensible purpose to get the transit visa and when the former prime minister alleged that the assassin stayed a week and met with the Cuban ambas-

sador.

"And, of course, the advantage of the elimination of President Kennedy could have been to interrupt the rapprochement between Washington and Mexico," Garcia-Montes surmised. "But again, I repeat: I do not say that Castro induced Oswald to murder President Kennedy. What I do say is that the peculiar brand of Castro's Communist ideology was responsible for that murder of the president of the United States," he charged.

"Oswald was a confessed Communist. Even in handcuffs, he raises his fists in the Communist way," Garcia-Montes said. He then showed a picture of Oswald with the clenched fist salute of the Reds and declared that Oswald was a devoted sympathizer of Castro.

"In April of 1963 he distributed Castro propaganda in New Orleans. In July he rented an office for the distribution of that propaganda. He tried to infiltrate the Cuban Revolutionary Directorate, an anti-Castro organization, by offering his services in New Orleans as a military instructor. The ninth of August he was distributing Castro propaganda in that city, a scuffle arose and he was fined \$10 in the same city. The 17th, on the occasion of a radio interview with K. Stucky, he made statements in favor of the Castro regime. On the 21st he took part in a 4-man panel in the WDSU as a sympathizer of Castro," said Garcia-Montes. So there is no doubt that Oswald was a devoted Fidelista and that he was serving Castro in every way he could."

The Louisiana editors and pub-

lishers were asked by the onetime prime minister "What was Oswald hearing from Castro before November, 1962?" He answered "The behavior of President Kennedy was that of a pirate. In fact, never had a president of the United States degraded so much the dignity of the office." (January, 1963).

"The rulers of the United States have shown their souls of gangsters and pirates." (January 15, 1963).

"In July of 1963, he says the imperialists are hypocrites and that President Kennedy is a ruffian."

"On June 4, 1963, he says: 'What is needed is the cessation of the policy, of subversion, of sabotage, of violation of the air space.'"

KENNEDY CASKET

Dr. Garcia-Montes showed the newsmen a photo from the Cuban magazine "Bohemia" taken at a Castro rally in Havana that showed a casket. The caption under the casket read "Here lies the body of President Kennedy. The Cuban revolution killed him."

Said the former prime minister "Oswald, as a fervid Castroite, must have known of Castro's speech of September 28 in which his fear of being sacrificed to a Russian-American rapprochement was clearly expressed. Oswald must have reached the conclusion that the president of the United States was the worst enemy of the Cuban revolution and the main danger to its survival and triumph. The next step was to murder the president," he added.

"You may think that all of this is my personal opinion," said Garcia-Montes. "But there is a fact we cannot get away from: President Kennedy was murdered by a devoted Fidelista, who was even willing to spy for him. If Castro would not have been helped by the United States government to win power, or if his regime would have been suppressed at the Bay of Pigs, or before, the president of the United States would be alive today."

Garcia-Montes encouraged Americans to extirpate the cancer of a communism in Cuba as a danger to the USA.

Sergio Rojas, who at one time was Castro's ambassador to Great Britain and later took part in the Bay of Pigs invasion, ad-

ressed the Saturday evening banquet of the LRA. He revealed that some of the Cuban exiles involved in the Bay of Pigs invasion in April, 1961, were trained in Plaquemines Parish.

Rojas claimed that the national press in America is hoaxing the American people into believing that poverty is the major issue in the U.S. but that it was the threat of Communism.

Warren Report in June

Assassination Probe Winding Up

By JACK STEELE

Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

The Warren Commission, after five months of closed-door hearings, is preparing to wind up its investigation of President Kennedy's assassination and draft the report it hopes to submit in June to the White House—and the American people.

Members of the seven-man commission, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, decline to discuss now what this report will say—particularly the key question of whether assassin Lee H. Oswald acted alone or had possible accomplices.

But they agree that, except for a few odds and ends, the commission has completed the exhaustive inquiry ordered by President Johnson a week after Mr. Kennedy was slain in Dallas last Nov. 22.

Members say privately the commission, aided by its own staff of 16 lawyers and Government agencies such as the FBI and Secret Service, has run down every lead, tip and rumor.

They also say the commission has questioned every known and available person who might have any knowledge of the assassination.

The killing of Oswald two days later by Dallas night club owner Jack Ruby cut off the only direct source of information about his motives—and his accomplices, if any.

But commission members insist their report, expected to cover 200 to 300 pages, will go as far as possible to dispel the doubts and questions which have persisted.

UNANIMOUS?

They hope to produce a unanimous report, but some members say they are prepared to write their own separate or supplemental opinions if there should be disagreement.

The FBI, after its own investigation immediately following the assassination, reportedly concluded Oswald was a documented "lone wolf."

If the Warren Commission comes to a different conclusion its report will be surprising and sensational.

The FBI turned over to the commission on Dec. 9 a two-volume summary of its investigation plus three volumes of exhibits.

Since then the FBI has supplied the commission with more than 250 investigative reports numbering more than 10,000 pages.

The commission itself has questioned 61 witnesses, all but one in private. The testimony covers about 6000 pages.

The commission is expected to hear only a few more, including a second round of questioning of Oswald's Russian-born widow, Marina.

In her first appearance, Mrs. Oswald identified the Italian-made carbine used by the assassin as her husband's weapon and told the commission she had no doubt he was the slayer.

Several commission members also may go to Dallas to inspect the assassination scene altho the FBI has supplied a scale model, maps and photographs of the site.

Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News 13
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date APR 27 1964

1105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
16 MAY 6 1964

53 MAY 7 1964

720
5/10/64
105-82555

The commission's staff has questioned about 200 additional witnesses, whose sworn statements fill another 6000 pages.

Commission members expect all testimony to be made public soon after its report is released, despite Chief Justice Warren's earlier statement to reporters that some of it might not be disclosed "in your lifetime."

The commission has spent 34 days taking testimony and held at least eight other meetings to plan its inquiry and confer with its staff.

It also has collected 700 exhibits, including Oswald's "diary," other documents, photographs, the rifle, and even the windshield of the car in which Mr. Kennedy rode.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Hoover Denies FBI Knew Oswald 'Could Kill' JFK

BY GENE ROBERTS
Free Press Staff Writer

A Dallas police lieutenant and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover clashed in a battle of press statements Friday over whether the FBI knew in advance that Lee Harvey Oswald was "capable of killing the President."

Lt. Jack Revill of the Dallas criminal intelligence division confirmed reports that an FBI agent made the statement to him only minutes after Oswald's capture.

REVILL'S CHARGE drew vehement denial, however, from FBI Director Hoover.

"That is absolutely false," Hoover told a reporter. "The agent made no such statement and the FBI did not have such knowledge."

The agent in the center of the controversy is James D.

Hosty, who is assigned to the FBI's field office in Dallas.

Revill said he talked with Hosty as Oswald was being brought into police headquarters following the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and the murder of Dallas policeman J. D. Tippit on Nov. 22.

"We knew he (Oswald) was capable of assassinating the President," Revill quoted Hosty as saying.

Hosty, like Hoover, denied Revill's version of the conversation.

"I said nothing like that," Hosty told reporters. "I completely deny it."

REVILL SAYS he is certain Hosty made the statement and has a witness and a memorandum—written the same day

of the alleged conversation—to prove it.

The witness reportedly is V. J. (Jackie) Bryan, a member of the Dallas criminal intelligence section. Bryan declined comment.

The Free Press reported early Friday that Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry showed the memorandum to the Warren Commission when he appeared before it Wednesday.

According to the Free Press source, Curry quoted Hosty as making this remark to Revill: "We knew he was capable of assassinating the President, but we didn't dream he would do it."

Revill denied Friday, however, that Hosty qualified his statement by adding the last phrase.

Another source has told the Free Press that Hosty's name, telephone number, and auto license plate number was found in one of Oswald's address books after his arrest.

Hosty, the source said, had been "keeping an eye" on Oswald for the FBI.

As an avowed Marxist who once renounced his U.S. citizenship, Oswald reportedly was the subject of regular FBI investigation.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

5C The Detroit Free Press
Detroit, Michigan

Date: 4/25/64
Edition: Metro Final
Author:
Editor: Lee Hills
Title:

Character:
or:
Classification:
Submitting Office: Detroit
☐ Being Investigated

105-62555-1
NOT RECORDED
46 JUN 1 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

1-11m XEROX
JUN 2 1964
64 JUN 3 1964

Hoover Denies Remark By FBI About Oswald

DALLAS, April 25 (AP). — Dallas Police Lt. Jack Revill has confirmed that he reported to his superiors on November 22 that an FBI agent had said of Lee Harvey Oswald: "We knew he was capable of assassinating the President."

Lt. Revill said he heard the comment from FBI Special Agent James (Joe) Hosty in the Dallas Police Department shortly after President Kennedy had been assassinated and Oswald had been taken into custody.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said in Washington: "This is absolutely false. The agent made no such statement and the FBI did not have such knowledge."

The first report of the FBI agent's alleged statement was published yesterday in the Dallas Morning News. The paper quoted a source close to the Warren Commission as saying the commission had such testimony from Dallas police.

Lt. Revill, who heads the criminal intelligence section of the police special service bureau, appeared before the commission in Dallas several weeks ago. Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry testified before the commission in Washington this week.

Lt. Revill said today he had submitted a memorandum to

Chief Curry after he heard the statement.

Of Agent Hosty, Lt. Revill said: "He was excited, everyone was excited, and he probably said some things he shouldn't have."

"My statement will stand. If it boils down to a swearing match, I had one of my men with me who can confirm what Hosty said. They can believe me if they want to, or not if they don't—I'm on record."

Chief Curry said his police officers will take lie detector tests if Warren Commission members doubt any testimony given them by the policemen.

Oswald was charged with murder in the death of Mr. Kennedy, as well as that of Officer J. D. Tippit, on November 22. Two days later, Oswald was killed by Jack Ruby. Ruby was found guilty of murder with malice, and now is appealing the death sentence.

Wohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Loach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

rice
✓

Wohr
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel

File 5/6el
105-82555

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star A-3 _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date APR 25 1964

105-82555-A

NOT RECORDED
MAY 7 1964

53 MAY 8 1964

APR 25 1964

FBI Said to Have Known Oswald Might Be Killer

DALLAS, April 24 (AP)—A Dallas police lieutenant said today that an FBI agent had told him that the FBI knew Lee Harvey Oswald "was capable of assassinating the President."

Lt. Jack Revill said that FBI agent James (Joe) Hosty made the remark as Oswald was being brought in to police headquarters following the assassination of President Kennedy and the murder of Dallas policeman J. D. Tippit on Nov. 22. Revill said another officer was with him and heard the remark.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover told the Dallas Times Herald: "That is absolutely false. The agent made no such statement and the FBI did not have such knowledge."

The Dallas Morning News had quoted Revill as having reported to Police Chief Jesse Curry that Hosty told him: "We knew he (Oswald) was capable of assassinating the President, but we didn't

dream he would do it." The News said it had learned of Revill's statement from a source close to the Warren commission.

Revill told the AP by telephone from Sacramento, Calif., where he is attending a convention, that he had not quoted Hosty as having said "we did not dream he would do it." But he said the first part of the quotation was accurate and "it's in writing."

Revill said he put it in a memorandum to Chief Curry shortly after talking with Hosty. Revill said any further comment would have to be made by Curry.

Police officials in Dallas declined to discuss the memorandum.

Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

file
FD

Night Edition Only
Not in morning (final)
Edition

The Washington Post and A-3
Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date APR 25 1964

105-82335-A

NOT RECORDED

'6 MAY 7 1964

50
53 MAY 8 1964

PEP. REC. UNIT
8364

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FBI Knew Oswald Could Kill

Agent's Admission
Related at Inquiry

BY GENE ROBERTS
Free Press Staff Writer

DALLAS — Police Chief Jesse Curry told the Warren Commission that the FBI had advance knowledge that Lee Harvey Oswald was capable of assassinating the President, it was learned Thursday.

Curry said an FBI agent made the admission to one of Dallas' top police investigators less than 20 minutes after Oswald was captured Nov. 22.

A Free Press informant said Curry identified the FBI agent as James P. Hoste and the investigator as Police Lt. Jack Revill.

THIS, ACCORDING to the informant, was the key part of Hoste's statement to Revill:

"We knew that he (Oswald) was capable of assassinating the President, but we didn't dream he would do it."

It was also learned that Hoste's name, address and auto license number were found in an address book Oswald left behind in his apartment on the day of the assassination.

The informant said that when Curry testified before the Warren Commission Wednesday he said Revill saw Hoste at Dallas Police Headquarters at 2:05 p.m. on Nov. 22 as Oswald was being led into Dallas Police Headquarters.

Minutes before Oswald was captured in the Texas Theater where he had hidden from police after fatally shooting President Kennedy.

Revill reportedly told Curry of his conversation with Hoste less than an hour after the conversation took place.

CURRY DIRECTED Hoste to write down as much of the conversation as possible.

Curry took the memo with him to Washington and presented it to the Warren Commission, the Free Press source said.

The Dallas police chief, Revill, and Hoste all had unlisted telephone numbers and could not be reached Thursday night.

On the day of the assassination, Curry hinted the FBI knew more about Oswald than it was saying. But when reporters pressed him later, Curry retracted his earlier statement.

The FBI had been checking periodically with Mrs. Ruth Paine, who housed Oswald's

wife in suburban Dallas, in an effort to keep posted on Oswald's activities.

Some newsmen have said Mrs. Paine told them she informed an FBI agent that Oswald had taken a job in the Texas School Depository.

THE DEPOSITORY building loomed above the parade route President Kennedy followed on the day of his assassination. When Kennedy passed in range of the building, shots fired from the sixth floor of the structure struck him in the neck and head.

Secret Service agents told reporters that they had not checked the depository building before Kennedy passed because it would have been impossible to examine every possible hiding place along the route.

Revill is yet to be called to Washington for his version of the conversation with the FBI agent.

A team of commission investigators reportedly was dispatched to Dallas to interview Revill.

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1A Detroit Free Press
Detroit, Mich.

Date: 4/24/64
Edition: Metro Final
Author:
Editor: Leo Hills
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Detroit
☐ Being Investigated

125-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
46 MAY 6 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

53 MAY 8 1964

7-10-64
105-82555

FBI Knew Oswald Could Kill

Agent's Admission
Related at Inquiry

BY GENE ROBERTS

Free Press Staff Writer

DALLAS — Police Chief Jesse Curry told the Warren Commission that the FBI had advance knowledge that Lee Harvey Oswald was capable of assassinating the President, it was learned Thursday.

Curry said an FBI agent made the admission to one of Dallas' top police investigators less than 20 minutes after Oswald was captured Nov. 22.

A Free Press informant said Curry identified the FBI agent as James P. Hoste and the investigator as Police I.A. Jack Revill.

THIS, ACCORDING to the informant, was the key part of Hoste's statement to Revill:

"We knew that he (Oswald) was capable of assassinating the President, but we didn't dream he would do it."

It was also learned that Hoste's name, address and auto license number were found in an address book Oswald left behind in his apartment on the day of the assassination.

The informant said that when Curry testified before the Warren Commission Wednesday he said Revill saw Hoste at Dallas Police Headquarters at 2:05 p.m. on Nov. 22 as Oswald was being led into Dallas Police Headquarters.

Minutes before Oswald was captured in the Texas Theater where he had hidden from police after fatally shooting President Kennedy.

Revill reportedly told Curry of his conversation with Hoste less than an hour after the conversation took place.

CURRY DIRECTED Hoste to write down as much of the conversation as possible.

Curry took the memo with him to Washington and presented it to the Warren Commission, the Free Press source said.

The Dallas police chief, Revill and Hoste all had unlisted telephone numbers and could not be reached Thursday night.

On the day of the assassination, Curry hinted the FBI knew more about Oswald than it was saying. But when reporters pressed him later, Curry retracted his earlier statement.

The FBI had been checking periodically with Mrs. Ruth Paine, who married Oswald's

wife in suburban Dallas, in an effort to keep posted on Oswald's activities.

Some newsmen have said Mrs. Paine told them she informed an FBI agent that Oswald had taken a job in the Texas School Depository.

THE DEPOSITORY building loomed above the parade route President Kennedy followed on the day of his assassination. When Kennedy passed in range of the building, shots fired from the sixth floor of the structure struck him in the neck and head.

Secret Service agents told reporters that they had not checked the depository building before Kennedy passed because it would have been impossible to examine every possible hiding place along the route.

Revill is yet to be called to Washington for his version of the conversation with the FBI agent.

A team of commission investigators reportedly was dispatched to Dallas to interview Revill.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1-A Detroit Free Press
Detroit, Mich.

Date: 4/24/64
Edition: Metro Final
Author:
Editor: Lee Hills
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Detroit
☐ Being Investigated

Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

WA102C

(OSWALD)

DALLAS--THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD SAID IN A COPYRIGHTED STORY TODAY THAT FBI DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER DENIED EMPHATICALLY THAT HIS AGENCY KNEW LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS "CAPABLE" OF KILLING PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

THE FBI CHIEF'S STATEMENT, OBTAINED IN A TELEPHONE INTERVIEW WITH THE TIMES HERALD'S GEORGE CARTER, BACKED UP THE PREVIOUS DENIAL BY THE FBI AGENT IN QUESTION, JAMES HOSTY, THAT HE HAD MADE SUCH A STATEMENT TO A DALLAS POLICE OFFICER AFTER OSWALD WAS ARRESTED FOR THE ASSASSINATION.

HOOVER TOLD THE TIMES HERALD THAT PUBLISHED REPORTS OF THE ALLEGED STATEMENT BY HOSTY TO DALLAS POLICE LT. JACK REVILL WERE "ABSOLUTELY FALSE."

MEANWHILE, IN SACRAMENTO, CALIF. REVILL RE-AFFIRMED TODAY THAT HE HAD HEARD THE FBI AGENT SAY HE HAD KNOWN OSWALD WAS CAPABLE OF KILLING THE PRESIDENT.

THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS IN A COPYRIGHTED STORY BY HUGH AYNESWORTH, SAID THAT A SOURCE CLOSE TO THE WARREN COMMISSION TOLD OF A MEMO IN THE POSSESSION OF DALLAS POLICE CHIEF JESSE CURRY CONTAINING THE ALLEGED REMARK BY HOSTY.

ACCORDING TO THIS MEMO, THE NEWS SAID, HOSTY ONLY MOMENTS AFTER OSWALD WAS ARRESTED, SAID:

"WE KNEW HE WAS CAPABLE OF ASSASSINATING THE PRESIDENT BUT WE DIDN'T DREAM HE'D DO IT."

THE TIMES HERALD THEN TODAY QUOTED HOOVER AS SAYING: "THE AGENT MADE NO SUCH STATEMENT AND THE FBI DID NOT HAVE SUCH KNOWLEDGE."

-0-

READ 5TH PGH XXX ALLEGED REMARK BY HOSTY.

4/24--JR22SPES

REC-26

NOT RECORDED
16 MAY 12 1964

74 MAY 15 1964

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

REC. UNIT

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mrs. Oswald Files Suit For Funds Accounting

DALLAS, Tex. (AP)—Mrs. Marina Oswald, with an estimated \$60,000 in donations from the public tied up in a manager-agent squabble—has filed a petition asking an accounting of the money.

Mrs. Oswald, widow of accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, also asked yesterday that two contracts she signed in early December be declared void.

Objects of the suit are a 10-year personal manager contract signed with James H. Martin of Dallas and a lawyer-agent contract with John M. Thorne of Grand Prairie, Tex.

THE CONTRACTS were signed Dec. 5 and Dec. 6 when Mrs. Oswald was living in the Martin household. Under the terms, Martin receives 15 per cent of all the monies Mrs. Oswald makes from movies, books, articles and public appearances. Thorne receives 10 per cent.

Judge Owen Giles yesterday ordered Thorne, Martin and Thorne's law partner, Paul W. Leech, to appear April 20 at 2 p. m. to show why an account-

ing should not be made. Giles was sitting for Judge Dee Brown Walker, in whose court the matter will be heard.

Mrs. Oswald asked further that a trust fund and investment agreement involving \$75,000 signed by Thorne and Martin be dissolved.

SHE ASKED ALSO for return to her of personal belongings including clothes, pictures, a manuscript and letters.

Mrs. Oswald said she had asked thorne and Martin "several times" for an accounting.

Both Martin and Thorne told the Dallas News they had no intention of bowing out of the contracts. Although Martin said he had negotiated about \$300,000 worth of movie contracts, Mrs. Oswald said she had not seen them.

Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 12

NEW ORLEANS STATES
ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 4/18/64
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor:
Title: Lee Harvey Oswald
aka.
Character: IS-R-CUBA
or
Classification: 105-82555
Submitting Office: New Orleans
☐ Being Investigated

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

NOT RECORDED
46 APR 28 1964

59 APR 29 1964

OSWALD

105. 82555

SECTION A-6

COPY 2

Frédéric

Dep. AD Adm. —
 Dep. AD Inv. —
 Asst. Dir. —
 Adm. Serv. —
 Ext. Affairs —
 Fin. & Pers. —
 Gen. Inv. ☒ —
 Ident. —
 Inspection —
 Intell. —
 Laboratory —
 Legal Coun. —
 Plan. & Eval. —
 Rec. Mgmt. —
 Spec. Inv. —
 Training —
 Telephone Rm. —
 Director Sec'y —

B. J.

UP-028

(OSWALD)

(BY DANIEL GILMORE)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- A FORMER SENIOR CIA OFFICIAL SAID TODAY CUBAN AND SOVIET EMBASSY OFFICIALS IN MEXICO CITY CONSIDERED LEE HARVEY OSWALD A "KOOK" DURING A 1963 VISIT THERE AND DID NOT ENCOURAGE HIM TO KILL PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.

DAVID A. PHILLIPS, A VETERAN OF 24 YEARS IN THE INTELLIGENCE SERVICE INCLUDING FOUR YEARS IN MEXICO, SAID THE CIA WAS AWARE OSWALD CONTACTED CUBAN AND SOVIET OFFICIALS IN MEXICO CITY MORE THAN A MONTH BEFORE KENNEDY WAS KILLED IN DALLAS NOV. 22, 1963.

PHILLIPS, WHOSE DUTIES IN MEXICO CITY INCLUDED KEEPING TABS ON THE CUBAN EMBASSY, TOLD UPI THAT "MY CONVICTION BASED ON MY PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF OSWALD'S CONTACTS WITH CUBAN AND SOVIET OFFICIALS IN MEXICO CITY BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION IS THAT THEY CONSIDERED HIM A KOOK AND THAT HE RETURNED TO DALLAS ALONE."

"I KNOW OF NO EVIDENCE WHICH ESTABLISHES THAT OSWALD WAS ENCOURAGED BY EITHER EMBASSY TO KILL PRESIDENT KENNEDY," HE SAID. "AND I REMAIN CONVINCED TODAY THAT THEY DID NOT."

OF OSWALD'S VISIT TO MEXICO CITY, PHILLIPS SAID, "I HAVE THE RECOLLECTION, HAZY AFTER 14 YEARS, THAT OSWALD INTIMATED THAT HE HAD INFORMATION WHICH MIGHT BE USEFUL TO THE SOVIETS AND CUBA AND THAT HE HOPED HE WOULD BE PROVIDED FREE TRANSPORTATION TO THE SOVIET UNION BY WAY OF CUBA."

THE WASHINGTON POST TODAY SAID THE CIA INTERCEPTED AND RECORDED AN OSWALD TELEPHONE CALL FROM THE CUBAN TO THE SOVIET EMBASSY IN MEXICO CITY DURING HIS VISIT BUT ONLY PART OF THE TRANSCRIPT WAS SENT TO THE FBI AND LATER TO THE WARREN COMMISSION WHICH INVESTIGATED THE ASSASSINATION.

THE PORTION CONCERNING OSWALD'S OFFER OF INFORMATION WAS DELETED, THE POST SAID. PHILLIPS SAID HE COULD NOT RECALL "ANY PARTICULAR DOCUMENT OR INTELLIGENCE REPORT" ON THE OSWALD TELEPHONE CALL.

"I DO NOT KNOW WHAT CIA INFORMATION CONCERNING OSWALD'S VISIT WAS PASSED TO THE WARREN COMMISSION," HE SAID. "ALL THAT I DO KNOW HAS BEEN PROVIDED TO THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE WHICH INVESTIGATED THE ASSASSINATION WHEN I TESTIFIED TO THEM."

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

155-82555

FBI/DOJ

THE WARREN COMMISSION CONCLUDED THAT OSWALD ACTED ALONE IN SHOOTING KENNEDY. THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE SAID THAT BOTH THE CIA AND FBI WITHHELD FROM THE COMMISSION INFORMATION ON OSWALD'S ACTIVITIES AND, IN PARTICULAR, CIA PLOTS TO KILL CUBAN LEADER FIDEL CASTRO WHICH MIGHT HAVE HAD A BEARING ON CASTRO'S ATTITUDE TO PLOTS TO KILL KENNEDY ASSASSINATION.

CASTRO HAS BEEN QUOTED AS SAYING THAT HE KNEW OSWALD THREATENED TO KILL KENNEDY -- PROBABLY BASED ON INFORMATION FROM OSWALD'S VISIT TO THE CUBAN EMBASSY -- BUT THAT HE DIDN'T BELIEVE OSWALD WOULD DO IT AND SO DID NOT WARN KENNEDY.

A NEW HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS IS PURSUING ALL INFORMATION AND EVIDENCE NOW AVAILABLE IN HOPES OF FINALLY RESOLVING PERSISTENT SPECULATION, CONJECTURE AND RUMORS ABOUT THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION.

UPI 11-26 10:03 AES

Oswald Offered Soviets Data for Trip

Associated Press

A retired CIA agent says he recalls that several weeks before President John F. Kennedy's assassination in 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald offered to give the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City information in exchange for a trip to Russia.

David A. Phillips, a former CIA officer in Mexico who now heads the Association of Retired Intelligence Officers, said in a telephone interview last night:

"My general recollection is that he (Oswald) wanted to go to the Soviet Union via Cuba, and as part of that he said he might have some information useful to them."

Phillips, who recently retired from the agency in order to defend the agency against its critics, declined to say where he had obtained that information, other than to say "I was aware what was going on."

However, it was first reported more than a year ago, and later confirmed by Senate intelligence committee chairman Frank Church, that the CIA

wiretapped and recorded a Sept. 28, 1963, conversation that Oswald had with the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City from a telephone in the Cuban Embassy there.

Kennedy was shot to death in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, and the Warren Commission determined that Oswald was the sole assassin.

It has been known that Oswald went to the Mexico City embassies in an attempt to obtain a travel visa that would permit him to enter the Soviet Union by way of Cuba.

The Washington Post reported in today's editions that a CIA interpreter and a stenographer who worked on the transcript of Oswald's telephone conversation also recalled that Oswald had offered unspecified information in exchange for a paid trip to the Soviet Union.

But the Post said the Warren Commission, for undetermined reasons, was not given that segment of the transcript. And it said the FBI, which is responsible for espionage investigations, also was told only in a general way that Oswald had made contact with the Soviet Embassy.

Dep. AD Adm. —
Dep. AD Inv. —
Asst. Dir. —
Adm. —
Comp. Syst. —
Ext. Affairs —
Gen. Inv. —
Ident. —
Inspection —
Intell. —
Laboratory —
Legal Coun. —
Plan. & Eval. —
Rec. Mgnt. —
Spec. Inv. —
Training —
Telephone Rm. —
Director Sec'y —

The Washington Post _____
Washington Star-News _____
Daily News (New York) _____
The New York Times _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
The Los Angeles Times _____

Date _____

NOT RECORDED
27 DEC 15 1976

56 DEC 16 1976

FBI/DOJ

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Original copy of FBI letter on Castro's 1964 communique

Continued from Page 3

set out in the report of Special Agent James J. O'Connor dated May 2, 1964, at Miami, Fla., beginning at page 39.

"According to our source, Castro recently is reported to have said: ..."

The first quotation occurs at this point. A spokesman for the Senate Intelligence Committee said the classified portion "contains substantially the same information" as that in a New National Enquirer article which quoted Castro as saying Oswald told the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City he intended to kill Kennedy.

Hoover's letter continued: "The source advised that Castro's speech was based: ..."

Following the second quotation, the letter concluded: "It will be noted that the information furnished by our source at this time as having come from Castro is consistent with

and is very similar to the information which appears in Castro's speech of Nov. 27, 1963, and which is referred to above.

"This additional material is set forth for the committee's information and no further action is contemplated by this Bureau concerning it."

Bush Is Skeptical Of 'Hoover Memo'

OKLAHOMA CITY, Nov. 17 (UPI)—Central Intelligence Agency Director George Bush said Tuesday he does not believe newspaper reports that FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover wrote a memo claiming Lee Harvey Oswald had contacted Cuba prior to President Kennedy's assassination.

"It's my information that such a memo does not exist," Bush told student leaders from about 20 colleges.

Bush predicted the memo would be proven fake or nonexistent. He said other allegations against his own agency have turned out to be false on investigation.

Bush admitted the CIA had been guilty of abuse of power, but defended the need for an intelligence-gathering agency, covert operations and spying in other countries.

The CIA director answered questions about possible CIA involvement in several non-Communist countries where torture and prosecution of political prisoners has been reported by saying he was concerned as well about torture and political prisoners in North Korea, Vietnam, the Soviet Union, Cambodia and elsewhere.

"I just can't understand the selectivity of the moral outrage," he said.

"The Washington Post"
11/18/76
Page A7

File 105-82555 "OSWALD"
100-42871 sub A
5/MS

NOV 17 1976

100-42871-11

House Slaying Panel Issues 10 Subpoenas

From News Service

The House Select Committee on Assassinations today began serving about 10 subpoenas in search of new information on the murders of President John F. Kennedy and civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr.

Major targets of the subpoenas are believed to be information from FBI and CIA files as well as testimony from some individual witnesses.

The subpoenas were signed last night by committee chairman Thomas N. Downing, D-Va., after an all-day meeting in which potential witnesses were discussed and the subpoenas approved.

Both Downing, and Richard A. Sprague, chief counsel for the 11-member panel, declined to say on whom the subpoenas were being served, stating only that there were "quite a few." But a committee spokesman today said they numbered "about 10."

DOWNING SAID the committee plans a staff of 170 to carry out the investigation, which could take at least a year to complete.

Sprague also said the committee is investigating an unconfirmed report that documents relating to the murder of King have been destroyed. He said the information about the missing documents was uncovered by staff investigators in Memphis, where King was killed in 1968.

Sprague cautioned that the information was "completely unverified." He said he had not yet determined that the documents had, in fact, been destroyed or that they related to the King murder.

Sprague's comment appeared considerably more cautious than his

earlier statement about the missing documents. After a morning session, Sprague had told reporters that the documents were "relevant to our investigation" and that "I have been advised that the destruction has been since it was announced (in September) that this committee would be investigating" the King and Kennedy slayings.

Meanwhile, the FBI document released more than 440 pages of documents on King's slaying to comply with requests under the Freedom of Information Act.

But the documents were a bare cupboard for those seeking to ascertain the possibility of a conspiracy to kill King. They refer to the FBI's largely futile efforts to chase down scores of rumors and tips in the early stages of the investigation.

SPRAGUE WOULD NOT say which law enforcement agency had the documents alleged to have been destroyed. However, committee member Rep. Henry Gonzalez, D-Tex., told a reporter he believed the documents had been in the possession of authorities in Tennessee.

The Memphis Police Department has denied that any documents relating to the King case have been destroyed and said that all of the King files were turned over to the state attorney general in Memphis.

There have been published allegations that some of these had been burned in September when the police department destroyed records of its intelligence division. These records were burned as the department faced lawsuits filed by individuals on whom the department had allegedly conducted surveillance during the 1960s.

Dep. AD Adm. —
Dep. AD Inv. —
Asst. Dir. —
Admin. —
Comp. Syst. —
Ext. Affairs —
Gen. Inv. —
Ident. —
Inspection —
Intell. —
Laboratory —
Legal Coun. —
Plan. & Eval. —
Rec. Mgmt. —
Spec. Inv. —
Training —
Telephone Rm. —
Director Sec'y —

DEC 22 1976

The Washington Post _____
Washington Star-News _____
Daily News (New York) _____
The New York Times _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 11-17-76

54 DEC 23 1976

FBI/DOJ

05448 82555 105-82555 100-42071 100-42071

[illegible]

100-428091-A-

Dep. Ad Inv. —
Asst. Dir. —
Adm. Serv. —
Ext. Affairs —
Fin. & Pers. —
Gen. Inv. —
Ident. —
Inspection —
Intell. —
Laboratory —
Legal Coun. —
Plan. & Eval. —
Rec. Mgmt. —
Spec. Inv. —
Training —
Telephones Rm. —
Director's Sec'y —

42

"The Washington Post"

11/16/76

Page A-2

House Probers Will Seek FBI Oswald Memo

Associated Press

The chairman of a House committee investigating assassinations said yesterday he will subpoena an FBI memo indicating that Lee Harvey Oswald told Cuban officials he planned to kill President Kennedy.

Rep. Thomas N. Downing (D-Va.) said he is aware of the memo only through news reports. The Washington Post reported Saturday that the 1964 memo had been discovered recently by the Justice Department.

But he said "I feel sure it was" a request from his committee, established to probe the assassinations of Kennedy and civil rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., that led to discovery of the memo.

His comment, made at a meeting of the panel, appeared to conflict with statements made to the Associated Press by an informed source who said the memo had been provided to a Senate Intelligence subcommittee earlier this year.

The source said the memo was written in 1961 by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, who quoted a bureau informant as saying Oswald told Cuban officials he planned to kill Kennedy. According to the source, the informant said his information came directly from Cuban Premier Fidel Castro.

The informant said the information was based on a report Castro had received from officials of the Cuban embassy in Mexico City, the source said. Oswald visited the embassy on Sept. 27, 1963, about two months before Kennedy's assassination in Dallas.

The source said he had read the memo, but discounted its significance since Castro had made a similar statement publicly in August, 1967, in an interview with a British journalist.

In its second official meeting, the committee held a brief public session and confirmed Richard A. Sprague, a former government prosecutor, as chief counsel. Sprague said he intends to hire 100 to 170 investigators.

The panel also agreed to form two subcommittees to probe the Kennedy and King slayings simultaneously. Rep. Samuel L. Devine of Ohio, ranking Republican on the committee, questioned the action, saying it would require excessive staff.

NOT RECORDED

102 DEC 14 1976

14-160864-001507

Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1974

THE WASHINGTON POST



By James K. W. Altherton—The Washington Post

Chief counsel Sprague, left, talks with Chairman Downing and Reps. Henry Gonzalez (D-Tex.) and Devine, right.

Oswald Reportedly Told Cubans of Plan to Kill JFK

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Justice Department has discovered a 1964 memorandum by the late FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover saying that Lee Harvey Oswald reportedly told Cuban officials in advance of President Kennedy's assassination that he intended to kill the President.

Informed sources said yesterday that Hoover, in the memo, attributed this information to a highly reliable informant who claimed to have been told it personally by Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro.

Castro, according to the memo, reportedly said he had been advised by officials of the Cuban embassy in Mexico City that they had met with Oswald before the Nov. 22, 1963, assassination of Kennedy in Dallas and that Oswald informed them of his intentions.



LEE HARVEY OSWALD
... Hoover memo found

The assertions reported in the Hoover memo go further than any information currently on the record concerning alleged statements made by Oswald in a previously disclosed visit to the

Cuban embassy in Mexico City prior to the murder of Kennedy.

There has been persistent surmise about a possible involvement of the Castro government in the murder of Kennedy, possibly as a counter stroke against CIA efforts to assassinate the Cuban leader.

There has also been speculation that the assassination may have been the work of Cuban-exile terrorists. However, all of these reports have been fourth- or fifth-hand accounts originating with informants of doubtful reliability.

The Hoover memo was described by the sources as having been addressed to the Warren Commission, appointed by former President Johnson to investigate the assassination. But former commission staffers said yesterday that they had no recollection of ever having

See OSWALD, A9, Col. 1

Handwritten notes and stamps at the bottom of the page include:

- 82-55
- 100-475
- DEC 1 1976
- U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
- RECEIVED
- NOV 13 1976
- 100-475-11

On Oswald's Cuban Link

...OSWALD, From A1

received such a memo or having been told by Hoover other FBI officials of the information in it.

Officials of the Justice Department and the FBI refused any comment on the memo's existence or its contents, and other sources familiar with the assassination investigation said they had no knowledge of whether it actually was sent to the Warren Commission.

Those sources who told The Washington Post about the document said its existence apparently had been unknown until recently. It was discovered, the sources said, as the result of information that came to the attention of the Justice Department and that prompted Attorney General Edward H. Levi to order a search of FBI files.

After the memo was found, the sources added, Levi put a tight clamp of secrecy on the matter, and only a small number of persons in the Justice Department and FBI know about the document's existence.

As a result, the sources said, they are unable to answer such questions as why the memo apparently never reached the Warren Commission, whether the information was accurate and, if so, whether Castro was informed about Oswald's intentions before or after Kennedy was killed.

Documents released recently by the CIA under the Freedom of Information Act establish that Oswald visited Mexico City less than two months before the assassination and met there with officials of the Cuban embassy.

One of these CIA documents, dated May 5, 1964, states that prior to October, 1963, Oswald visited the Cuban embassy on two or three occasions and was in contact with three alleged Cuban intelligence agents identified as Luisa Calderon, Manuel Vegas Perez and Rogelio Rodriguez Lopez.

He also is known to have talked with an embassy official named Silvia Duran. She reportedly has said that she dealt with Oswald only about his unsuccessful attempts to obtain a visa to visit Cuba.

The sources were unable to identify the informant described in the Hoover memo as having obtained the information from Castro. Some of the sources

said though that they believed "as an educated guess" that it was Rolando Cubela, a high Cuban official and Castro intimate whom the CIA recruited in 1961 and who later figured in CIA plans to kill Castro.

In the Senate Intelligence Committee investigation last year it was disclosed that the CIA employed a highly placed Castro government official with the cryptonym ANLASH in efforts to assassinate the Cuban leader. Cubela and ANLASH were publicly reported to have been the same man.

The sources also were unable to say how Hoover came into possession of information from an informant inside Cuba, since foreign intelligence is a CIA rather than an FBI function. Some said they thought the information had first been given to the CIA, which then turned it over to Hoover.

However, John McCone, who was CIA director at the time, said in a telephone interview yesterday that the information reportedly in the Hoover memo was "unknown to me."

"It's the first I've ever heard of it," McCone said. "It's hard for me to believe that such a memorandum existed without it being known to me and to the staff of the Warren Commission."

The same point was made by David W. Belin, who served as one of the Warren Commission's legal counsels. He said, in a telephone interview, "I have absolutely no recollection of such a memo. If such a document did exist, I'm sure that we never saw it."

Other documents that have been made public recently indicate that Hoover and top FBI officials knew—while the bureau was investigating the Kennedy assassination—that the CIA was exploring the possibility of having Castro killed. However, Hoover never informed the Warren Commission of the CIA's plotting against Castro.

Bb

File 105-82535-12
photo in 100-428091
S/A
S/MSS

Dep. AD ☒
Asst. Dir. ☒
Adm. Serv. ☐
Ext. Affairs ☐
Fin. & Pers. ☐
Gen. Inv. ☐
Ident. ☐
Inspection ☒
Intell. ☒
Laboratory ☐
Legal Coun. ☐
Plan. & Eval. ☐
Rec. Mgmt. ☐
Spec. Inv. ☐
Training ☐
Telephone Rm. ☐
Director Sec'y ☐

[The body of the document contains approximately 20 lines of text that has been completely redacted with heavy black ink.]

105-82535-12
FBI

105-82535-A

54 DEC 16 1976

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

FBI/DOJ

Dep. AD ☒ *K*
 Asst. Dir. ☒
 Adm. Serv. ☐
 Ext. Affairs ☐
 Fin. & Pers. ☐
 Gen. Inv. ☒
 Ident. ☒
 Inspection ☒
 Intell. ☒
 Laboratory ☐
 Legal Coun. ☐
 Plan. & Eval. ☐
 Rec. Mgmt. ☐
 Spec. Inv. ☐
 Training ☐
 Telephone Rm. ☐
 Director Sec. ☐

157

K

157

[Faint, mostly illegible teletype text]

100-428091-A

7/19 re OSUALD
105-82555
100-428091
100-428091
100-428091

105-82555-A

DEC 15 1976

54 DEC 16 1976

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

80000

DB

1287

7-1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-11-2001 BY 60322 UCBAW/BJS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49

50

51

52

53

54

55

56

57

58

59

60

61

62

63

64

65

66

67

68

69

70

71

72

73

74

75

76

77

78

79

80

81

82

83

84

85

86

87

88

89

90

91

92

93

94

95

96

97

98

99

100

101

102

103

104

105

106

107

108

109

110

111

112

113

114

115

116

117

118

119

120

121

122

123

124

125

126

127

128

129

130

131

132

133

134

135

136

137

138

139

140

141

142

143

144

145

146

147

148

149

150

151

152

153

154

155

156

157

158

159

160

161

162

163

164

165

166

167

168

169

170

171

172

173

174

175

176

177

178

179

180

181

182

183

184

185

186

187

188

189

190

191

192

193

194

195

196

197

198

199

200

201

202

203

204

205

206

207

208

209

210

211

212

213

214

215

216

217

218

219

220

221

222

223

224

225

226

227

228

229

230

231

232

233

234

235

236

237

238

239

240

241

242

243

244

245

246

247

248

249

250

251

252

253

254

255

256

257

258

259

260

261

262

263

264

265

266

267

268

269

270

271

272

273

274

275

276

277

278

279

280

281

282

283

284

285

286

287

288

289

290

291

292

293

294

295

296

297

298

299

300

301

302

303

304

305

306

307

308

309

310

311

312

313

314

315

316

317

318

319

320

321

322

323

324

325

326

327

328

329

330

331

332

333

334

335

336

337

338

339

340

341

342

343

344

345

346

347

348

349

350

351

352

353

354

355

356

357

358

359

360

361

362

363

364

365

366

367

368

369

370

371

372

373

374

375

376

377

378

379

380

381

382

383

384

385

386

387

388

389

390

391

392

393

394

395

396

397

398

399

400

401

402

403

404

405

406

407

408

409

410

411

412

413

414

415

416

417

418

419

420

421

422

423

424

425

426

427

428

429

430

431

432

433

434

435

436

437

438

439

440

441

442

443

444

445

446

447

448

449

450

451

452

453

454

455

456

457

458

459

460

461

462

463

464

465

466

467

468

469

470

471

472

473

474

475

476

477

478

479

480

481

482

483

484

485

486

487

488

489

490

491

492

493

494

495

496

497

498

499

500

501

502

503

504

505

506

507

508

509

510

511

512

513

514

515

516

517

518

519

5

ငါတို့အားလုံးအတွက်

SL 7 1976

55 SEP 8 1975

1.7-1.550

Kennedy and Castro

Possible Cuban Links to the 1963 Killing Seen as Basis for Study

By DAVID BINDER
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 24 — On the strength of a report by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, some Senators have called for another investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. If the call is answered, and it might be one day, the new investigation would be the sixth conducted on a major scale by government officials since John F. Kennedy was murdered in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

What more is to be done in the way of investigation in the 13th year after the murder of the 35th President of the United States?

Trails Have Grown Cold
Trails unexplored at the time grew cold and now are covered with the underbrush of passing years.

J. Edgar Hoover, the director of the F.B.I. at the time of the assassination, is dead. So is Allen W. Dulles, Director of Central Intelligence until the spring of 1961, a man knowledgeable about the Kennedy Administration plots against Cuba's Prime Minister, Fidel Castro.

However, according to Senator Richard S. Schweiker, the Pennsylvania Republican who remains among the most enthusiastic of the assassination students and potential conspiracy theorists, the previous Federal investigations of the murder amounted to "a cover-up."

While Mr. Schweiker has retreated from his assertion of last October that the Warren Commission report would collapse "like a house of cards," he still maintains that there are "promising leads." He takes this view despite the conclusion of yesterday's report, which he helped write, that no new evidence sufficed to justify a conclusion that there was a conspiracy.

The focus of a new investigation, however, would be rather limited in scope and different in emphasis from the earlier studies, according to staff members of the Senate select committee.

Mr. Schweiker and, with less enthusiasm, some of his Senate colleagues, want to tie up what they believe to be loose ends remaining in three fields.

Areas for Study

First, as the committee put it, "the possibility exists that senior officials [of the F.B.I. and the C.I.A.] made conscious decisions not to disclose potentially important information" relating to the assassination.

The staff specialists say a new inquiry could try to determine "on whose authority" and for what reasons the post-mortem investigations by both agencies were crippled or halted.

Second questions remain unresolved about the role of a man referred to as Am/Lash, a Cuban official close to Mr. Castro, who was chosen by the C.I.A. to kill the Prime Minister and lead a coup overthrowing the Castro government.

The select committee established that AM/Lash, in reality Rolando Cubela, was receiving C.I.A. instructions on eliminating Mr. Castro at the very time Lee Harvey Oswald was preparing to shoot at President Kennedy.

Was it possible, the committee staff members ask, that AM/Lash could have been a double agent whose direct knowledge of the C.I.A.'s intentions toward Mr. Castro led to the Kennedy murder?

The third area for further investigation, Mr. Schweiker contends, concerns leads purporting to involve several "mysterious strangers" of Cuban origin, whom the intelligence agencies picked up in the aftermath of the murder and then dropped.

One lead involved reports as furnished by the C.I.A. about a Cuban-American who crossed from Texas into Mexico on Nov. 23, 1963, and then boarded a Cuban airliner bound for Havana several days later as the only passenger.

Another involved an unidentified person who arrived in Mexico City the night of the Kennedy murder and boarded a Cuban airliner that had been delayed five hours to take the man to Havana. The passenger was not subjected to customs controls.

A Senate official who is close to the committee investigation said today, "They feel there is a conspiracy. But they are not ready to point a finger yet at pro-Castro or anti-Castro forces. They also feel there are indications AM/Lash was a double agent."

Along with the recommendation that the new Senate intelligence oversight committee follow up these aspects of the assassination, the select committee has handed over 5,000 pages of documents relating to its own investigation.

Senator Schweiker is scheduled to appear Sunday on the "Face The Nation" television program to plead his cause for pursuit of the leads.

But aides of Senator Daniel K. Inouye, who is chairman of the new intelligence committee, said that the Hawaii Democrat wanted an opportunity to study the latest investigative report before authorizing a new inquiry.

"It is not his first priority," an Inouye aide said.

An aide of Howard H. Baker Jr., a member of the old and new committees, said, "Loose ends should be wrapped up," but added, "He is not overly enthusiastic. I doubt if it has top priority."

Nor is it certain what the United States would have done or would still do if it were suddenly established that the Castro Government indeed plotted and directed the killing of President Kennedy.

Dep. AD Inv. —
Asst. Dir. —
Admin. —
Comp. Syst. —
Ext. Affairs —
Files & Com. —
Gen. Inv. —
Ident. —
Inspection —
Intell. —
Laboratory —
Legal Coun. —
Plan. & Eval. —
Spec. Inv. —
Training —
Telephone Rm. —
Director Sec'y —

At the time, with the 1961 debacle of the C.I.A.-directed Bay of Pigs landing fresh in mind and the 1962 Cuba missile crisis only a year behind them, Kennedy Administration officials were predisposed to avoid still another "Cuban flap," as the select committee report makes clear.

There is no indication whatsoever that the current leaders of the United States desire a "Cuban flap" now, either.

115-872555-15
NOT RECORDED
AUG 21 1976

Washington Star-News
Washington Star-News
Daily News (N.Y.C.)
The New York Times
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
The Los Angeles Times

Date JUN 25 1976
82555
105
4

JUN 27 1976

Cover-Up In Slaying Of JFK?

**Schweiker Asserts There Was
As Senate Report Is Released**

By Vernon A. Guidry Jr.
Washington Star Staff Writer

The cable traffic from the CIA's Mexico City station was heavy that week in early December of the year President John F. Kennedy was killed.

Three messages to Washington headquarters might have been particularly intriguing to the Warren Commission had it known of them.

They dealt with the suspicious movements of a young Cuban-American with an out-of-date U.S. passport and a Cuban "courtesy visa."

The chain of events that the CIA learned of began Nov. 23, the day after Kennedy was shot to death as he rode in an open car in Dallas. On the 23rd, the young man entered Mexico from Texas, crossing a border that Mexican authorities had sealed the day before in response to the assassination.

IN TWO DAYS, the man had made his way to Mexico City and holed up in a hotel. Late on the evening of Nov. 27, he boarded a regularly scheduled Cubana airlines flight to Havana. He was the only passenger on the plane that had a crew of nine.

Three months later, the CIA heard from a source that the young man had won permission to enter Mexico on Nov. 20, while he was in Tampa, Fla. This same source also told the CIA that this young man was somehow involved in the death of John F. Kennedy. The CIA scarcely pursued this story but shipped the information to the FBI which did push the plot a little further along. What the Bureau came up with, according to the final report of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, was a little more "confusing and incomplete information." None of it was passed onto the Commission," says the report.

ACCORDING TO Sen. Richard S. Schweiker, R-Pa., who headed the committee's examination of FBI and CIA performance as it pertained to the investigation of Kennedy's assassination, it's just one example — and apparently far from the most promising — of the kind of information the commission needed if it was to adequately weigh the possibility that the assassination was part of a conspiracy, Cuban-hatched or otherwise.

Schweiker said that new leads requiring further investigation were purposely left out of the report in order to aid any future probe.

The chief fact that the commission was kept ignorant of was that the United States had hatched plots to kill Cuban Premier Fidel Castro. Kennedy's death might have been retaliation.

In short, said Schweiker, it was a coverup.

THAT WAS STRONG language, and the Senate colleague who participated most closely in the probe with Schweiker, Gary Hart, D-Colo., was not ready to accept it because, Hart told reporters, a cover-up suggested planning, collusion, conspiracy, and those things were not present.

The men differed on the impact of the committee report on the Warren Commission finding that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in killing Kennedy. Schweiker said the CIA and FBI had withheld such vital information that "there is no longer any reason to have faith in its picture of the Kennedy assassination."

Hart said he retained fairly strong confidence in the findings of the commission but believes that more investigation into Oswald's motivation could prove fruitful. Perhaps, more to the point, the men differ on the urgency with which the new, permanent successor to the Senate select committee should pick up the pieces and continue the investigation.

SCHWEIKER WAS ready to urge swift action to pick up the committee's probe. Hart, a member of the new, permanent panel, said he would favor continuing the investigation but wasn't sure he would go all out to convince his fellow members of it.

Dep. AD Adm. —
Dep. AD Inv. —
Asst. Dir. —
Admin. —
Comp. Syst. —
Ext. Affairs —
Files & Com. —
Gen. Inv. —
Ident. —
Inspection —
Intell. —
Laboratory —
Legal Coun. —
Plan. & Eval. —
Spec. Inv. —
Training —
Telephone Rm. —
Director Sec'y —

NOT RECORDED

40 27 1176

The Washington Post
Washington Star-News
Daily News (New York)
The New York Times
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
The Los Angeles Times

JUN 24 1976

Date

The chairman of the new committee, Sen. Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii, clearly had other priorities. A spokesman said the first priority would be forming guidelines and procedures for oversight of the intelligence agencies, and the writing of new charters for the spy arms. A decision on whether to continue the examination of the assassination investigation's adequacy could be six months away, Inouye said.

Regardless of disagreements, the language of the report that was endorsed by 9 of 11 members of the select committee was strong in itself.

FOR ONE THING, the report suggests that senior officials in both agencies who kept the information from their subordinates who were doing the actual investigation may have done so consciously. The committee offers no answer, pleading the shortness of the time in which it had to consider the question.

The report is emphatic on one point: It has not uncovered any evidence sufficient to justify a conclusion that there was a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

- Dep. AD Adm. —
- Dep. AD Inv. —
- Asst. Dir. —
- Admin. —
- Comp. Syst. —
- Ext. Affairs —
- Files & Com. —
- Gen. Inv. —
- Ident. —
- Inspection —
- Intell. —
- Laboratory —
- Legal Coun. —
- Plan. & Eval. —
- Spec. Inv. —
- Training —
- Telephone Rm. —
- Director Sec'y —

FBI, CIA Reported Pressed to Say Oswald Acted Alone

Senate Panel Says White House, Hoover, Helms Discouraged Dissent From Lone-Assassin Theory

BY NORMAN KEMPSTER
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—FBI and CIA investigators were pressured by their superiors to make their reports fit the predetermined conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone assassin of President John F. Kennedy, the Senate Intelligence Committee reported Wednesday.

The committee's 106-page report said the Lyndon B. Johnson White House, the Justice Department, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and Richard M. Helms, then a CIA deputy director, all discouraged investigators from upsetting the single-killer theory.

The Senate Committee acknowledged that it did not turn up evidence "sufficient to justify a conclusion that there was a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy."

But it said information developed through 50 interviews and a review of thousands of pages of documents "impeaches the process by which the intelligence agencies arrived at their own conclusions about the assassination."

Just four days after Kennedy was shot on Nov. 22, 1963, Nicholas DeB. Katzenbach, then deputy to the slain President's brother, Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, sent a memo to White House aide Bill Moyers.

"The public must be satisfied that

Oswald was the assassin: that he did not have confederates who are still at large; and that the evidence was such that he would have been convicted at trial. Speculation about Oswald's motivation ought to be cut off, and we should have some basis for rejecting thought that there was a Communist conspiracy or ... a right-wing conspiracy to blame it on the Communists."

Two weeks later, Katzenbach wrote each member of the newly created Warren Commission, telling them to "immediately drop the idea of a conspiracy. The FBI report clearly showed there was no international conspiracy and that Oswald was a loner."

The commission did not take his advice.

Reached by telephone at his New York home, Katzenbach reportedly wished to urge that the FBI report be dropped. He said the FBI report was "not such that they could not drop it, in any way other than the way they chose to take it."

On the day after the assassination, Hoover ordered all FBI offices to conduct an "urgent" investigation of Oswald's contacts. But the report was not to be made public until the Warren Commission had heard all the evidence. In fact, the Warren Commission did not hear all the evidence until after the report was released.

- The Washington Post —
- Washington Star-News —
- Daily News (New York) —
- The New York Times —
- The Wall Street Journal —
- The National Observer —
- The Los Angeles Times —

Date JUN 24 1976

Handwritten: 105-1-351-1
105-8255

NOT RECORDED

46 AUG - 6 510
70AUG 1976

...the CIA to conduct a ... of the possible

...the CIA's capacity ...
...the CIA, FBI and State Dept.
...the CIA, FBI and State Dept.
...the CIA, FBI and State Dept.

...at his home
...to call off his dog
...to call off his dog
...to call off his dog

...was not instructed

...the investigation and since
...the President's brother ...
...the government I ...
...the government I ...

In running up the evidence, the
Senate committee said:
"Almost immediately after the as-
sassination, Director Hoover, the Jus-
tice Department and the Value
Investigation Bureau ..."

Dep. AD Adm. —
 Dep. AD Inv. —
 Asst. Dir. —
 Admin. —
 Comp. Syst. —
 Ext. Affairs —
 Files & Com. —
 Gen. Inv. —
 Ident. —
 Inspection —
 Intell. —
 Laboratory —
 Legal Coun. —
 Plan. & Eval. —
 Spec. Inv. —
 Training —
 Telephone Rm. —
 Director Sec'y —

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

Washington, June 23 (News Bureau) — Richard Schickel, a writer who conducted a Senate Intelligence Committee investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy, today said that the former Central Intelligence Agency Director Richard Helms had told him that the CIA had been involved in the assassination.

The former CIA Director, who was interviewed by Schickel for a book, "The Assassination of President Kennedy," said that he had been told by Helms that the CIA had been involved in the assassination.

Schickel said that Helms had told him that the CIA had been involved in the assassination. He said that Helms had told him that the CIA had been involved in the assassination.

Schickel said that Helms had told him that the CIA had been involved in the assassination. He said that Helms had told him that the CIA had been involved in the assassination.

Schickel said that Helms had told him that the CIA had been involved in the assassination. He said that Helms had told him that the CIA had been involved in the assassination.

Schickel said that Helms had told him that the CIA had been involved in the assassination. He said that Helms had told him that the CIA had been involved in the assassination.

Schickel said that Helms had told him that the CIA had been involved in the assassination. He said that Helms had told him that the CIA had been involved in the assassination.

Schickel said that Helms had told him that the CIA had been involved in the assassination. He said that Helms had told him that the CIA had been involved in the assassination.

Schickel said that Helms had told him that the CIA had been involved in the assassination. He said that Helms had told him that the CIA had been involved in the assassination.

Schickel said that Helms had told him that the CIA had been involved in the assassination. He said that Helms had told him that the CIA had been involved in the assassination.

Schickel said that Helms had told him that the CIA had been involved in the assassination. He said that Helms had told him that the CIA had been involved in the assassination.

Schickel said that Helms had told him that the CIA had been involved in the assassination. He said that Helms had told him that the CIA had been involved in the assassination.

Copy

- The Washington Post _____
- Washington Star-News _____
- Daily News (New York) 7-6
- The New York Times _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- The Los Angeles Times _____

Date JUN 24 1976

NOT RECORDED
 48 AUG 27 1976

105-82555
 7

105-82555

Dep. AD Adm. —
 Dep. AD Inv. —
 Asst. Dir. —
 Admin. —
 Comp. Syst. —
 Ext. Affs. —
 Gen. Inv. —
 Ident. —
 Inspection —
 Intell. —
 Laboratory —
 Legal Coun. —
 Plan. & Eval. —
 Rec. Mgmt. —
 Spec. Inv. —
 Training —
 Telephone Rm. —
 Director Sec'y —

UP-037

(JFK ASSASSINATION)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- SENATE INVESTIGATORS ARE CRITICAL OF THE ROLES OF THE FBI AND CIA IN THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN KENNEDY BUT THEY DON'T DISPUTE THE WARREN COMMISSION'S FINDING THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS THE LONE ASSASSIN.

A SPECIAL INTELLIGENCE SUBCOMMITTEE STUDIED THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT OF THE KENNEDY SLAYING FOR NINE MONTHS. THE SUBCOMMITTEE'S COCHAIRMEN, SEN. RICHARD SCHWEIKER, R-PA., AND SEN. GARY HART, D-COLO., PLANNED TO RELEASE ITS 110-PAGE REPORT TONIGHT AND TURN IT OVER TO THE NEWLY CREATED 15-MEMBER SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

SCHWEIKER HAD SAID THE STUDY PRODUCED "HOT, NEW LEADS" WHICH COULD PRODUCE NEW EVIDENCE ABOUT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION. BUT HART TOLD A REPORTER YESTERDAY, "THERE IS NOTHING SENSATIONAL IN THE REPORT."

HART SAID THE INVESTIGATION PRODUCED "NO SERIOUS EVIDENCE TO DISPUTE THE WARREN COMMISSION'S FINDING THAT OSWALD WAS THE SOLE ASSASSIN."

INFORMANTS SAID ALTHOUGH THE REPORT MAKES NO SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS, IT IS EXPECTED TO SAY:

-- FORMER CIA DIRECTOR ALLEN DULLES, ONE OF THE SEVEN MEMBERS OF THE WARREN COMMISSION, KNEW OF KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION ASSASSINATION ATTEMPTS AGAINST CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO BUT DID NOT INFORM THE COMMISSION.

-- FBI SPECIAL AGENT JAMES HOSTY IN DALLAS DESTROYED A LETTER OSWALD WROTE HIM WEEKS BEFORE KENNEDY WAS SLAIN IN NOVEMBER, 1963.

-- DOCUMENTS RELATING TO OSWALD'S PRESENCE FROM AUGUST UNTIL OCTOBER OF 1963 IN NEW ORLEANS, WHERE HE MAY HAVE HAD CUBAN CONTACTS, MYSTERIOUSLY HAVE DISAPPEARED FROM FBI FILES.

-- NO INCONTROVERTIBLE EVIDENCE HAS BEEN DEVELOPED TO SHOW OSWALD ACTED IN CONSPIRACY, OR WITH CUBANS, TO ASSASSINATE KENNEDY.

UPI 06-23 10:51 AED

NOT RECORDED

27 AUG 23 1976

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

58 AUG 24 1976

Panel Says CIA, FBI Covered Up JFK Killing Data

Dep. AD Inv. —
Asst. Dir. —
Admin. —
Comp. Syst. —
Ext. Affairs —
Files & Com. —
Gen. Inv. —
Ident. —
Inspection —
Intell. —
Laboratory —
Legal Coun. —
Plan. & Eval. —
Spec. Inv. —
Training —
Telephone Rm. —
Director Sec'y —

Continued Hill Inquiry Suggested

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Senate intelligence committee said yesterday that senior officials of both the CIA and the FBI covered up crucial information in the course of investigating President Kennedy's assassination.

Issuing the final findings of its protracted investigations, the committee said it had been unable to satisfy itself as to why the Warren Commission was kept in the dark, but said that "the possibility exists that senior officials in both agencies made conscious decisions not to disclose potentially important information."

Filled with tantalizing but admittedly inconclusive details, many of them laid out for the first time, the 106-page report emphasized that it had not uncovered evidence "sufficient to justify a conclusion that there was a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy."

But the committee said the "investigative deficiencies" it turned up were substantial enough to raise questions about the commission's work.

to justify continued congressional investigation.

Sen. Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.), who played a key role in the Senate assassination inquiry, said it had turned up "important new leads" that were being kept secret in hopes that the permanent new Senate Intelligence Committee would pursue them effectively.

Other potentially important leads that went unpursued at the time of the assassination, according to the report, included several mysterious flights from Mexico City to Havana.

One of them reportedly involved a Cubana Airlines flight the night Kennedy was killed which was delayed in Mexico City for five hours for an unidentified passenger who finally got aboard "without passing through customs" and then "traveled to Cuba in the cockpit... thus again avoiding identification by the passengers."

Although the CIA received information to this effect on Dec. 1, 1963, the Senate committee said it was unable to find any indication that the CIA had conducted a follow-up investigation to determine the identity of the passenger.

The study dwelt heavily on the CIA's clandestine plotting against Cuban Premier Fidel Castro at the time of the assassination and the determination of U.S. government officials to prevent the FBI from

plot Lee Harvey Oswald as assassin's lone killer.

Just four days after the President's murder in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, the Senate report disclosed, Deputy Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach sent a memo to the White House declaring:

"The public must be satisfied that Oswald was the assassin; that he did not have confederates who are still at large; and that the evidence was such that he would have been convicted at trial."

Speculation about Oswald's motives, the Katzenbach memo added, "ought to be cut off, and we should have some basis for rebutting thought that this was a Communist conspiracy or that the Iron Curtain press is saying a right-wing conspiracy to blame it on the Communists."

By that time, the Senate report showed, the CIA was already making efforts to head off talk of a conspiracy. It attempted, unsuccessfully, on Nov. 21, 1963, to head off the imminent arrest by Mexican police of Sylvia Duran, an employee of the Cuban consulate in Mexico City with whom Oswald had talked on a visit there two months earlier.

Informed by the CIA's Mexico station that the arrest could not be prevented, a top-ranking official in the CIA's Directorate for Plans, Thomas Farames, replied back that the arrest

The Washington Post —
Washington Star-News —
Daily News (New York) —
The New York Times —
The Wall Street Journal —
The National Observer —
The Los Angeles Times —

Date 8-23-76
105-83555-1
105-82555

NOT RECORDED
27 AUG 23 1976

injure U.S. freedom of action on the question of Cuban responsibility.

Questioned by the committee two months ago, Karamessines said, "I could not recall preparing the cable or his reasons for issuing such a message. He speculated that the CIA feared the Cubans were responsible, and that Duran might reveal this during an interrogation. He further speculated that if Duran did possess such information,

against any U.S. efforts to assassinate Cuban leaders and said:

"We are prepared to fight them and answer in kind. United States leaders should think that if they are aiding terrorist plans to eliminate Cuban leaders, they themselves will not be safe."

The warning apparently failed to raise any serious apprehensions in Washington.

On Sept. 12, 1963, several

days after publication of the AP dispatch in U.S. newspapers, an interagency Cuban Coordinating Committee met at the State Department and agreed unanimously "there was a strong likelihood that Castro would retaliate in some way against the rash of covert activity in Cuba."

The so-called "brainstorming" session concluded, however, that while kidnappings and attempted assassinations of U.S. citizens

in Latin America might be staged, "attacks against officials" in the United States were "unlikely."

Some CIA officials, such as the chief of counterintelligence on the Special Affairs Staff for Cuban operations, thought AMLASII's "bona fides were subject to question," but the meetings with the Cuban operative continued.

On Oct. 29, 1963, the late Desmond Fitzgerald, who was then in charge of the

the CIA and the U.S. government would need time to react before it came to the attention of the public.

Repeatedly raising the possibility that the Kennedy assassination might have been a retaliation by Castro or his supporters, the committee said that the CIA had been meeting since early September with a secret Cuban agent code-named AMLASII who was proposing an "inside job" against the Castro regime, including Castro's assassination.

Although the Senate report does not use his real name, AMLASII was a senior Cuban official and Castro intimate named Rolando Cubela whom the CIA recruited in 1961 as an important "asset" inside Cuba, but whom some believe was a double agent. His talk about getting rid of Castro was communicated to CIA headquarters at Langley, Va., on Sept. 7.

Late on the evening of that same day, Sept. 7, the Senate report said, Castro held an impromptu, three-hour interview with Associated Press reporter Daniel Parker at an embassy party in Havana. In the interview, the Cuban premier warned

CIA's Special Affairs Staff, met with Cubela after being introduced to him as a "personal representative" of Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy.

AMLASH, the Senate report recounted, asked for an assassination weapon such as a high-powered rifle with telescopic sights. The matter was apparently left unresolved but by Nov. 19, three days before Kennedy's assassination, Fitzgerald told AMLASH's case officer to inform the Cuban "that the rifle, telescopic sights and explosives would be provided."

AMLASH, who was in Paris at the time, had been planning to return to Cuba, but on Nov. 20, 1963, the report noted, a CIA officer telephoned him and asked him to wait for a meeting on Nov. 22.

"AMLASH asked if the meeting would be interesting, and the CIA officer responded that he did not know whether it would be interesting but it was the meeting AMLASH had requested," the report said. "... Thus the Nov. 20 telephone call was the first indication that he might receive the assistance he requested."

The report indicated that AMLASH met only with his CIA case officer on Nov. 22 and not Fitzgerald, as an earlier Senate report suggested. At the meeting, the case officer cited President Kennedy's Nov. 18, 1963, speech in Miami "as an indication that the President supported a coup."

Kennedy had called the Castro government "a small band of conspirators" who constituted a "barrier" which, "once removed," would ensure U.S. support for progressive goals in Cuba.

The case officer told AMLASH that Fitzgerald had helped write the speech.

the Senate report said. The CIA official said a rifle and explosives would be forthcoming and offered the Cuban a poison pen to use against Castro. "As AMLASH and the case officer broke up their meeting, they were told the President had been assassinated."

When Castro heard the news in Havana, the report said quoting French journalist Jean Daniel who was meeting with Castro at the time, the Cuban Premier asked about President Johnson: "What authority does he exercise over the CIA?"

Despite the CIA scheming, the report said, neither the Warren Commission nor the CIA nor FBI officials assigned to work on the Kennedy investigation were told of the efforts against Castro.

As a consequence, Schwelker said, no one "ever actually conducted any full-scale investigation to find out whether a foreign government was involved."

At the FBI, the report

disclosed that six days after the assassination, then director J. Edgar Hoover was given a report "which detailed serious investigative deficiencies" in the bureau's handling of Oswald's case after his return from Russia in 1962 as an erstwhile Soviet defector.

The deficiencies resulted in secret disciplinary actions against 17 FBI personnel. The actions were never communicated to the Warren Commission and some were carried out only after the commission concluded its investigation in September 1964.

Hoover, the committee added, citing from various FBI documents, looked on the commission as an adversary and often complained that its chairman, Chief Justice Earl Warren, was "seeking to criticize" the FBI.

On two separate occasions, the report added, "Director Hoover asked for all the derogatory material on Warren Commission members and contained in the FBI files."

2 Defectors Offered CIA Reports on Oswald

Intelligence Inv. —
Asst. Dir. —
Admin. —
Comp. Syst. —
Ext. Affairs —
Files & Com. —
Gen. Inv. —
Ident. —
Inspection —
Intell. —
Laboratory —
Plan. & Eval. —
Spec. Inv. —
Training —
Legal Coun. —
Telephone Rm. —
Director Sec'y —

By David C. Martin
Associated Press

A Soviet KGB agent who defected to the United States in the months immediately following the November 1963 slaying of President John F. Kennedy sought to assure U.S. investigators that Lee Harvey Oswald was not a KGB agent, newly released CIA documents show.

The Russian, Yuri Nosenko, was one of two defectors from hostile intelligence agencies who played a key role in the U.S. investigation into whether Kennedy's assassination was the work of a foreign conspiracy, according to CIA documents.

The other defector, a Cuban linked to Fidel Castro's intelligence service, also arrived in the United States in the months immediately following the assassination. The Cuban told his interrogators that Oswald may have been in contact with Cuban intelligence agents just seven weeks before he killed Kennedy, according to the documents.

BECAUSE BOTH defections came so soon after Kennedy was killed, former U.S. intelligence officials say they doubted the authenticity of the information provided by the two men, particularly Nosenko's, since his testimony seemed to eliminate any possibility of Soviet involvement.

The Warren Commission concluded there was no evidence of a conspiracy, but a CIA memo written in May 1975 said that the Warren report "should have left a wider 'window' for this contingency. That, indeed, was the opinion at the working level... in 1964."

That memo is among some 1,500 pages of documents

just released by the CIA in response to a Freedom of Information request.

A March 1964 CIA memo to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover says Nosenko "reported that his own department was involved directly with Oswald because Oswald came to the USSR in 1959" but "there had not ever been thought given to recruiting either of them (Oswald or his Russian-born wife, Marina) as agents."

THE MEMO WARNED, however, "this agency has no information which would specifically corroborate or disprove Nosenko's statement."

Nosenko, who according to the documents was questioned about Oswald as recently as 1967, insisted that "Oswald was of no interest to the KGB" because of his emotional instability as evidenced by an unsuccessful 1959 suicide attempt in Moscow.

Nosenko told the CIA that he next heard of Oswald in September 1963 when Oswald appeared at the Soviet embassy in Mexico City and requested a visa to return to the Soviet Union.

On Nov. 22, after Oswald had been identified publicly as the prime suspect in the Kennedy slaying, Oswald's KGB file was immediately flown by military plane from the city of Minsk, where he had lived during his years in the Soviet Union, to Moscow, Nosenko told the CIA. A two-page summary of Oswald's activities was then prepared and forwarded to Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev, according to Nosenko.

OSWALD'S FILE showed that "the KGB had no personal contact with him and had not attempted to utilize him in any manner," Nosenko told the CIA.

The Cuban defector is described by the CIA documents

as "a well-placed individual who has been in contact with... officers of the Cuban Directorate General of Intelligence."

In addition to telling the CIA about the possibility of a contact between Oswald and Cuban agents, the unnamed defector testified that the Cuban intelligence agency took extraordinary security precautions immediately following the Kennedy slaying.

This information was relayed to the Warren Commission, which "saw no need to pursue this angle any further," according to a June 1964 memo.

The CIA documents quote the Cuban defector as saying, "I have no personal knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald or his activities and I do not know that Oswald was an agent... of the Cuban government."

HOWEVER, THE SAME memos offer differing accounts of what the unnamed defector said about the possibility of a contact between Oswald and Cuban intelligence agents.

The first mention of the defector appears in a May 5, 1964, internal CIA memo in which he is quoted as saying that Oswald "was in contact" with three Cuban agents "before, during and after" his visits to the Cuban and Soviet embassies in Mexico City in late September and early October 1963. A subsequent May 8 memo quotes the defector as saying "I believe OS-

The Washington Post —
Washington Star-News — 4-14
Daily News (New York) —
The New York Times —
The Wall Street Journal —
The National Observer —
The Los Angeles Times —

Date 3-22-76

105-82555
105-82555-105

NOT RECORDED
93 APR 20 1976

56 MAR 24 1976

wald was in contact with the Cuban agents.

When the information was forwarded to the Warren Commission on May 15, 1964, a CIA memo said, "according to the source, Oswald may have been interviewed by Vega (a Cuban agent) or his assistant . . . but this is strictly conjecture on his part." A June 19 memo reporting the commission's decision not to pursue the lead any further says that the defector had "no information linking (Oswald) to the Cuban intelligence services in any manner."

The memos consistently quote the defector as saying that "after the news of the assassination of President

Kennedy reached the DGI, orders were issued for all offices of the DGI . . . to sort and package all documents according to whether they were 'muy secreto' (very secret), 'secreto' (secret), or 'importante' (important)."

THE DEFECTOR added, "All travel by DGI officers and all DGI (mail) pouches were suspended temporarily."

According to the memos, the defector did not know the reason for these security measures, but believed they were taken "because of the possibility that the United States might take some type of action against Cuba and the DGI offices."

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Dep. AD Inv. —
Asst. Dir. —
Admin. —
Comp. Syst. —
Ext. Affairs —
Files & Com. —
Gen. Inv. —
Ident. —
Inspection —
Intell. —
Laboratory —
Plan. & Eval. —
Spec. Inv. —
Training —
Legal Coun. —
Telephone Rm. —
Director Sec'y —

Defector Told CIA in 1964 Of Oswald-Cuban Contacts

By David C. Martin
Associated Press

A Cuban defector told the Central Intelligence Agency in 1964 that Lee Harvey Oswald may have been in contact with Cuban intelligence agents seven weeks before he killed President Kennedy, newly released documents show.

The defector, described as "a well-placed individual who has been in contact with officers of the Cuban Directorate General of Intelligence," also told the CIA that the DGI took extraordinary security precautions immediately after the Kennedy slaying, according to the documents.

The information was relayed to the Warren Commission, which "saw no need to pursue this angle any further," a June, 1964, CIA memo says. No mention of the defector or his information appears in the commission's report, which concluded that there was no evidence of a foreign or domestic conspiracy behind the Kennedy assassination.

Memos regarding the Cuban defector were among some 1,500 pages of CIA documents released to the Associated Press. Also included is a 1975 CIA memo stating that the Warren Commission report should have given more credence to the possibility of a foreign

conspiracy in light of promising leads that were not pursued.

The documents originally were provided to the Rockefeller commission on the CIA and have since been turned over to the Senate Intelligence committee, where a subcommittee headed by Sen. Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.) is investigating the Kennedy assassination. Schweiker has predicted that the Warren report will "collapse like a house of cards."

The memos regarding the Cuban defector quote him as saying "I have no personal knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald or his activities and I do not know that Oswald was an agent of the Cuban government."

The first mention of the defector appears in a May 8, 1964, internal CIA memo in which he is quoted as saying that Oswald "was in contact" with three Cuban agents "before, during and after his visits to the Cuban and Soviet embassies in Mexico City in late September and early October, 1963. A subsequent May 8 memo quotes the source as saying that "I believe" Oswald was

in contact with the Cuban agents.

The memos consistently quote the defector as saying that "after the news of the assassination of President Kennedy reached the DGI, orders were issued for all offices of the DGI...to sort and package all documents according to whether they were 'muy secreto' (very secret), 'secreto' (secret), or 'importante' (important). The material, once packaged, was to be held pending further instructions. All travel by DGI officers and all DGI (mail) pouches were suspended temporarily."

According to the memos, the defector did not know the reason for these security measures but believed they were taken "because of the possibility that the United States might take some type of action against Cuba and the DGI offices."

Other memos show that Cuban reaction to the Kennedy slaying was of intense interest to the CIA. All of Cuban Premier Fidel Castro's public statements were analyzed to determine if he possessed any knowledge about the killing that had not been made public.

59 APR 6 1976

F235

The Washington Post A-3
Washington Star-News —
Daily News (New York) —
The New York Times —
The Wall Street Journal —
The National Observer —
The Los Angeles Times —

Date 3-22-76

115 72.555-A

170 APR 5 1976

6-1111

File 5-0111

Defector Told CIA in 1964 Of Oswald-Cuban Contacts

By David C. Martin
Associated Press

A Cuban defector told the Central Intelligence Agency in 1964 that Lee Harvey Oswald may have been in contact with Cuban intelligence agents seven weeks before he killed President Kennedy, newly released documents show.

The defector, described as "a well-placed individual who has been in contact with officers of the Cuban Directorate General of Intelligence," also told the CIA that the DGI took extraordinary security precautions immediately after the Kennedy slaying, according to the documents.

The information was relayed to the Warren Commission, which "saw no need to pursue this angle any further," a June, 1964, CIA memo says. No mention of the defector or his information appears in the commission's report, which concluded that there was no evidence of a foreign or domestic conspiracy behind the Kennedy assassination.

Memos regarding the Cuban defector were among some 1,500 pages of CIA documents released to the Associated Press. Also included is a 1975 CIA memo stating that the Warren Commission report should have given more credence to the possibility of a foreign

conspiracy in light of promising leads that were not pursued.

The documents originally were provided to the Rockefeller commission on the CIA and have since been turned over to the Senate intelligence committee, where a subcommittee headed by Sen. Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.) is investigating the Kennedy assassination. Schweiker has predicted that the Warren report will "collapse like a house of cards."

The memos regarding the Cuban defector quote him as saying "I have no personal knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald or his activities and I do not know that Oswald was an agent of the Cuban government."

The first mention of the defector appears in a May 3, 1964, internal CIA memo in which he is quoted as saying that Oswald "was in contact" with three Cuban agents "before, during and after his visits to the Cuban and Soviet embassies in Mexico City in late September and early October, 1963. A subsequent May 8 memo quotes the source as saying that "I believe" Oswald was

in contact with the Cuban agents."

The memos consistently quote the defector as saying that "after the news of the assassination of President Kennedy reached the DGI, orders were issued for all offices of the DGI... to sort and package all documents according to whether they were 'muy secreto' (very secret), 'secreto' (secret), or 'importante' (important). The material, once packaged, was to be held pending further instructions. All travel by DGI officers and all DGI (mail) pouches were suspended temporarily."

According to the memos, the defector did not know the reason for these security measures but believed they were taken "because of the possibility that the United States might take some type of action against Cuba and the DGI offices."

Other memos show that Cuban reaction to the Kennedy slaying was of intense interest to the CIA. All of Cuban Premier Fidel Castro's public statements were analyzed to determine if he possessed any knowledge about the killing that had not been made public.

Dep. AD Inv. —
Asst. Dir. —
Admin. —
Comp. Syst. —
Ext. Affairs —
Files & Com. —
Gen. Inv. —
Ident. —
Inspection —
Intell. —
Laboratory —
Plan. & Eval. —
Spec. Inv. —
Training —
Legal Coun. —
Telephone Rm. —
Director Sec'y —

Handwritten:
N. S. W.
U. S. W.
P. S. W.
O. S. W.

The Washington Post A3
Washington Star-News —
Daily News (New York) —
The New York Times —
The Wall Street Journal —
The National Observer —
The Los Angeles Times —

Date 3/22/76

NOT RECORDED

192 APR 1 1976

Handwritten: File - CHW

59 APR 2 1976

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Oswald, alleged CIA plots linked

Charles Ashman is an investigative broadcast journalist in Los Angeles whose background reports on the Jimmy Hoffa disappearance were printed by The Dallas Morning News and other newspapers around the nation.

By CHARLES ASHMAN
© 1975 by Charles Ashman

LOS ANGELES — Lee Harvey Oswald telephoned a warning to the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City on or about Oct. 6, 1963, that another CIA attempt on Fidel Castro's life was scheduled. In exchange for more information Oswald requested an immediate visa permitting him to fly directly to Havana from Mexico. He also telephoned the Russian Embassy twice and asked their assistance in "pressuring local Cuban officials" to issue the visa and "pass his message to Castro."

He called the Cuban Embassy at least twice more in the next two days about the visa. The Central Intelligence Agency has confirmed that some of Oswald's calls to both embassies were taped by CIA agents but the agency refuses to comment on the total content of the calls or why the tapes were concealed for 12 years.

FORMER CIA contact
man who became an undercover agent by infiltrating the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in Mexico, Ernesto Rodriguez, has confirmed that Oswald made the calls and talked freely about sending a warning of an imminent CIA attempt to slay the Cuban premier. According to Rodriguez, Oswald "hung around the Cuba Committee and even talked with reporters that week about his calls to the Cuban Embassy."

Sources close to the CIA during the abortive at-

tempts on Castro's life confirm an effort made on Oct. 23, 1963, in Havana. The next day, Oct. 24, 1963, three anti-Castro Cuban Nationals were arrested, charged with treason and executed after allegedly admitting their involvement in a CIA plot.

The nature of Oswald's calls and the existence of the taped conversations were concealed by the CIA

Sen. Church says intelligence agencies ignored presidential order, Page 12A.

which downgraded Oswald's activities in Mexico City as "routine" in an informal report to the FBI made Oct. 10, 1963 in Washington, D.C. Because of the "routine" nature of that report, Oswald left Mexico and returned to the United States not under surveillance where the following month he allegedly assassinated President John F. Kennedy.

Prior to the Oct. 23 event in Havana there were at least nine known attempts on Castro's life organized by the CIA, five of which involved leaders of organized crime in the United States linked with the late Sam Giancana of Chicago and his now retired lieutenant, Johnny Roselli.

ACCORDING to the former CIA contact agent Rodriguez, "a lot of people were embarrassed about the common knowledge in Mexico City of what the CIA was doing in Havana. It was discussed openly with foreign journalists at Fair Play for Cuba sessions."

Rodriguez left Mexico in 1963 after admittedly making "a great deal of money through intelligence." He will probably surface within a few days as a witness before the Senate committees headed by Sen. Frank Church, Democrat of Idaho.

Dep. A.D. Adm. _____
Dep. A.D. Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____

Director Sec'y _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Page 2A

Date: 9-24-75
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Tom J. Simmons
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: DALLAS
☐ Being Investigated

File 105-82555

DEC 24 1975

The Lee Harvey Oswald

Fred Korth Connection!

Dep. AD Inv. _____
 Asst. Dir. _____
 Admin. _____
 Comp. Syst. _____
 Ext. Affairs _____
 Files & Com. _____
 Gen. Inv. _____
 Ident. _____
 Inspection _____
 Intell. _____
 Laboratory _____
 Plan. & Eval. _____
 Spec. Inv. _____
 Training _____
 Legal Coun. _____
 Telephone Rm. _____
 Director Sec'y _____

Now that Congress is back more about Lee Harvey Oswald may be revealed.

Sen. Richard Schweiker, R-Pa., who is investigating the Warren Commission report, is convinced that Oswald had Cuban connections. He was unable to get some Cubans Clare Luce knew to testify — anti-Castro Cubans who had firsthand information on Oswald but wouldn't testify for fear of being murdered by Castro terrorists. But the senator recently said he has lined up a Cuban who will testify.

One of the young Cubans Clare Luce knew once told her he had tailed Oswald to his Communist cell in New Orleans where Oswald was bragging that he "could shoot anyone, including the secretary of the Navy."

Why did the man who killed the President even consider killing the secretary of the Navy, of all people? At the time he was boasting of his lethal capabilities, Texan Fred Korth held that post. But why Korth?

At a recent Washington cocktail gathering Korth provided what may be the answer to that question. Back in 1948 in Fort Worth where he was practicing law, a retired engineer who had worked for the Electric Bond and Share Holding Company (Edward K. Ekdahl) asked Korth to get him a divorce "from that awful woman" he had been married to for three years. Korth got the divorce. The "awful woman" was Oswald's mother.

The Washington Post _____
 Washington Star-News C-2 _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 1-25-76

55 FEB 5 1976

FEB 4 1976

10-82555-
 Branigan
 LHC

Justice Department Decides Against Prosecution in

By JOHN M. CREWASON
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—The Justice Department has decided not to bring charges against any of the individuals purportedly involved in the destruction, two days after the assassination of President Kennedy, of a threatening note previously delivered to the Dallas F.B.I. office by Lee Harvey Oswald, Mr. Kennedy's accused assassin.

The decision, made yesterday by Richard Thornburgh, who heads the department's Criminal Division, was disclosed today by James B. Adams, an official of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. Adams provided a House subcommittee with a copy of a letter from Harold Tyler, the Deputy Attorney General, to Clarence M. Kelley, the F.B.I. Director, that noted that the five-year statute of limitations on crimes that may have attended the letter's destruction had expired.

Mr. Tyler said in the letter that, although it was technically possible to pursue a prosecution under Federal perjury statutes in cases where some past and present F.B.I. agents had made conflicting statements under oath about their roles in the destruction of the letter, Mr. Thornburgh had decided against such a move.

Jury Presentation Barred

Justice officials said today that Mr. Thornburgh's decision also precluded any possibility that the tangled record of assertions and denials committed by F.B.I. investigators looking into the bizarre affair would be given to a Federal grand jury for further study.

But Mr. Adams, the bureau's deputy associate director, told the subcommittee that the destruction of the letter constituted a violation of the F.B.I.'s internal regulations and that administrative action against some of those allegedly involved was under consideration.

The chief confusion, Mr. Adams testified, involved attempts by the bureau to fix responsibility for the destruction of the note, which did not mention Mr. Kennedy but contained vague threats against the F.B.I. and local authorities in Dallas.

The New York Times reported last month that, according to a source familiar with events in the F.B.I. in the wake of the assassination, the decision to destroy the Oswald letter

officials, probably including J. Edgar Hoover, the last director.

But Mr. Adams said today that the internal inquiry into the matter, which is now complete, had not established that anyone except James P. Hosty Jr., the agent to whom the threatening letter was addressed, had any knowledge of its destruction.

In his testimony before the House Judiciary Committee's subcommittee on civil and constitutional rights, Mr. Adams provided an account of the events involving Mr. Oswald and the F.B.I. during November, 1963, that, he said, had been gleaned from nearly 60 interviews, many of them under oath with individuals "who logically might be able to shed light on this matter."

The subcommittee, headed by Representative Don Edwards, a California Democrat and a former F.B.I. agent, is looking into the bureau's relationship with the Warren Commission, which was set up by President Johnson to investigate the Kennedy assassination and was never told of the existence of the Oswald letter.

According to Mr. Adams, some days before the assassination on Nov. 22 Oswald left with the receptionist at the

Dallas F.B.I. office a note addressed to Mr. Hosty. The receptionist, he said, recalled that the note contained a threat to "blow up the F.B.I. and the Dallas Police Department" if the agent did not stop trying to interview Oswald's Russian-born wife, Marina.

Oswald was then under investigation by the F.B.I. because of his travels to the Soviet Union in 1959 and his renunciation of his American citizenship during the two years he lived there.

In November, 1972, Oswald was living in a rooming house in Dallas, where Mr. Kennedy was shot as he rode in a motorcade.

The receptionist told F.B.I. investigators that, in Mr. Hosty's absence, she had given the letter to the assistant head

of the Dallas office, who read it, termed Oswald a "nut" and told her to save the note for Mr. Hosty.

The assistant head of the Dallas office has denied any knowledge of the matter, Mr. Adams said, as have other em-

ployees to whom the receptionist said she had shown the letter.

Mr. Hosty recalled having eventually received the note, but denied that it had contained any threats or violent language. He told bureau investigators that he had simply placed it in his "workbox," where, Mr. Adams said, "it continued to reside on the day of the assassination."

In his F.B.I. interview, Mr. Hosty asserted that a few hours after the assassination J. Gordon Shanklin, the head of the Dallas office, and another offi-

cial confronted him with the letter and asked him to explain its contents.

Mr. Hosty maintained that Mr. Shanklin, who recently retired from the F.B.I. and now practices law in Dallas, had directed him to prepare a memorandum describing his effort to interview Marina Oswald, which he did.

About two hours after Oswald was shot and killed by Jack Ruby on Nov. 24, Mr. Hosty told the investigators he was instructed by Mr. Shanklin to destroy both the Oswald note and the memorandum. He said that he had done so.

Mr. Shanklin, Mr. Adams said, has denied to bureau officials any knowledge of Oswald's visit to the Dallas office or of the note and "maintains that he did not issue any orders to destroy the note."

While the principal conflict over what happened to the Oswald letter appears to involve the testimony of Mr. Shanklin and Mr. Hosty, who is now with the F.B.I. office in Kansas City, Mo., the investigators uncovered other contradictions involving the source of the destruction order and the knowledge and involvement of F.B.I. executives in Washington.

According to Mr. Adams's testimony, one F.B.I. employee stated that she heard from "an unrecalled source" that a meeting was held to decide the disposition of the Oswald note and was attended by an F.B.I. Inspector "from Washington." The unnamed inspector "equivocally denied" having any knowledge of the matter, Mr. Adams said.

Syst. _____
Affairs _____
& Com. _____

Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director's Sec'y _____

Brigman
110
10/22/75

File
5
10/22/75
BCR (LAST)

The Washington Post _____
Washington Star-News _____
Daily News (New York) _____
The New York Times _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
The Los Angeles Times _____

Date *10-22-75*

105-27555-11-

NOT RECORDED

25 DEC 8 1975

DEC 9 1975 55 DEC 29 1975

Panel Studies F.B.I. Links To Oswald and Ruby in '63

By NICHOLAS M. HORROCK

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—A less the bureau's agents House of Representatives subcommittee has opened an investigation into the Federal Bureau of Investigation's relationship with Lee Harvey Oswald, Jack Ruby, the man who killed and Jack Ruby before President Kennedy's assassination, the subcommittee's chairman said today.

Recently uncovered documents that indicated that Oswald in the Dallas police headquarters, was a paid informant for the F.B.I. at the time he was shot by William Val-

ter, a former code clerk in the New Orleans F.B.I. field office, that the bureau warned its Southern field offices five days before President Kennedy's death that there would be an assassination attempt with a rifle in Dallas.

The House committee's investigation is only one of several reappraisals of Kennedy assassination evidence. The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence appointed two of its members, Senators Richard S. Schweiker, Republican of Pennsylvania, and Gary Hart, Democrat of Colorado, to be an informal subcommittee and screen possible new evidence.

A Broader Inquiry
The Senate committee has a broader mandate than does Mr. Edwards's panel. It can gather evidence on the Central Intelligence Agency's activities as well as F.B.I. materials. Based upon what Mr. Schweiker already learned as a member of the intelligence committee, he called last month for the Warren Commission's inquiry to be reopened.

Among the matters believed to warrant re-examination was the disclosure that the C.I.A. had never told the Warren Commission that it was involved in attempts to kill Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba. Considering Oswald's deep involvement with pro-Cuban elements, Mr. Schweiker has said that it would appear this information might be pertinent to the Warren inquiry.

The House committee's investigation is only one of several reappraisals of Kennedy assassination evidence. The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence appointed two of its members, Senators Richard S. Schweiker, Republican of Pennsylvania, and Gary Hart, Democrat of Colorado, to be an informal subcommittee and screen possible new evidence.

A Broader Inquiry
The Senate committee has a broader mandate than does Mr. Edwards's panel. It can gather evidence on the Central Intelligence Agency's activities as well as F.B.I. materials. Based upon what Mr. Schweiker already learned as a member of the intelligence committee, he called last month for the Warren Commission's inquiry to be reopened.

Among the matters believed to warrant re-examination was the disclosure that the C.I.A. had never told the Warren Commission that it was involved in attempts to kill Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba. Considering Oswald's deep involvement with pro-Cuban elements, Mr. Schweiker has said that it would appear this information might be pertinent to the Warren inquiry.

The events surrounding the destruction of the Oswald letter by the F.B.I. are under investigation both within the bureau and by the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice. Though the Oswald letter was delivered to the F.B.I. before President Kennedy was shot, law enforcement sources have said, the bureau apparently did not tell anyone about the threat.

After the President was killed, the Oswald letter was removed from the file and destroyed. Several sources have said that the destruction may have been on Mr. Hoover's orders, but this is still under investigation.

Despite the threat contained in the letter, both Mr. Hoover and James P. Hosty Jr., the special agent who was investigating Oswald at the time, told the Warren Commission that they had no reason, before the Kennedy shooting, to believe that Oswald was capable of violence.

- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir. _____
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

Brangan
J. J.

Esposito (Don)

- The Washington Post _____
- Washington Star-News _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- The New York Times FIS
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 10-14-75

File
105-82555

105-82555-10

NOT RECORDED
DEC 9 1975

66 DEC 11 1975

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The Doubt Still Exists

Congressmen, even some veterans, often show an investigative naivete that borders on the ridiculous.

There were cries of shocked disbelief and "How could you?" when testimony was educed before committees investigating intelligence activities that the FBI had infiltrated various extremist groups. Yet former FBI director J. Edgar Hoover testified to this effect time and time again before Congress over a long period of years.

Much of the same type of reaction is apparent in current "revelations" concerning the Warren Commission investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Some of these revelations are allegations heard by the Warren Commission itself and duly recorded in the voluminous report of that body.

There has been at least one significant change since that time, however. Congressmen, and just plain citizens, are no longer ready to accept what is said, or even testified to, at face value.

There has been too much deception uncovered in many facets of government. What people might have been willing to accept unquestionably in 1964, they would have reservations about accepting in 1975.

There are many who have lingering doubts that the assassination and its aftermath has been adequately explained.

The chain of circumstances itself strains credibility.

An ex-Marine (who spent part of his service time in Jacksonville) named Lee Harvey Oswald, goes to Russia; lives there three years, marries a Russian woman; returns to the United States; takes up the

cause of Fidel Castro openly; visits Mexico City and contacts the Cuban Embassy there in October, 1963; returns to the United States and, on Nov. 22, 1963 assassinates President Kennedy with a rifle smuggled into the Texas School Book Depository where Oswald is employed.

He is arrested and the very next day is shot to death by Jack Ruby, a Dallas nightclub operator, while surrounded by police officers and on national television. Oswald's lips are sealed forever.

Ruby insists he acted on his own, out of emotion and sympathy for the Kennedy family. He testifies before the Warren Commission, in a rambling manner. He dies some months later of cancer.

The Warren Commission compiled some 25 volumes of testimony and exhibits.

From it, one could reconstruct a circumstantial case for almost anything one fancied. Communist-Cuban plot, right-wing plot and other possibilities.

The Warren Commission went with the hard evidence it had and concluded that there was no conspiracy. It concluded that Oswald acted alone in the assassination and that Ruby acted alone in the Oswald slaying, both from their own individual motives.

But it is not an open and shut case that is nailed down beyond the possibility of a wider answer.

If Congress, or anyone else for that matter, could nail it down it would be performing a valuable service. But it would be a disservice to reopen the investigation from motives of publicity.

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. A.D. Adm. _____
Dep. A.D. Inv. _____
Art. Dir. _____
Admin. _____
Comp. & E. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
F. & C. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Insp. (L.) _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director's Sec'y _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"THE DOUBT STILL EXISTS"

Date: 10/19/75
Edition: The Florida Times-
Author: Union, pg. A-16
Editor: WILLIAM SWEISGOOD
Title:

Character: _____
or _____
Classification: _____
Submission: _____
NOT RECORDED
DEC 3 1975

SEARCHED _____ INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____ FILED _____
OCT 20 1975
FBI - JACKSONVILLE

102 72321

Warren Appendix

Oswald's FBI Bid Did Appear in Print

By Norman Kempster
Washington Star Staff Writer

A Senate investigator relied on an incomplete list of documents obtained from the National Archives when he concluded that the Warren Commission did not publish an FBI report indicating Lee Harvey Oswald offered to provide information to the bureau.

The FBI accounts were published in Volume 17 of the appendix to the commission's report, although they were not referred to in the main text, which concluded that Oswald, acting alone, was the assassin of President John F. Kennedy. Sen. Richard S. Schweiker, R-Pa., said he plans to review the FBI reports in an effort to determine if the Warren Commission underestimated their significance. Schweiker and Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., have been named as a subcommittee of the Senate Intelligence Committee to investigate the role the FBI and the CIA played in supplying information to the commission.

Schweiker is attempting to determine the truth or falsity of recurring rumors that Oswald served as an informant for either the FBI or CIA.

A staff analysis prepared for Schweiker's use asserts, "The Warren Report did not mention Oswald's repeatedly expressed willingness to be (an) FBI informant, now revealed by FBI reports." That analysis, which indicated that key pages of the FBI account were omitted from the

Warren Report, formed the basis of a story in some editions of yesterday's Washington Star, that the information had been supplied to the commission but left out of the report.

A spokesman for Schweiker said the staff member who prepared the analysis relied on a list of documents supplied by the National Archives. He said the list did not include all documents published in the report.

The FBI documents indicate Oswald offered on at least two occasions to keep the bureau informed of any contacts he or his Russian-born wife might have with Soviet intelligence. There is no indication in the reports that Oswald ever supplied the promised information.

Dep. AD Inv. —
Asst. Dir. —
Admin. —
Comp. Syst. —
Ext. Affairs —
Files & Com. —
Gen. Inv. —
Ident. —
Inspection —
Intell. —
Laboratory —
Plan. & Eval. —
Spec. Inv. —
Training —
Legal Coun. —
Telephone Rm. —
Director Sec'y —

The Washington Post _____
Washington Star-News 1-16
Daily News (New York) _____
The New York Times _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 10-0-75

File 105-82555

123

105-82555-A

DEC 24 1975

FILED

10/2/75

105-82555

105-82555

105-82555

105-82555

105-82555

105-82555

105-82555

105-82555

105-82555

Oswald's FBI Bid Did Appear in Print

By Norman Kempster
Washington Star Staff Writer

A Senate investigator relied on an incomplete list of documents obtained from the National Archives when he concluded that the Warren Commission did not publish an FBI report indicating Lee Harvey Oswald offered to provide information to the bureau.

The FBI accounts were published in Volume 17 of the appendix to the commission's report, although they were not referred to in the main text, which concluded that Oswald, acting alone, was the assassin of President John F. Kennedy.

Sen. Richard S. Schweiker, R-Pa., said he plans to review the FBI reports in an effort to determine if the Warren Commission underestimated their significance. Schweiker and Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., have been named as a subcommittee of the Senate Intelligence Committee to investigate the role the FBI and the CIA played in supplying information to the commission.

Schweiker is attempting to determine the truth or falsity of recurring rumors that Oswald served as an informant for either the FBI or CIA.

A staff analysis prepared for Schweiker's use asserts, "The Warren Report did not mention Oswald's repeatedly expressed willingness to be (an) FBI informant, now revealed by FBI reports." That analysis, which indicated that key pages of the FBI account were omitted from the

Warren Report, formed the basis of a story in some editions of yesterday's Washington Star, that the information had been supplied to the commission but left out of the report.

A spokesman for Schweiker said the staff member who prepared the analysis relied on a list of documents supplied by the National Archives. He said the list did not include all documents published in the report.

The FBI documents indicate Oswald offered on at least two occasions to keep the bureau informed of any contacts he or his Russian-born wife might have with Soviet intelligence. There is no indication in the reports that Oswald ever supplied the promised information.

Dep. AD Adm. —
Asst. Dir. —
Admin. —
Comp. Syst. —
Ext. Affairs —
Files & Com. —
Gen. Inv. —
Ident. —
Inspection —
Intell. —
Laboratory —
Legal Coun. —
Plan. & Eval. —
Spec. Inv. —
Training —
Telephone Rm. —
Director Sec'y —

The Washington Post _____
Washington Star-News _____
Daily News (New York) _____
The New York Times _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
The Los Angeles Times _____

Date _____

DEC 24 1975

57 DEC 29 1975

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Oswald, alleged CIA plots linked

Charles Ashman is an investigative broadcast journalist in Los Angeles whose background reports on the Jimmy Hoffa disappearance were printed by The Dallas Morning News and other newspapers around the nation.

By CHARLES ASHMAN
© 1975 by Charles Ashman

LOS ANGELES — Lee Harvey Oswald telephoned a warning to the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City on or about Oct. 6, 1963, that another CIA attempt on Fidel Castro's life was scheduled. In exchange for more information Oswald requested an immediate visa permitting him to fly directly to Havana from Mexico. He also telephoned the Russian Embassy twice and asked their assistance in "pressuring local Cuban officials" to issue the visa and "pass his message to Castro."

He called the Cuban Embassy at least twice more in the next two days about the visa. The Central Intelligence Agency has confirmed that some of Oswald's calls to both embassies were taped by CIA agents but the agency refuses to comment on the total content of the calls or why the tapes were concealed for 12 years.

FORMER CIA contact
man who became an undercover agent by infiltrating the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in Mexico, Ernesto Rodriguez, has confirmed that Oswald made the calls and talked freely about sending a warning of an imminent CIA attempt to slay the Cuban premier. According to Rodriguez, Oswald "hung around the Cuba Committee and even talked with reporters that week about his calls to the Cuban Embassy."

Sources close to the CIA during the abortive at-

tempts on Castro's life confirm an effort made on Oct. 23, 1963, in Havana. The next day, Oct. 24, 1963, three anti-Castro Cuban Nationals were arrested, charged with treason and executed after allegedly admitting their involvement in a CIA plot.

The nature of Oswald's calls and the existence of the taped conversations were concealed by the CIA

Sen. Church says intelligence agencies ignored presidential order, Page 12A

which downgraded Oswald's activities in Mexico City as "routine" in an informal report to the FBI made Oct. 10, 1963 in Washington, D.C. Because of the "routine" nature of that report, Oswald left Mexico and returned to the United States not under surveillance where the following month he allegedly assassinated President John F. Kennedy.

Prior to the Oct. 23 event in Havana there were at least nine known attempts on Castro's life organized by the CIA, five of which involved leaders of organized crime in the United States linked with the late Sam Giancana of Chicago and his now retired lieutenant, Johnny Rosselli.

ACCORDING to the former CIA contact agent Rodriguez, "a lot of people were embarrassed about the common knowledge in Mexico City of what the CIA was doing in Havana. It was discussed openly with foreign journalists at Fair Play for Cuba sessions."

Rodriguez left Mexico in 1968 after admittedly making "a great deal of money through intelligence." He will probably surface within a few days as a witness before the Senate committees headed by Sen. Frank Church, Democrat of Idaho.

Dep. A. D. Adm. _____
Dep. A. D. Inv. _____
Asst. Dir. _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____

Director Sec'y _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Page 2A

Brain

11/11/75

Date: 9-24-75
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Tom J. Simmons
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: DALLAS
☐ Being Investigated

File
105-82555

105-82555-11
DEC 24 1975

CLIPPER
10/11/75
Wash. Post

7-217

Investigating Illegal CIA activities.

When the Warren Commission was formed to investigate the killing of the president, a trio of staff members were assigned to check out the Oswald trip to Mexico. They were California law professor W. David Slawson, a Justice Department lawyer, Howard T. Willens and President Ford's Secretary of Transportation, William D. Coleman.

Coleman and Willens were told about Oswald's activities in Mexico but the intelligence report listed his affairs as "routine," details concerning the CIA-monitored calls were never reviewed by the commission in either public or executive sessions. Coleman confirms that nothing was done because the routine information from Mexico did not seem contrary to the basic commission conclusion that

"Oswald killed Kennedy and a Dallas policeman."

FOR SEVERAL years, those urging a re-examination of the Dallas tragedies have suggested a link between Oswald and American intelligence. Oswald's apparent awareness of CIA activities in Cuba and the agency's reluctant admission of having monitored calls to both the Russian and Cuban embassies from Oswald have given overnight ammunition to those urging Congress to act favorably on the resolution from Congressman Henry Gonzales, Democrat from Texas, and nearly 30 other co-sponsoring congressmen from both parties.

Marguerite Oswald, 63-year-old mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, said this week "Lee was innocent. There was some involvement with American intelligence. He had deep feelings for Cuba and the Warren Commission ignored that.



Dallas News Staff photo

Lee Harvey Oswald ... allegedly warned embassy of attempt on Castro's life.

tion of President Kennedy. CIA records revealed that a person believed to be Oswald was in contact with the Cuban Embassy on Sept. 27, 1963, for the purpose of receiving a transit visa for use en route to the USSR.

"In addition a number of photographs of individuals believed to be in contact with the Cuban and Soviet Embassies in Mexico City were received from the CIA station in Mexico and were compared with pictures of Oswald by CIA officers in Mexico City and CIA headquarters and by United States authorities in Dallas, Tex.

"It was determined that none of these photographs was the photograph of Oswald. Their determinations, and the raw data upon which they were based, along with the reports of his visit to the Soviet Embassy, were made to the Warren and Rockefeller commissions as were all other materials relevant to the investigation of President Kennedy's death."

THREE STAFF MEMBERS of the Warren Commission were assigned to investigate the Mexico City trip and other matters involving the CIA. They were William T. Coleman, now secretary of transportation, Howard P. Willens, a former Justice Department official now in private law practice, and W. David Slawson, a law professor in California.

Coleman said in an interview that he was "disturbed" about the possibility that United States security might be harmed by the recent disclosures, but he acknowledged that he and other staffers received information from the CIA on Oswald's activities in Mexico, and they did not run counter to the commission's conclusion that Oswald killed Kennedy and a Dallas police officer.

Coleman said he was sure that Lee Rankin, the Warren Commission chief counsel, was informed of the CIA Mexico data and that "at least two or three commission members" knew. He could not remember if the commission ever discussed the matter in executive session. Willens and Slawson declined to make public comment.

SOURCES FAMILIAR with the contents of the tapes said that Oswald was seeking a transit visa from Cuban officials and that he was "rebuffed." One source said that the call to the Soviet Embassy was an effort to get help from the Soviets in furthering his application at the Cuban Embassy.

These sources said there was no "conspiratorial" tone to the conversations and one source called them "benign." Moreover, the sources said, the CIA had information that the Cubans were suspicious of Oswald, because he returned to the United States and then asked to go back again to Russia.

Asked if anything said may have "triggered" Oswald, a Cuban supporter, to take "retaliation" against Kennedy, one source denied it, but said that Oswald was "frustrated" by the Cubans.

A SURVEY OF Warren Commission, Rockefeller Commission, Intelligence and congressional sources, however, revealed that there are still two areas of suspicion concerning Kennedy's assassination. One is that Oswald received some sort of indirect support or inspiration in his

plot and, two, that the CIA and the FBI may not have been fully candid with the Warren Commission.

These doubts have deepened in the last nine months as the CIA's role in plots to kill foreign leaders came under scrutiny. Members of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence have confirmed, for instance, that the CIA did not tell the Warren Commission of its efforts to kill Fidel Castro, premier of Cuba, during the early 1960s.

Sen. Richard Schweiker, R-Pa., has called for a re-opening of the commission's inquiry on this and other issues.

ANOTHER AREA of unrest has arisen over the role of the FBI. Earlier this month it was revealed that the bureau did not inform the Warren Commission of a letter Oswald wrote threatening to blow up the Dallas police department.

Bilmer

NOT RECORDED
27. DEC 8 1975

been no "conspiratorial" tone to the conversations and one source called them "benign." Moreover, the sources said, the C.I.A. had information that the Cubans were suspicious of and unsympathetic to Oswald. One source said the Cubans regarded Oswald's behavior in returning to the United States from the Soviet Union and then asking to go back as "strange." Asked if anything said might have "triggered" Oswald, a Castro supporter, to take "retaliation" against President Kennedy, one source said he thought not but said that he thought Oswald had been "frustrated" by the Cubans.

Known by F.B.I.

The F.B.I. acknowledged at the Warren Commission hearings that it had received information from the C.I.A. about Oswald's Mexican contact with the Soviet Embassy on Oct. 10, 1963. Former F.B.I. agents involved in the investigation said the bureau knew that Oswald had been trying to return to the Soviet Union.

Under bureau operating procedures at that time, the F.B.I. followed up on any unexplained visit by an American citizen to Communist embassies and consulates. It would have been particularly watchful in the case of Oswald, who had defected once.

The bureau fargen for such unexplained visits was "bogies" and agents were sent to interview the person on why he or she had been in contact with the Communists. The only reason this was not done in Oswald's case, these sources said, may have been because he was already under an F.B.I. security investigation in connection with pro-Castro activities.

The bureau's formal response to these questions was to refer to the Warren Commission report. In the report it was noted that James P. Hosty Jr., special agent of the Dallas field office, attempted to interview Oswald about his Cuban activities on Nov. 1.

IN FOCUS In Dallas They're Fed Up With JFK Assassination Talk

By James R. Dickenson
Washington Star Staff Writer

DALLAS — People sure are tired of the talk and theories about the Kennedy assassination here in Dallas and none professes to be more tired

Second of two articles

of it than William Alexander, the flinty-eyed, acid-tongued former assistant district attorney who prosecuted Jack Ruby.

"I'd like to kick the — out of every fat-ass Yankee you see hanging around the Book Depository," he tells Yankee and non-Yankee visitors alike. "In shorts and with cameras looking up at I getting the roofs

of their mouths sunburned. One asked a policeman where was Kennedy shot? He tapped the back of his head and said, 'Right here, friend, right here.'"

In the 12 years since John Kennedy's assassination, Texas hunters on their way home have tossed their empty rifle cartridge shells on the grass near the site and it's generally just minutes before they are gone. They figure there are more tourists with "souvenir" shells of the killing than there are religious pilgrims who have "genuine" splinters from the cross on which Christ was crucified.

People like Alexander tell of this to make the point that the area was

Dep. AD Adm. —
Dep. AD Inv. —
Asst. Dir. —
Admin. —
Comp. Syst. —
Ext. Affairs —
Files & Com. —
Gen. Inv. —
Ident. —
Inspection —
Intell. —
Laboratory —
Legal Coun. —
Plan. & Eval. —
Spec. Inv. —
Training —
Telephone Rm. —
Director Sec'y —

Handwritten: P. P. / 11/11/75

The Washington Post _____
Washington Star-News A-1
Daily News (New York) _____
The New York Times _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
The Los Angeles Times _____

NOT RECORDED
165 DEC 9 1975

Date 11-23-75

66000 12 1975

Handwritten: 7-5-75 105-82555

Empty cartridge shells dropped near site by hunters

searched and policed so stringently for everything, including brain tissue and skull fragments which were found as far as 400 feet away from the President's limousine, immediately after Kennedy's assassination that there is no chance that anyone got a genuine souvenir.

THIS IS BY way of making their final point: That nothing as far as they're concerned has ever turned up to make them doubt the Warren Commission's conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone, fired the shots that killed President

Kennedy, that there were just three shots, the first one of which hit Kennedy in the throat and passed through to inflict the wounds of Gov. John B. Connally, the second of which missed completely, and the third which killed the President.

There is a growing number who disagree or at least think enough questions have been raised that the investigation should be reopened. There are a number of resolutions before the Congress, some of which call for a reopening of all the assassinations and assassination attempts

since 1963 — the two Kennedys, Martin Luther King Jr., George C. Wallace.

This is partly because of the fallout from governmental deception on Vietnam and Watergate and recent revelations about the FBI and CIA involvement in assassination attempts on leaders of other countries. It is also partly because a whole generation of young is growing up with no memory of public events that were not in the context of Vietnam and Watergate and they are far more inclined to conspiracy theories than their elders.

There were believers in a conspiracy 12 years ago. They included

President Lyndon B. Johnson, Connally, and such members of the Warren Commission as Gerald R. Ford, the late Sen. Richard Russell of Georgia and the late Rep. Hale Boggs of Louisiana.

They thought it was a Communist plot because of Oswald's leftist ties and his defection to Russia after his Marine Corps discharge in 1959. Johnson put the commission on a tight deadline — June of 1964 — which it was unable to meet. Its report was published in September.

THE REASON for the haste was the urge to reassure the American

See DALLAS, A-19

DALLAS

Continued From A-1

public and dispel doubts in the wake of the dreadful event. Critics now contend that reassurance rather than truth was the commission's goal but that its haste created the opposite. They contend that it has left too many questions open with a resulting increase in the public's cynicism.

They also argue that the commission's finding that Oswald was the lone assassin was dictated in advance by J. Edgar Hoover. Moderate critics who think the investigation should be reopened think the problem was that the commission was looking for a foreign conspiracy and that the idea of a domestic conspiracy didn't even occur to them.

Now the focus of criticism is switching to the possibility of Oswald's having ties with the FBI and CIA and to suspicions that possibly the Mafia, tied to the CIA because of its interest in Cuba, was involved.

But the critics have questioned everything, starting not just with the argument that Oswald was innocent but that there were two or even more imposters using his name and identification.

This is because people had trouble identifying Oswald. In Mexico City, where he had gone to try to get a visa to Cuba in September 1963, the CIA reportedly released pictures purporting to be Oswald but which were actually someone else. Critics contend that his height varies from 5 feet 8 to 5 feet 11 on his service medical records. This has led one, Peter Dale Scott, a professor of literature at the University of California, to conclude there was not one Oswald or two, as Richard Popkin, a philosophy professor, has argued, but several.

THERE IS A story that Oswald couldn't drive but that a man identifying himself as Lee Harvey Oswald est-drove a used car he was talking about buying with a salesman at 70 miles per hour. There are allegations that the Life magazine photo of Oswald with a rifle and pistol is a composite with Oswald's head imposed on someone else's body and that the "Lee Harvey Oswald" who took target practice near Dallas before the assassination was someone other than the man the Warren Commission identified as the assassin.

Next is the question of his acting alone. The critics cite witnesses who claim they saw puffs of smoke and heard bullets coming from the grassy knoll by the Texas Book Depository, which was to the front and right of the limousine at the time of the shooting; Oswald's shots came from the left rear.

They also claim that witnesses saw an armed man by the knoll and that the films of the shooting show shadows that could be armed men. Defenders of the Warren Report say that the acoustics of rifle shots are misleading, that no other cartridge cases were ever found, that no other bullet holes were found in the car, that any frontal shots would have hit the windshield, and that no sounds were heard to go with the alleged smoke puffs.

"I talked to postal inspectors who were on the fifth floor of an annex building who are very sharp-eyed and they looked at the knoll when they saw some people look and start to move in that direction and they didn't see anything," says Alexander. "There are also railroad

detectives in the area because of attempts to hijack boxcars of valuable shipments, such as liquor, and I can't imagine they wouldn't have had some tough questions for any strangers who were armed and running around there."

THE CRITICS also refer to the famed Zapruder film, which shows Kennedy's head move forward under the impact of the shot and then jerk back. On Newton's third law of action and reaction they reason that this was the result of a hit from the front.

"A motorcycle officer who was riding at the right rear fender testified that he was almost knocked off his bike by the force of blood and brains from the fatal shot," says Mark Lane, the earliest of the Warren Report critics. "They also found skull fragments to the rear of the car."

Some answer this by theorizing that neuromuscular reactions account for it. Alexander thinks the sudden acceleration of the limousine could be the reason although Lane says the film sequence disputes this.

Time magazine reported last week that tests by Dr. John K. Lattimer of the Columbia University Medical School and Prof. Luis Alvarez, a physicist at the University of California, offer another conclusion. Lattimer has fired a similar rifle at human skulls filled with gelatin and found that they jerked forward and then fell back. Alvarez got the same result firing rifle bullets into melons.

Their explanation is that the material being blown out the exit wounds in front had a jet effect that snapped the skulls to the rear.

OTHER CRITICS contend that while there may not have been frontal shots, there was more than one rifleman firing from the rear and they fired more than three shots.

The critics also contend that the bullet holes in the rear of President Kennedy's jacket and shirt were too low to allow a trajectory that would have made it possible for the bullet, which hit him in the neck, to hit Connally. The Warren Commission determined that the bullet hit Connally in the back, broke a rib, came out his chest, went through his wrist and was embedded in his thigh.

It determined that the bullet began tumbling possibly after it struck bone, which would account for the shape of his wounds. The critics scoff that the nearly intact bullet found on one of the stretchers, presumably after falling out of Connally's thigh wound, couldn't have done all that damage and not fragmented.

Test firings into bone, cotton batting and other materials are inconclusive; some bullets fragment and some don't.

There are disagreements based on minute examination of the Zapruder film over whether Connally was in the right angle for the single bullet to hit both and whether the film shows he was hit too long after Kennedy for the single bullet theory to stand up. It all depends on whose analysis you believe, whose interpretations of Kennedy's and Connally's early moves you accept.

The critics also contend that there was barely time, according to the film sequence, for Oswald to work the rifle's bolt, let alone aim. They also contend that the telescopic sight was off, which caused expert riflemen to fire high at silhouette targets.

THE COMMISSION'S defenders reply that Oswald had been a rifle sharpshooter, the next to highest category, in the Marines and that if he was aiming at

the body, as a serious assassin should, the faulty sight could have caused him to accidentally shoot President Kennedy in the head instead.

There are contradictory claims about the autopsy report. The critics contend that the wound in his throat from the first shot is really an entrance wound from a frontal shot, not an exit wound as the report contends and that the matter has been fuzzed because doctors obliterated the wound performing a tracheotomy. . . .

There are also questions as to Oswald's movements, whether there was time for him to leave the sixth story of the Book Depository before witnesses got onto the staircase and about his movement to the area of his rooming house where he shot Dallas policeman J.D. Tippit.

Tests by the authorities convince them that the commission's conclusions as to Oswald's movements are correct. "He even had the right bus transfer punched at the right time in his pocket," Alexander says.

Alexander scoffs at any conspiracy theory but he has one doubt that is connected with his notion that Oswald may have killed the President as an agent of the Soviets. That is why Oswald was heading back toward the scene of the crime when he was stopped by Tippit.

ALEXANDER NOTES that Oswald was near an expressway at the time. Could he have arranged for a pick-up that he missed and decided to head back toward downtown?

Alexander also contends that a map was found at Oswald's place with six

locations marked along the President's route, including the Book Depository. These are not dots, but short lines, he says, the one at the Depository approximating the direction of the shot.

Places for other assassins? Or alternate sites for his own effort? The map, Alexander contends, is in the hands of the FBI.

The questions go on and on and will continue to do so. There is still dispute over Abraham Lincoln's assassination 110 years ago and even an occasional call for an investigation of that.

More and more responsible people are calling for a reopening of the Kennedy assassination — particularly Oswald's possible intelligence connections. It might answer a lot of questions and silence a lot of critics. Or it might, as one investigator contends, just satisfy a small minority.

Assoc. Dir. _____
 Dep. AD Adm. _____
 Dep. AD Inv. _____
 Asst. Dir. _____
 Admin. _____
 Comp. Syst. _____
 Ext. Affairs _____
 Files & Com. _____
 Gen. Inv. _____
 Ident. _____
 Inspection _____
 Intell. _____
 Laboratory _____
 Legal Coun. _____
 Plan. & Eval. _____
 Spec. Inv. _____
 Training _____
 Telephone Rm. _____
 Director Sec'y _____

The JFK Case:

By Jacob Cohen

How can one explain the extraordinary degree of political distrust and, beyond that, the pervasive taste for mystery and conspiracy which is everywhere so conspicuous in America today? Old conspiracy theories (concerning Alger Hiss, the Rosen-

Jacob Cohen, a member of the American Studies Department at Brandeis University, teaches a course on "The Idea of Conspiracy." That theme is the basis for his forthcoming book, *The Limits of Distrust*, examining allegations of government conspiracy made in connection with several famous cases in American history.

This article is adapted, by permission, from a longer version published in the October 1975 issue of *Commentary* magazine. © 1975 by Commentary.

bergs, and the assassination of President Kennedy) are out of the dustbin and enjoying new life; there seem to be more than enough readers for five different treatments of that laugh-

able non-mystery, the Bermuda Triangle; the flying-saucer faithful are riding high; and a new species of high-class monster movie (*The Conversation*, *Chinatown*, *Night Moves*, *The Parallax View*) ends with the monster alive and still menacing. The message in these movies seems to be that we are surrounded by unconquerably complex and sinister forces; withdrawal and resignation are offered as appropriate responses.

The customary explanation is that recent revelations concerning Watergate, Vietnam, the CIA and FBI, et al., have caused and perhaps justify the present mood of distrust and that truthfulness and rectitude on high will one day dispel it. However, close examination of the cultural scene reveals that this is only part of the explanation and perhaps not the most important part. I believe we are deal-

The Washington Post _____
 Washington Star-News H-1 _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 10-26-75

610EC 5 1975

FILE

ION

NOT RECORDED

165 DEC 4 1975

105-82555

'Living with these slight ambiguities should not prove an impossible burden for a citizen to carry through life as compared with the manifest impossibilities demanded by the critics' version of the shooting.'

ing with habits of mind in the very center of our life and times which positively revel in mystification, which do not wish to know the truth and perhaps could not recognize it if they saw it.

Let me illustrate by reciting some of the facts in dispute with regard to the assassination of President Kennedy. I offer them not to dispose of the mystery which attaches (to me there is no mystery, the truth being quite clear) but as an example of how powerful feelings of distrust arise and breed upon themselves, powerfully resisting any efforts to dispel them.

[In his Commentary article, Cohen analyzes and dismisses arguments for a second assassin of President Kennedy. He reviews the findings of five doctors empaneled by Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark to study the autopsy

materials and the reports of nine doctors who have seen the X-rays and photographs of President Kennedy. Cohen argues that the Warren Commission findings have been completely reviewed and confirmed.]

It is impossible to soothe every doubt generated by this veritable religion of suspicion, but let me try to deal with two lines of argument which for some indicate there must be fire behind all the smoke. One concerns the timing of the shot which struck Gov. Connally, and the other concerns the famous bullet, exhibit 399.

By now all agree that the single-assassin theory requires that one bullet strike Kennedy high in the back, exit from his throat, and then hit Gov. Connally, causing all of his five wounds and broken bones: (1) an entry wound in the back near the right armpit; (2) a shattered fifth rib and an exit wound below the right nipple and 25 degrees below the back wound; (3) an entry wound on the knuckle side of the right wrist about two inches up from the wrist joint and a broken wrist bone; (4) an exit wound on the palm side three-fourths of an inch above the wrist crease;

The Demons Are All in Our Minds

The Washington Star Comment

• Editorials • Hobbies

SECTION H SUNDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1975

and (S) a shallow puncture of the left thigh about 5 inches above the knee.

Connally was seated on the jump-seat directly in front and slightly to the left of Kennedy; it is difficult to see how a bullet exiting from the president's throat could miss him (which is one reason the first-generation critics strove so mightily to keep that bullet from coming through). If the bullet did miss Connally, it could not have missed the interior of the open car, and the absence of any damage to the car caused by a high-speed bullet, barely slowed by its passage through the president's neck, argues strongly that the bullet in fact struck Connally. The car was thoroughly examined by the FBI

within 48 hours of the assassination; one doubts that the FBI covered up evidence of bullet damage, not because that agency is incapable of fibbing but because the FBI could not have known what lies to tell that early. It seems logical to conclude that the bullet struck Connally in the back and precisely in the place he was actually hit.

The ambiguity fastened on by the critics arises because the famous Zapruder film of the motorcade seems to show Connally being hit well after Kennedy but too soon after to allow for the possibility that he was struck by a second shot from the

See DISTRUST, H4

same rifle. During frames 207-225 of the film, which was running at 18.3 frames a second, Kennedy is out of view, blocked by a sign. As he re-emerges to view in frame 225 it is clear that he has already been hit: both hands are clutching at his throat (which, according to the critics, has not yet been wounded). However, Connally's reaction is not dramatically visible until frame 237, perhaps a second after Kennedy was struck. Prof. Josiah Thompson, whose book *Six Seconds in Dallas* deserves a graphics award, has dwelled lovingly on that and the ensuing three frames, directing the reader's attention to the sudden slump of Connally's right shoulder between frames 237-238 and the puff in his left cheek. Connally himself, reviewing the films frame by frame, thought he was hit somewhere between 231-234. He does not remember ever being aware of wounds to his wrists and thigh. Both men, let it be stressed, were hit from above and behind, not from the knoll. The question is, was it by one or two assassins?

Delayed reactions to a bullet hit are not uncommon; by dwelling on the Zapruder film frame by frame the critics distort the time values in the case. If, as to me seems obvious, Connally was struck by the same bullet as Kennedy, a reaction a second later does not present a major challenge to the credibility of the commission's reconstruction of the shooting. But there is one set of facts in the case — apart from the fact that the bullet which exited from Kennedy's throat could not have missed Connally or the car — which proves beyond honest doubt that they were hit by the same bullet, and that has to do with Gov. Connally's wrist wounds. No critic has ever disputed these basic facts or interpretations of fact: (1) that the wound of entry in Connally's wrist was on the knuckle (dorsal) side 1½ inches further up the arm than the exit wound on the palm (volar) side; (2) that the bullet which struck Connally's wrist had already struck something else, blunting its impact; (3) that Connally had a shallow puncture wound in his left thigh caused by a large missile whose force was almost dissipated by the time it struck. As Howard Roffman, a third-generation critic who has shaken down and shaped up a decade of criticism, puts it in his book: "It is probable that one bullet caused all of Connally's injuries."

A careful perusal of the Zapruder film reveals that in frame 225, as Kennedy reemerges into view from behind the sign, Connally's torso is turned slightly to the right and his head is turned far to the right, per-

Reality happens only one way, but that one way does not always follow the laws of maximum probability. Strange things happen, and accounts of strange happenings must sound strange.

happening executing the look backward the governor vividly recalls making after the first shot. His right arm is over his lap, the wrist over the left thigh; his right hand, knuckles up, is grasping a wide-brimmed hat. At that point, a split second after Kennedy was hit, he is in perfect alignment to receive all his wounds. Assuming he was in something like this posture a moment before, that would be the only moment when the double hit was plausible: but then that is the only moment when the Warren Commission says it happened.

By frame 230, however, before the critics say he was struck, Connally has begun to turn to his right; he has raised his right hand, which is still clutching the hat; his knuckles are just above and facing his right shoulder, his elbow is at his side. All during the 230s, as he continues his turn to the right, Connally's knuckles are at least shoulder high, his elbow at his side. By frame 240, slightly more than a second after Kennedy was struck, he has turned 90 degrees to the right and is facing out the side of the car. A bullet striking Connally when the critics say he was hit then would have had to exit from the chest at a downward angle; to have taken at least two sharp turns upward, in midair — right and then left into the knuckle side of the wrist; and then, upon exiting on the palm side, further up in the air than the wound of entry, would have had to execute a very sharp U-turn into the thigh (also to avoid hitting the hat, which would have been struck if the bullet came straight out the palm side): plainly impossible. Indeed in order for a gunman to have wounded Connally in the wrist during those frames, he would have to have been firing from the floor of the car. But no gunman was noticed there.

To affirm the commission's version of the shooting, then, one need only live with the possibility that the governor accurately remembers his own thoughts and reactions at the time but that his reactions were slightly delayed. His failure to remember ever being hit in the wrist or thigh confirms that he is not the best witness to what happened, however well he remembers what he thought happened. As for the sudden slump of the right shoulder and the puff in the left cheek, they are clearly there in frames 237-238, but viewed in the context of the moving film are part of an earlier motion commencing in frame 230, when Connally begins a rapid turn to the right which is completed a little more than half a second later in frame 240. Living with these slight ambiguities should not prove an impossible burden for a citizen to carry through life as compared with the manifest impossibilities demanded by the critics' version of the shooting.

But significantly, the critics have no difficulty with the impossibilities of their own theories. One of the reasons I have dwelled on this matter in such detail is to demonstrate the

spected as the most responsible critics of the Warren Commission and the tolerance for recklessness which has developed in this country in the last decade. The critics don't care to reconstruct a singular reality, preferring a strategy of pure attack, from contradictory points of view. Testifying before the Rockefeller Commission, Dr. Cyril Wecht, a professor at the Duquesne University School of Law and chief medical examiner of Allegheny County, Pa., has the audacity to argue that the fact that Connally still held his hat in frame 237 proves that he hasn't been struck in the wrist yet, when Wecht must know that if Connally had not yet been struck in the wrist, then he never was, for the wrist will never again be in a position to receive its wounds from any plausible source. I know of no critical work on the assassination which even acknowledges Connally's wrist as a problem for an alternative version of the shooting. And not because these writers are unaware of the problem; no one who has lived with these movable jigsaw puzzle parts as long as they have can fail to know exactly where the parts refuse to fit together. Professors are taught in graduate school that a complete critical argument must include frank acknowledgment of the difficulties in one's position, a rhetorical figure known as prolepsis, and one which I am obviously fond of. Scholarship which avoids facing the obvious problems carries the scent of dishonesty.

.

All of which brings us finally to the famous "magic bullet," as it has been dubbed by the critics, exhibit 399, which, in my view, presents the only serious challenge to the Warren Commission's case; how serious, the reader can judge.

The bullet was found on the ground floor of the Parkland Hospital in Dallas, within an hour of the shooting, by Darrell C. Tomlinson, the hospital's senior engineer. Kennedy and Connally had been taken on stretchers to two different emergency rooms. The president remained on his stretcher until he was declared dead, but the governor was immediately transferred to an operating table. Whereupon: a nurse, Jane C. Webster, rolled the bloody sheets on his stretcher into a small bundle; an orderly, R. J. Jimison, placed it on an elevator; and Tomlinson removed the stretcher from the elevator, where it had been for perhaps 10 minutes, and placed it in a corridor on the ground floor of the hospital alongside another stretcher unconnected with the care of either man. Somewhat later, Tomlinson shoved one of the stretchers against the wall and a bullet rolled out. He is not sure from which of the two stretchers.

The bullet he found was a 6.5 millimeter, copper-jacketed, Mannlicher

base. It weighed 154.6 grains, about 25 less than the average bullet of this type, apparently the result of a lead missing from its base. Ballistic tests performed in the next 24 hours established that that bullet had been fired from the rifle, Oswald's, which was found miles away in the sixth floor of the Texas Book Depository. The last of Connally's wounds was a shallow puncture of the left thigh, caused by a large missile whose energy was almost entirely expended. Since no other large missile was recovered which could be related to Connally's wounds, and this one was found in conjunction with Connally's stretcher, the Warren Commission concluded that it was the bullet which had caused all of Connally's wounds after having passed unobstructed through Kennedy's neck.

Through the years the critics took several lines of attack on the bullet. For a while, they tried to associate it with Kennedy's stretcher, implying it was the bullet which hit Kennedy in the back and worked itself out. That proved unproductive as it became clear that the bullet which struck Kennedy in the back did not work itself out, and furthermore, that Kennedy's stretcher was nowhere near the place where the bullet was recovered. Then the critics tried to argue that the metallic fragments recovered from Connally, plus those remaining in him and Kennedy, exceeded the amount of metal missing from the bullet, which if true would leave the commission's case in a shambles. But that too failed to pan out: the weight of the bullet is no longer considered a problem for the single-assassin theory. Then, for years, there were heated demands that the FBI release its spectrographic analysis of the bullet, which, critics promised, would prove that the metal recovered from the bodies was copper and/or from a different bullet. The recent release of that report should stymie this line of investigation, momentarily.

Still, a problem remains and it is a considerable one. Save for a slight distortion in the base, the bullet is nearly pristine. How, the critics ask, could a bullet which caused seven wounds and shattered two bones, Connally's rib and wrist, have emerged so unscathed? The Warren Commission never conducted tests to ascertain the plausibility of the bullet's shape, but other tests, on bullet velocity, left test bullets considerably more distorted than exhibit 399. Several experts testifying before the commission were clearly shaken by the bullet's pristine shape and unruined copper surface, and the commission's own account of the bullet shows the strain of advocacy. A fair summary of the expert testimony on the bullet is that its shape is improbable, highly improbable to some, but not impossible.

Reality, I have said, happens only one way, but that one way does not

always follow the laws of maximum probability. Strange things happen, though never impossible things, and accounts of strange happenings must sound strange. However, if acceptance of exhibit 399 as the bullet which struck Connally implicates one in an improbability of a high order, consider the implications of the critics' version of what happened.

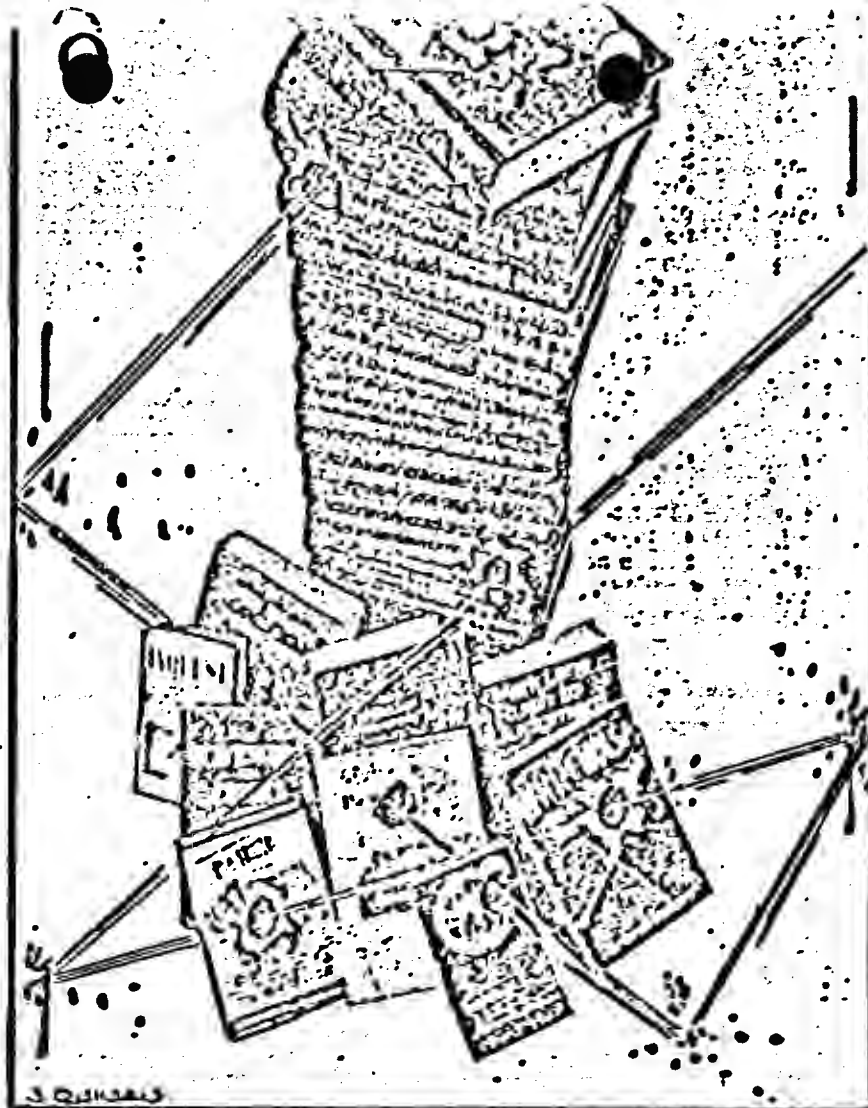
Clearly, exhibit 399 had to have been planted by the real conspirators. No other conclusion is possible. Let us try to imagine how that might have happened. Immediately after the shooting news comes to Conspiracy Central that the president has been taken to the Parkland Hospital; a messenger is sent over to the hospital with a spare bullet fired from Oswald's gun, missing a little lead from the base, though not more than was found in the body. He drops it somewhere, next to Connally's stretcher, as it happens. One wonders, did he inquire, "Where is Connally's stretcher?" (And why not Kennedy's while he was at it?) Months later it becomes clear that this bullet fits neatly into a single-assassin theory. At this effort, recall, is part of a massive scheme to hide the existence of a conspiracy from the authorities, when obviously the chances at the time were overwhelming that a bullet from Oswald's gun dropped randomly and irrationally in the hospital would point directly at the existence of other conspirators. Also, this version necessitates that the bullet which really hit Connally, resting finally in the flesh of his left thigh, is missing or was intentionally hidden, and if hidden, hidden before anyone could have known that would be necessary. All official parties to the deceit, of course, have remained silent for more than 12 years. Readers who suspect me of constructing an evadable *reductio ad absurdum* are invited to construct a more believable scenario.

I submit that anyone, like Dr. Wecht, who has seen speculation after speculation about the assassination refuted, and continues to proclaim his vast distrust of the Warren Commission's conclusions while hanging from this narrow thread, is receiving inspiration from a source outside this world and its evidences.

One frequently hears the opinion that if there is nothing fishy about the assassination, then at least the Warren Commission was seriously culpable in not forestalling the enormous controversy which the report has provoked. But I think careful study of the history of the controversy would show that there is nothing the commission could have done to silence the more extreme critics or discourage the media and the public's tolerance for their antic accusations. Not that the commission is beyond reproach: Chief Justice Warren should have forced the Kennedy family to release the photographs and X-rays to the commission, and even today, one wishes to press the Kennedy family to provide an explanation of why President Kennedy's brain, removed by the autopsy doctors for laboratory examination, was not sent to the national archives along with the other autopsy materials.

But to argue that these and other errors provoked the controversy is to commit the fallacy *post hoc ergo propter hoc*. In analyzing the specific debate, as we have done, it is clear that the extreme criticisms of the report rested on demonological assumptions which no rational arguments could have forestalled. The lawyers on the commission could not have imagined that a kind of criticism would arise oblivious to the methodology by which events are usually reconstructed.

The public, for its part, can only be a spectator to all this, as Walter Lippmann said long ago, in *The Phantom Public*. It never judges issues on their merits — having neither the time, inclination, opportunity, nor ability — but rather forms its conclusions from the sound and style of the debate and its brute sense of the plausible. When the Gallup poll finds, as it has consistently since late 1966, that two-thirds and more of the American public doubt the essential conclusions of the Warren Commission, that only means that many peo-



ple have heard an ill-mannered debate raging and concluded that such passionate and apparently well-informed dissent must signify something. After all, where there is smoke there is fire. But the smoke in this case is only the smoke of verbal battle, a green, chemically produced mist not at all like the black billows which arise from real flames. What is alarming is that the public seems incapable of detecting the difference because its sense of the plausible has come to include incredible charges of government wrong-doing.

Actually, the speculations in the Kennedy case are utterly illusory. Whole portions of respected books must be discarded as worthless (one thinks of Thompson's *Six Seconds in Dallas*) for in matters of factual truth, momentary ingenuity and (apparently) passionate sincerity count for nothing. Prof. Thompson, who worked closely with Dr. Wecht in preparing his book, has known for nearly three years that major portions of it must be discarded as baseless gossip, and so too has every stu-

dent of the assassination. One recalls no public concessions of error.

Indeed in the spate of articles now appearing in the wake of Watergate, one hears the same ground gone over again and again. Mark Lane is back on the college lecture circuit rehashing old mischief, most of which has even been discarded by other critics. A writer like George O'Toole, whose fanciful book, *The Assassination Tapes*, has received a big play in the sex magazines, rehearses lines of argument which he admits are far-fetched, as if to say: any event which can generate such heated comment, even plainly absurd comment, can't be completely clean. And here is the staid old *Saturday Evening Post*, September 1975, with a Norman Rockwell portrait of Kennedy on the cover, and within, sandwiched between the familiar homespun nostalgia, a section on the "unsolved murder mystery," featuring decade-old speculation about the back and neck wound and pictures of the leading critics of the Warren Commission: the new culture heroes.

Hannah Arendt has written that the opposite of a fact is a lie. There will come a time when many of the writers and lecturers who have gained celebrity by raising doubts about the assassination will be known for what they occasionally were: conspicuous liars. But in explaining the grip these writers have on audiences and readers (and editors), one must invoke a public psychology quite familiar to the historian of witch crazes and other paranoid enthusiasms in which even proven fantasies retain lingering reputation. When it comes to the Kennedy assassination or some other cases, normally rational people display the sweet madness of the flying-saucer freak or the Bermuda Triangle buff who makes no efforts to hide his assumption that palpably mistaken identification of a flying object or ocean mishap is an identification of some sort which retains status as evidence.

long enough to permit reader or listener to test the validity of each separate provocation. Over the past ten years one has seen one after another of these riffs dissolve as completely as must any speculation about the Kennedy head and back wounds, for instance, though that has not dissuaded cunning writers and orators from rearranging them in new improvisations.

Thus the photograph of Oswald, rifle in hand, is not a fabrication, but a picture taken on his camera by his wife seven months before the Kennedy assassination — the shadow under Oswald's nose notwithstanding. Any jury in the world, expect perhaps one made up of assassination critics, would have found Oswald guilty of shooting officer Tippit, which is not to say that the defense attorney in the case would have been at a loss for words. The picture of two derelicts arrested after the shooting does not reveal the faces of Howard Hunt and Frank Sturgis: the derelict Hunt is shorter, older, and fatter than the real one: the derelict Sturgis much taller and lighter than his alleged look-alike. And the several photo-

graphs allegedly showing another gun or gunman have, after years of most intense scrutiny, one by one, proved to be mirages.

It is usually the case in public discourse that revelations of major errors invalidate the accompanying case. When the graduate student admits faking test results, the professor is expected to denounce the conclusions resting on those results. With the assassination very different rules of discourse seem to prevail: as soon as a new line of speculation appears and remains temporarily unfuted, all the rest take on new life. Reviewing Mark Lane's *Rush to Judgment* (1967) soon after it appeared, Norman Mailer, who has often claimed he is able to recapitulate the deepest currents and emotions of the times, wrote, in the *Village Voice*, that if just one-tenth of what Mark Lane was charging was true, there was serious mischief afoot in the land. A less contemporary judgment would hold that if nine-tenths of what Lane said was nonense, the chances of the rest containing much sense are very slim.

...
All of which does not mean that there were ~~no~~ Watergate or CIA revelations, no lying in connection with Vietnam. Nor are the bureaucratic, political and plainly immoral tendencies associated with those events absent from the government's handling of the assassination or some other cases. There is already evidence, for example, that the FBI, fearing that the agency would be blamed for not providing better protection for the president, hid evidence that it knew of Oswald's violent tendencies before the shooting. Nor is some future revelation that Oswald worked in some capacity for the CIA or FBI precluded, though that would not in itself tie those agencies to a plot to kill the president. I would guess that HUAC and the Justice Department's pursuit and prosecution of Hiss and the Rosenbergs were often unscrupulous and excessive, as documents now being released in those cases will probably show.

Obviously such wrongdoing cannot be blinked at; indeed, a little paranoia is probably healthy in keeping the scoundrels in line. However, the evil forces conjured by the assassination critics and their like are of an entirely different order. In their hands the system is simply unrecognizable. Among the lessons of Watergate, after all, is that in a free society it is very hard to hide conspiracies for very long, even conspiracies which, in the case of Watergate, are considerably more modest than those implied by the assassination critics. But to those critics the government is capable of anything. We are beset by demons. The delirium and confusion they tend to provoke turns citizens into metaphysical spectators ill-equipped for the hard, realistic vigilance which is necessary to preserve liberty.

Of course, there is no Civil Liberties Union to protect our institutions from slander and rampant paranoia. And I am not calling for an inquisition. I just wish more people, everyone, would shake their fingers at these cranks and say: "For shame!"

NOT RECORDED
197 DEC 4 1975

Dep. AD Adm. —
 Dep. AD Inv. —
 Asst. Dir. —
 Admin. —
 Comp. Syst. —
 Ext. Affairs —
 Files & Com. —
 Gen. Inv. —
 Ident. —
 Inspection —
 Intell. —
 Laboratory —
 Legal Coun. —
 Plan. & Eval. —
 Spec. Inv. —
 Training —
 Telephone Rm. —
 Director Sec'y —

Commission Suspected FBI Data

By Jack Anderson
 and Les Whitten

In earlier columns, we reported that the FBI defied a Warren Commission resolution and held back internal documents about the John F. Kennedy assassination.

The commission, according to its own internal memos, suspected this from the beginning.

Early in 1964, for example, the commission obtained from the Justice Department two FBI memos that could not be found in the commission's files. Staff attorney Charles Shaffer, who later was to gain national prominence as John Dean's Watergate lawyer, declared in a confidential memo:

"I am morally certain that neither of (the memos) have been transmitted to (general counsel J. Lee) Rankin as they properly should have been. Accordingly, I am disturbed that the bureau is conducting (an) investigation and not furnishing us with the results.

"Knowing the bureau as we do, I suggest the matter be informally discussed with their representative in contact

with the commission. In this way, the matter can be corrected with the least amount of friction."

Rankin replied in a handwritten scrawl that he had "noted and talked" with the FBI liaison man about the missing documents on Jan. 14, 1964. Nonetheless, hundreds of internal memos were withheld from the commission.

The commission attorneys also suspected—correctly. It turns out—that the FBI wasn't leveling with them about its contacts with the accused assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald.

One of them, Norman Redlich, now dean of the New York University Law School, discovered a startling omission in an FBI summary of the contents of Oswald's notebook. The FBI neglected to mention that one of its agents, James Hosty, was listed in the notebook.

This also disturbed another staff attorney, Howard Willens, who wrote Rankin in the strictest confidence on Feb. 13, 1964: "I share everyone's concern that this is a matter of great importance." He urged Rankin to demand a "full explanation" from the FBI.

A week later, Rankin wrote sternly to the late FBI director J. Edgar Hoover: "The commission would like to be informed of the circumstances surrounding this omission," including the names of those who ordered it.

An outraged Hoover fired back the astonishing explanation that Hosty's name was omitted because it wasn't needed by the commission as an "investigative lead."

Added Hoover crisply, if not correctly: "This bureau from the beginning of this investigation has developed and reported all available and relevant facts and it will continue to do so."

Meanwhile, Dallas County's big, shaggy district attorney, Henry Wade, reported to the Warren Commission that he had heard Oswald was an FBI informant.

Inside FBI headquarters, Hoover exploded with rage. He scribbled some sizzling comments about Wade, a former FBI undercover agent, in the margins of memos which were never shown to the commission.

Rankin tried to bring the conflict with Hoover to a head, as gently as possible, on

The Washington Post CL
 Washington Star-News —
 Daily News (New York) —
 The New York Times —
 The Wall Street Journal —
 The National Observer —
 The Los Angeles Times —

Date 10/29/75

105-8255-11
 NOT RECORDED
 48 NOV 17 1975

61 NOV 17 1975

March 26, 1964. Rankin praised the FBI chief for being "most cooperative," and then hit him with 30 blockbuster questions.

"What was the FBI evaluation of Oswald? . . . Why did the FBI make three attempts within eight days (Oct. 29 to Nov. 3, 1963) to locate Oswald? . . . Were any further efforts made between Nov. 3 and Nov. 22 to locate Oswald, and if not, why not?"

The questions almost exploded the secrets that the FBI buried for 12 years. But Hoover, if he knew that Oswald had delivered a threatening note to the FBI office in Dallas less than a week before assassinating President Kennedy, didn't reveal it to the Warren Commission.

We have had access at least to some of the material that the FBI suppressed. We have found nothing that would change the official verdict that Oswald, acting alone, gunned down President Kennedy.

The purpose of the cover-up, apparently, was to spare the FBI any embarrassment.

(UPI, United Feature Syndicate, Inc.)

ELL

ION

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Can truth be found?

Congressional inquisitors must have some uneasy moments these days as they probe the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency. The question that must occur to them from time to time is this: Are witnesses under oath telling the truth?

It must be assumed, of course, that witnesses in general do not lie while testifying under oath. But in sensitive cases, such as those involving a secret agent for the CIA or an undercover agent for the FBI, can investigators expect to get a truthful answer?

One of the authorities on the subject, the late Allen Dulles, former director of the CIA, counsels us not to expect the truth. This came out during one of the many meetings of the Warren Commission appointed to investigate the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. At one point the minutes of the commission reflect a concern that the accused assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, was a secret agent for the FBI. Dulles, a member of the commission, was asked if he would reveal such information as head of the CIA. He responded:

"I would tell the President of the United States anything, yes. I

am under his control. . . I wouldn't necessarily tell anybody else, unless the President authorized me to do it. . . (At one point Dulles said he would lie under oath, if necessary.) I think under any circumstance, I think Mr. (J. Edgar) Hoover would say certainly he didn't think there is any external evidence other than the person's word that he did or did not employ a particular man as a secret agent."

Now the civil and constitutional rights subcommittee of the House has begun an investigation to determine the relationship of the FBI with Oswald and with Jack Ruby, who killed Oswald. But the possibility of discovering such a relationship, if indeed any existed, is practically nil.

Although the question of truthfulness may not arise in this new inquiry, it may lurk in the minds of questioners. If Ruby or Oswald were in the employ of the FBI only a handful of persons in the bureau would know about it. Any payments made to them could be concealed in coded names and accounts. If there were records, they could have been destroyed.

There would be no way to prove the negative, that the FBI had nothing to do with Ruby and Oswald, just as there would be no proof that the two were agents undercover for the FBI.

This is but one of many frustrations that have troubled those who seek a clear, true picture of the assassination of Kennedy. It is difficult for the average person to accept the fact that the complete assassination story will never emerge. Thus some men and women today still ask, who killed Abraham Lincoln? So, 100 years from now, men and women will ask, who killed John F. Kennedy?

Dep. A.D. Adm. _____
Dep. A.D. Inv. _____
Asst. Dir. _____
Adm. Serv. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Insp. _____
Intell. _____
Lab. _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Tech. Serv. _____
Director's Sec'y _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

16

"THE CORPUS CHRISTI CALLER"

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS

Date

10/17/75

Edition

Author

Editor: John L. Stallings

Title

Character

Classification

62-2115

Submitting Office

HOUSTON

NOT RECORDED

48 NOV 17 1975

Dep. AD Adm. —
 Dep. AD Inv. —
 Asst. Dir. —
 Admin. —
 Comp. Syst. —
 Ext. Affairs —
 Files & Com. —
 Gen. Inv. —
 Ident. —
 Inspection —
 Intell. —
 Laboratory —
 Plan. & Eval. —
 Spec. Inv. —
 Training —
 Legal Coun. —
 Telephone Rm. —
 Director Sec'y —

Handwritten initials and signatures

Oswald Bid to 'Inform' for FBI Omitted From Warren Report

By Norman Kempster
 Washington Star Staff Writer

Lee Harvey Oswald volunteered on at least two occasions to provide information to the FBI concerning contacts he or his Russian-born wife might have with Soviet Intelligence agents, according to bureau reports made at the time.

The reports were supplied by the FBI to the Warren Commission but were not included in the commission's voluminous report which concluded that Oswald was the lone assassin of President John F. Kennedy.

An FBI report dated July 6, 1962, relates that "Oswald stated that in the event he is contacted by Soviet Intelligence under suspicious circumstances or otherwise, he will promptly communicate with the FBI."

A little more than a month later, Oswald informed the FBI, according to a bureau report dated Aug. 23, 1962, that "contact had been made by letter with the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., to advise the embassy of his wife's current address, saying this is something that is required by Soviet law."

IN THE SAME report, the FBI said Oswald "agreed to contact the FBI at any time any individual made any contact of any nature under suspicious circumstances with him."

A report dated Aug. 30, 1962, that which may concern the same interview that was the subject of the Aug. 23 report said, "Oswald agreed to report to the FBI any information concerning contracts or attempted contracts by Soviets under suspicious circumstances. . . . Oswald and wife (are) unknown to (FBI) confidential informants."

There is no indication whether Oswald ever supplied the promised information to the bureau.

THERE IS evidence in the Warren Commission report that Oswald also was talking the language of cooperation with the Soviets. The commission report includes a letter Oswald wrote Nov. 9, 1963, to the Soviet Embassy in Washington.

"The Federal Bureau of Investigation is not now interested in my activities in the progressive organization 'Fair Play for Cuba Committee' of which I was secretary in New Orleans, state of Louisiana, since I no longer reside in the state," he wrote. "However, the FBI has visited up here in Dallas, Texas, on Nov. 1st. Agent James P. Hosty warned me that if I engaged in FPCC activities in Texas the FBI will again take an interest in me."

Handwritten notes and signatures

NOT RECORDED

141 NC
 The Washington Post
 Washington Star-News
 Daily News (New York)
 The New York Times
 The Wall Street Journal
 The National Observer
 The Los Angeles Times

Date 10/1/65

7/1
 105-82555

6-1 NOT RECORDED

141 NC

5 OCT 1 1965

and the FBI strengthened by an additional piece of circumstantial evidence. When Oswald was arrested Aug. 9, 1963, in New Orleans while distributing literature of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee he specifically asked to see an FBI agent instead of asking for a lawyer.

Schweiker also noted that the FBI reported to the Warren Commission that Jack Ruby, who killed Oswald in the basement of the Dallas Police station after the Kennedy assassination, was contacted by the FBI in 1959 and asked to supply to the bureau any information on the Dallas underworld that might come to his attention as a nightclub operator.

The reports were filed shortly after Oswald returned to the United States in June 1962 following a residence of almost three years in the Soviet Union. Kennedy was assassinated Nov. 22, 1963.

Sens. Richard S. Schweiker, R-Pa., and Gary Hart, D-Colo. — serving as a subcommittee of the Senate Intelligence Committee — are studying the FBI reports as part of their investigation of the role played by the bureau and the CIA in the Warren Commission investigation.

SCHWEIKER SAID the reports of Oswald's willingness to supply information raises questions about the Warren Commission's conclusion that Oswald was never an informant of either the FBI or the CIA.

Schweiker said in an earlier interview that he was not even suggesting that the FBI or the CIA might have been implicated in the assassination. But he said if Oswald had ever served as an informant for either agency it could have affected the information supplied to the Warren Commission. At the very least the agency might attempt to cover up the relationship, he said.

Of course, Oswald may never have intended to supply information. He simply may have been trying to convince the FBI of his loyalty to the United States following his defection to the Soviet Union.

The Aug. 23 report said Oswald criticized the Soviet Union and told agents "he had not enjoyed his trip to the Soviet Union." The same report said Oswald denied having revoked his citizenship at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, although embassy reports had indicated he did just that.

"Oswald continues to decline to explain why he went to the Soviet Union in the first instance, stating he considers it 'nobody's business,'" the Aug. 30 report said.

F.B.I. Focus of Inquiry on Oswald Note

By JOHN M. CREWDSON

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—

The Justice Department has begun a criminal investigation of the circumstances surrounding the destruction of a letter threatening the Dallas police that was delivered by Lee Harvey Oswald to the Dallas office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shortly before the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

The investigation, which is being conducted by lawyers in the department's Criminal Division, was said by authoritative sources to be focusing on "conflicting statements" given by present and former F.B.I. agents and officials about their role in or knowledge of the destruction.

was said to have evoked an extraordinary effort by the Dallas F.B.I. office to find Oswald, who had left the letter with an office receptionist in Mr. Hosty's name and then departed before it could be delivered. The letter, the sources said, was simply made a part of Oswald's file. Mr. Hosty continued his efforts to find the former Marine rifleman, but they proved unavailing up to the time Mr. Kennedy was shot and killed while riding in a motorcade on a Dallas street.

Within days of the Kennedy assassination, sources said, the Oswald letter was removed from the file and destroyed. The chain of events that led to that destruction are the focus of an administrative inquiry now under way within the F.B.I.

It is in connection with that inquiry that the "conflicting statements" about the responsibility for destroying the letter were reported to have been made to F.B.I. investigators by present and former bureau personnel.

The Justice Department and the bureau have both declined all comment on the inquiry or the investigation. But one source said today that the department's Criminal Division was attempting to determine "whether there are criminal violations" involved in the contradicting statements.

Under Federal law, it is a felony for anyone, even another F.B.I. agent, to give a false statement knowingly to a Federal investigator.

Word Spreads Afar

F.B.I. officials were understood today to be distressed over the letter incident, which until a few weeks ago had not been known outside the bureau and not widely known within

Oswald before the assassination were prompted by security interests and were based upon suspicion aroused because Oswald had taken up residence in the Soviet Union, renounced his American citizenship and then returned to the United States married to a Russian native.

The letter was delivered by Oswald to the bureau's Dallas field office in early November, 1973, after a special agent there, James P. Hosty Jr., had made two visits to the home where Oswald's wife was staying with a friend.

Despite the threatening language it contained, the letter

Clarence M. Kelley, the bureau's director, reportedly knew nothing of the matter until the bureau received a query from a Dallas newspaper earlier this year about the possibility that such a letter had been destroyed.

The concern expressed privately by Mr. Kelley and others to associates within the bureau was said to stem not only from the embarrassment to the bureau for not having taken the Oswald threat seriously but also from the possibility that the matter could only lead to the first criminal indictments of F.B.I. personnel.

Sources indicated today that it was by no means clear that such charges would be brought, and pointed out that the five-year Federal statute of limitations had long since expired.

with respect to such substantive charges as obstruction of justice or destruction of evidence.

Both Agent Hosty and J. Edgar Hoover, the late F.B.I. director, told the Warren Commission investigation of the Kennedy assassination that they had no reason to believe that Oswald was capable of violence before the Kennedy shooting.

Mr. Hosty, who is now assigned to the bureau's Kansas City, Mo., office, did not return a reporter's telephone call today. But sources said that he had conceded to the F.B.I. investigators that he had destroyed the Oswald letter, although on orders from his superiors in the bureau. The conflicting statements in question apparently concern the responses given to some of his assertions by others.

Dep. AD Adm. —
Dep. AD Inv. —
Asst. Dir. —
Admin. —
Comp. Syst. —
Ext. Affairs —
Files & Com. —
Gen. Inv. —
Ident. —
Inspection —
Intell. —
Laboratory —
Plan. & Eval. —
Spec. Inv. —
Training —

Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director's Sec'y

BONCHICK (L:ST)

The Washington Post —
Washington Star-News —
Daily News (New York) —
The New York Times —
The Wall Street Journal —
The National Observer —
The Los Angeles Times —

105-8253 Date 10-23-74

NOT RECORDED
49 NOV 10 1975

Ex-Texas Aide Says He Bid Panel Seek Oswald-F.B.I. Ties

HOUSTON, Sept. 2 (UPI)—The Texas Attorney General at the time of the assassination of President Kennedy said that he had urged the Warren Commission to investigate all F.B.I. and C.I.A. personnel for possible information linking them and Lee Harvey Oswald, but received no indication that it ever did. The Houston Chronicle reported today.

"All of the records were in the hands of the two agencies and, if they so desired, any information or files could have been destroyed or laundered prior to the time the commission could get them," Waggoner Carr, the State Attorney General, told The Chronicle. "We knew that then, which is why we recommended what we did."

Mr. Carr wrote to J. Lee Rankin, general counsel for the Warren Commission, on Jan. 29, 1964, to ask for such a check on agents, informants and spies of the C.I.A. and F.B.I. who were in Dallas before Mr. Kennedy's assassination on Nov. 22, 1963.

But Mr. Carr said that he had received no answer.

"At the time," Mr. Carr said in the copyrighted article, "I thought the suggestions were basic, very elementary. There were no doubts in my mind that they [the Warren Commission] wouldn't do those things. All along, I kept assuming they were interviewing all sorts of F.B.I. and C.I.A. people, from top to bottom. There was no way to double check, though, to see if they were."

Mr. Carr, according to The Chronicle's article, said that to this day he was frustrated by the Warren Commission's total reliance "on the integrity of the agency at the time."

Dep. AD Adm. —
Dep. AD Inv. —
Asst. Dir. —
Admin. —
Comp. Syst. —
Ext. Affairs —
Files & Com. —
Gen. Inv. —
Ident. —
Inspection —
Intell. —
Laboratory —
Plan. & Eval. —
Spec. Inv. —
Training —
Legal Coun. —
Telephone Rm. —
Director Sec'y —

in
Brubaker

5/1/75

File

BUCK (LAST)

The Washington Post _____
Washington Star-News _____
Daily News (New York) _____
The New York Times _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 9-3-75

105-87555 105-80555-A

NOT RECORDED
191 OCT 21 1975

OCT 23 1975

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Warren Probe Revisited

The continuing fascination with the paralyzing sequence of events in Dallas, Tex., on Nov. 22, 1963, erupts from time to time with individual interpretations of how and why President John F. Kennedy was assassinated.

The Madison area has been exposed recently to numerous replays of the amateur film taken of the President at the time of the shooting by Abraham Zapruder.

Opinions that run contrary to findings of the Warren Commission are stated with vehement conviction. They can be persuasive.

The challenges to the Warren Commission's report are many. Was the fatal bullet or bullets fired from in front of the presidential cavalcade instead of from behind, as the commission concluded? Could the slayer have fired three shots from the bolt-action rifle found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building? And so on.

The Warren Commission report is questioned and seldom defended. This has happened because the surviving members of the commission (Chairman Earl Warren, the former chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, is dead) feel secure in their findings after a massive investigation.

Without attempting an analysis of the charges, for which I'm not equipped, it is instructive to read again the Warren Commission report that was released on Sept. 27, 1964, as a reminder of just how detailed were its methodology and its conclusions.

The commission findings are listed, then supported with a precise account of how they were reached.

The commission began with a review of a five-volume report by the Federal Bureau of Investigation submitted on Dec. 9, 1963, on its investigation immediately following the assassination, along with similar reports from the Secret Service and the Department of State.

Later, the commission directed requests to 10 major departments of the federal government, 11 of its independent agencies and four congressional committees, asking for relevant information.

The FBI assigned 80 agents to the investigation exclusively. They conducted 25,000 interviews and 1,530 interviews.

At its hearings, the commission reported the testimony of 352 witnesses.

From all this, the commission concluded that President Kennedy was killed by shots fired by Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone, from the sixth floor of the Depository Building.

There is not space here to reproduce supporting data. Those who want their memories refreshed can find copies of the Warren Commission report in hometown libraries.

However, here is a quick rundown of the commission's conclusion that the fatal shots were fired from the Depository building after the presidential cavalcade had passed it.

The autopsy: Lt. Col. Pierre A. Finck, chief of wound ballistics for the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, concluded that the President was struck by two bullets, one in the skull and one in the neck.

Reporting on the wound at the back of President Kennedy's skull, Dr. Finck testified that it "is a wound of entrance." Comdr. James J. Humes, senior pathologist at Bethesda Naval Hospital, acting as chief autopsy surgeon, concurred. So did Comdr. J. Thornton Boswell, chief of pathology at Bethesda, who assisted.

They also found that the bullet inflicting the neck wound had entered from the rear and "exited from the front of the neck."

Ballistics: Two firearms identification experts, reporting on independent investigations, testified the nearly whole bullet taken from President Kennedy's stretcher and two large bullet fragments found in the presidential limousine were fired from the C276 Mannlicher-Carcano rifle found on the sixth floor of the Depository building "to the exclusion of all other weapons."

Based on eyewitness reports, a mass of supporting evidence, the commission concluded the rifle was "owned by" Oswald and had been carried into the Depository building the morning of Nov. 22, 1963.

Oswald's firearms expertise: Field tests, an examination of Oswald's Marine firearms training and abilities, and analysis of films

Mr. A. D. Inv. _____
Mr. A. D. Dir. _____
Admin. _____
Comm. Sec. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Gen. Inv. _____
In. _____
Int. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-8
Wisconsin State Journal
Madison, Wisconsin

Date: 4/8/75
Edition:
Author:
Editor: William C. Roob
Title:

Character:
Classification:
NOT RECORDED
AUG 7 1975
Being Investigated

AUG 7 1975
3 CC's for MI

725-42555
make 2 copy
Place in
62-109060

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-107060-1

of the assassination led the commission to conclude that "a rifleman of Lee Harvey Oswald's capabilities could have fired the shots from the rifle used in the assassination within the elapsed time of the shooting." The findings of the firearms experts were that it would take 2.3 seconds "at minimum" between shots; they said this was within Oswald's capabilities, given his known firearms proficiency.

Windshield: The commission said the windshield in the presidential limousine was struck by a bullet fragment "on the inside surface of the glass, but (it) was not penetrated."

Finally, what about Zapruder's movie? Those showing the film note that the President's head seems to snap back about the time he was hit, indicating to them, at least, that the fatal shots had been fired from the front?

Actually, three amateur movies were taken.

The movie-taking spectators were Zapruder, Orville O. Nix and Mary Muchmore.

The commission report states: "Substantial light has been shed on the assassination sequence by viewing these motion pictures, particularly the Zapruder film, which was the most complete."

The other two films were valuable for cross-reference, as this excerpt from the Warren Commission report indicates:

"After a bullet penetrated President Kennedy's neck, a subsequent shot entered the back of his head. . . . The Zapruder, Nix and Muchmore films show the instant in the sequence when the bullet struck."

"The impact was evident from the explosion of the President's brain tissues from the right side of his head. The immediately preceding frame from the Zapruder film shows the President slumped to his left, clutching at his throat, with his chin close to his chest and his head tilted forward at an angle."

"Based upon information provided by the doctors who conducted the autopsy, an artist's drawing depicted the path of the bullet

through the President's head."

"By using the Zapruder, Nix and Muchmore motion pictures, the President's location at the time the bullet penetrated his head was fixed with reasonable precision. A careful analysis of the Nix and Muchmore films led to fixing the exact location of these cameramen. The point of impact of the bullet on the President's head was apparent in all of the movies."

"The President's location, established through the Nix and Muchmore films, was confirmed by comparing his position on the Zapruder film."

"The location had hitherto only been approximated, since there were no landmarks in the background of the Zapruder frame for alignment purposes other than a portion of a painted line on the curb."

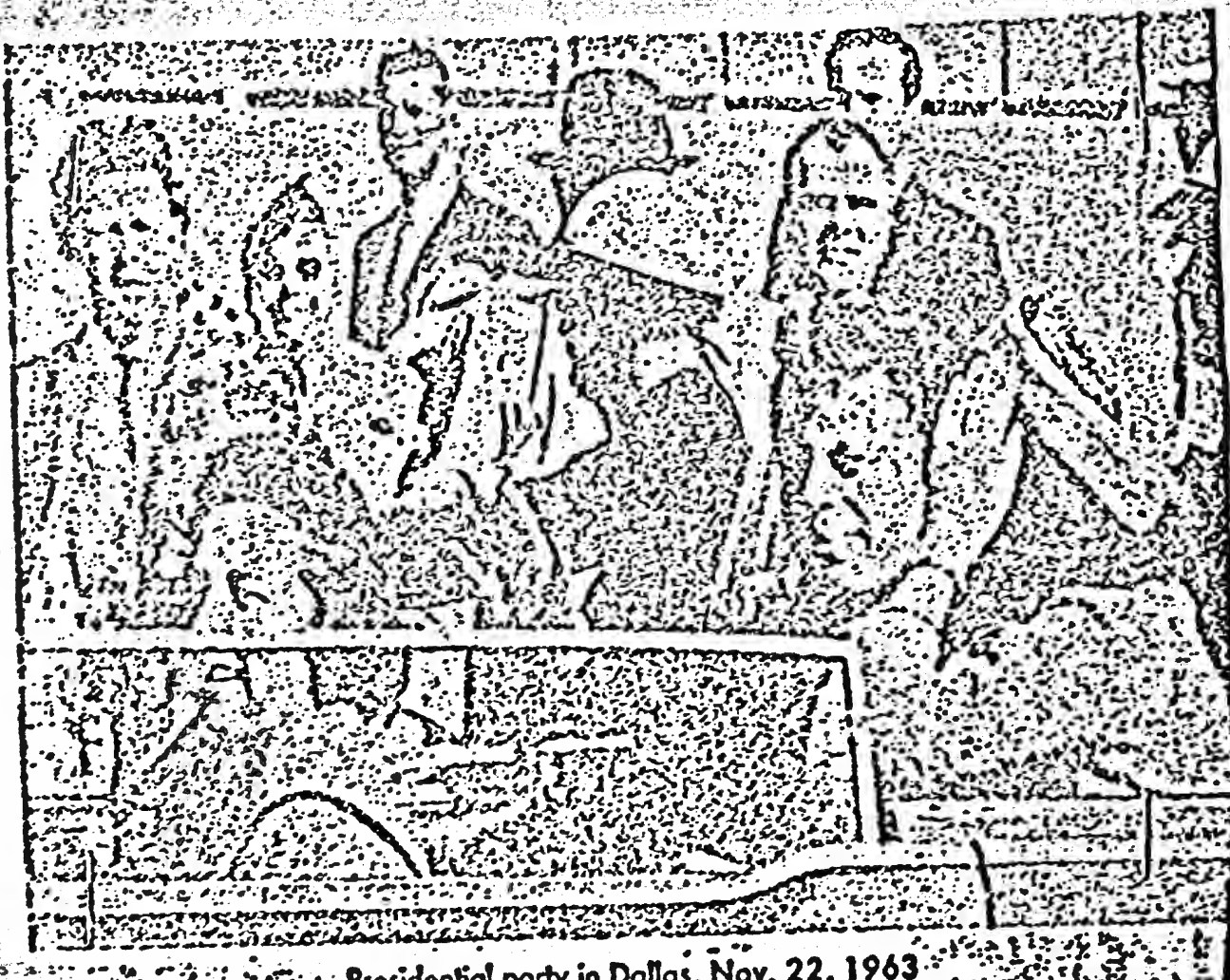
This is only a fraction of the exhaustive Warren Commission report.

It is presented as a reminder that the report was compiled by a commission and staff of able people who went to great lengths to try to answer as many questions as possible about President Kennedy's assassination.

The investigation was conducted by a chairman of unquestioned integrity — the late Earl Warren, chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.

This doesn't rule out questions and contrary opinions; nevertheless, in judging any new theories, it is only fair to test them against the painstaking Warren Commission report.

Robert H. Spiegel



Presidential party in Dallas, Nov. 22, 1963

Assoc. Dir. _____
 Dep. AD Adm. _____
 Dep. AD Inv. _____
 Asst. Dir. _____
 Admin. _____
 Comp. Syst. _____
 Ext. Affairs _____
 Files & Com. _____
 Gen. Inv. _____
 Ident. _____
 Inspection _____
 Intell. _____
 Laboratory _____
 Legal Coun. _____
 Plan. & Eval. _____
 Spec. Inv. _____
 Training _____
 Telephone Rm. _____
 Director Sec'y _____

UP-357

(OSWALD PHOTOS)

THE NEW YORK (UPI) -- THE NEW YORK REVIEW OF BOOKS YESTERDAY RELEASED TWO PHOTOS OF A MAN IT SAYS THE CIA INCORRECTLY IDENTIFIED AS LEE HARVEY OSWALD. THE PHOTOS WERE RELEASED IN CONNECTION WITH AN ARTICLE BY BERNARD FENSTERWALD AND GEORGE O'TOOLE IN THE APRIL 3, 1975, ISSUE OF THE PERIODICAL.

"THE MAN IN BOTH PHOTOGRAPHS CLEARLY IS NOT OSWALD," THE PUBLICATION SAID.

THE ARTICLE DID NOT SAY WHEN AND WHERE THE PICTURES OF THE FALSE "OSWALD" WERE TAKEN, IT SAID. FORMER CIA DIRECTOR RICHARD HELMS WAS TESTIFIED THE PICTURES WERE TAKEN IN MEXICO, AND A SPECIALIST FOR THE MAGAZINE SAID THE PICTURES "WERE APPARENTLY TAKEN BY HIDDEN CIA CAMERAS THAT ROUTINELY PHOTOGRAPH ALL VISITORS ENTERING AND DEPARTING COMMUNIST EMBASSIES."

CO-AUTHOR O'TOOLE IS IDENTIFIED AS AN EX-CIA OFFICIAL AND FORMERLY AN ATTORNEY WHO OBTAINED THE PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES.

UPI 03-16 02134 EFD

105-82555-1-

16 AUG 4 1975

46!
50 AUG 20 1975

Dep. AD Adm. —
 Dep. AD Inv. —
 Asst. Dir. —
 Admin. —
 Comp. Syst. —
 Ext. Affairs —
 Files & Com. —
 Gen. Inv. —
 Ident. —
 Inspection —
 Intell. —
 Laboratory —
 Plan. & Eval. —
 Spec. Inv. —
 Training —
 Legal Coun. —
 Telephone Rm. —
 Director Sec'y —

Did Imposter Use ID?

Hoover Memo Raises New Wrinkle on Oswald

By Ben A. Franklin
 New York Times News Service

J. Edgar Hoover in 1960 sent a memorandum to the State Department raising the possibility that an imposter might be using the credentials of an American defector named Lee Harvey Oswald, who was then in the Soviet Union.

This memo from the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and two subsequent State Department memos related to it were apparently not shown to key investigators of the Warren Commission, which exam-

ined the assassination of President Kennedy and determined that Oswald, acting alone, was the assassin.

The late Hoover's warning of the "possibility" that an imposter could be using Oswald's identification data in the Soviet Union or elsewhere came more than two years before the murder of the American president in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. The imposter theory was rejected, by implication but not directly, in the published report of the Warren Commission, and its significance could not be determined.

See OSWALD, A-8

The Washington Post _____
 Washington Star-News AI
 Daily News (New York) _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 2-23-75

105-82555-A-

NOT RECORDED
 98 AUG 7 1975

97
 AUG 19 1975

ON

Continued From A-1

THE BODY of the man who the commission concluded had shot the president—and who was shot to death by Jack Ruby two days later—was identified by his mother and other relatives and also by fingerprints and other physical features as that of Lee Harvey Oswald.

But the apparent withholding of information from commission investigators responsible for checking Oswald's activities in foreign countries supported a theory of some critics of the commission's final report that the panel had come to its conclusion regarding Oswald without having had all the facts.

A spokesman for the FBI said, in response to questions, that "we can definitely state, without hesitation, that a copy of the Hoover memo was shown to a member of the Warren Commission staff in the presence of an FBI agent." However, the spokesman said that he could not identify the commission staff member to whom the memo reportedly had been shown. Neither J. Lee Rankin, the former general counsel of the commission, nor any of his former staff aides who were most involved in investigating Oswald's background, said they could remember seeing it.

However, Howard P. Willens, now a private lawyer here, identified himself in an interview yesterday as the commission lawyer who had reviewed the FBI file. Willens, who was then the commission's special liaison officer to the Justice Department, said that "while I do not think that anyone can state now with the necessary precision whether or not he saw the Hoover memo, it is my best recollection that I did, in fact, see that memo."

"I DO NOT WANT to be in a public debate with my old colleagues," Willens said, "but I know that there was discussion of this among others on the staff concerned with the activities of Oswald abroad. I am concerned with continued public references to the notion that the commission overlooked obvious facts."

Shown the FBI memos and the two State Department documents—discovered in the National Archives here by a private researcher—W. David

Slawson, a lawyer who checked out rumors about Oswald for the commission in 1964, said he thought the assassination inquiry should be reopened.

Slawson, who is now a law professor at the University of Southern California, said he and other investigators had never been shown the memos.

"We were the rumor runner-downers, and we certainly should have seen this material, as we did a great deal of other stuff that we showed to be unfounded," he said.

"It may be more significant that we did not see it, in terms of a possible cover-up and the reasons for it, than if we had seen it. I mean, I don't know where the impostor notion would have led us—perhaps nowhere, like a lot of other leads. But the point is we didn't know about it. And why not?"

SLAWSON SAID in an interview that the investigation should be reopened also "because the interposition of an impostor, if that happened, is a political act."

"And after all, this (the assassination) was not just another murder," he said. "It was, by definition, a political murder."

Two other commission staff members shared with Slawson the responsibility for checking out rumors. Neither recalled specifically having seen the memos, but they tended to discount any thought of a renewed investigation.

One of them, Dr. Alfred Goldberg, who wrote the gossip-puncturing "speculation and rumors" section of the commission's report, said in an interview:

"I don't have any recollection of having seen that (Hoover) memorandum. As a matter of fact, I am fairly certain I didn't.

"WHILE I THINK we might have done more had we seen it — we might have engaged in more research, we might have looked for more, we might have asked for more from the State Department and the FBI — in terms of the outcome, I don't believe it would have made any difference."

William T. Coleman Jr., who was Slawson's immediate superior at the commission, and who was nominated last month by President Ford to be secretary of transportation, was asked during an interview whether he had seen the memos.

"It's been 10 years," he said, "and I don't remember one way or the other."

He recalled, however, that his duties "required me to see everything that Oswald had done as a defector to the Soviet Union."

Hoover's memo was dated June 3, 1960. Its contents suggest that the FBI director raised the possibility of an imposter because of certain facts the memo recounts.

IT CITED A Foreign Service dispatch concerning Oswald's declaration in Moscow on Oct. 31, 1959, that he would renounce his citizenship and noted that he had surrendered his passport.

It also cited a report of an FBI agent in Dallas of May 12, 1960, which said that Oswald's mother, Marguerite K. Oswald, "stated subject had taken his birth certificate with him when he left home."

The agent's report indicated that Mrs. Oswald was apprehensive about her son's safety because she had written him three letters and they had all been re-

turned to her undelivered.

Hoover concluded: "Since there is a possibility that an imposter is using Oswald's birth certificate, any current information the Department of State may have concerning subject will be appreciated."

Two internal State Department memos transmitted Hoover's warning. One, dated June 10, 1960, went to the department's Soviet desk. The other, dated March 31, 1961, was sent from one section of the passport office to another.

THE LATTER MEMO indicated concern that a re-validated passport to be issued to Oswald in preparation for his return to the United States in June, 1962, not be mailed to him through the Soviet postal system but be delivered to him "only on a personal basis" at the embassy in Moscow. Officials there could then be satisfied that they were dealing with the real Oswald.

The Warren Commission subsequently developed that in July, 1961, Oswald's passport was handed back to the man who Moscow embassy officials were satisfied was the same Oswald they had first met in 1959, when he angrily announced his intention to renounce his citizenship. The State Department had ruled by then that he had not actually given up his citizenship.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FBI Memo on Oswald 'Imposter' Overlooked by Warren Report?

WASHINGTON — J. Edgar Hoover in 1964 sent a memorandum to the State Department, raising the possibility that an imposter might be using the credentials of an American defector named Lee Harvey Oswald, who was then in the Soviet Union.

This memo from the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and two subsequent State Department memos related to it were apparently not shown to key investigators of the Warren Commission, which examined the assassination of President Kennedy and determined that Oswald, acting alone, was the assassin.

The late Hoover's warning of the "possibility" that an imposter could be using Oswald's identification data, in the Soviet Union or elsewhere, came more than two years before the murder of the American President in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. The imposter theory was rejected, by implication but not directly, in the published report of the Warren Commission, and its significance could not be determined.

The body of the man who the commission concluded had shot the President — and who was shot in death by Jack Ruby two days later — was identified by his mother and other relatives and also by fingerprints and other physical features as that of Lee Harvey Oswald.

But the apparent withholding of information from commission investigators responsible for checking Oswald's activities in foreign countries suggested a theory of some critics of the commission's final report that the panel had come to its conclusion regarding Oswald without having had all the facts.

An FBI spokesman said, in response to questions, that "we can definitely state, without hesitation, that a copy of the Hoover memo was shown to a number of the Warren Commission staff in the presence of an FBI agent." However, the spokesman said he could not identify the commission staff member to whom the memo report was first shown.

Neither J. Lee Rankin, the former group

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state)

A-3 HERALD EXAMINER
LOS ANGELES, CA

Date: 2/23/75
Edition: Sunday Latest
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenough
Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY AT DALLAS,
Character: 11/22/63

Classification: Los Angeles
Submitting Office: LA-39-75

☐ Being Investigated

191 MAY 5 1975

NOT RECORDED
191 MAY 6 1975

56 MAY 13 1975

However, Howard P. Willens, now a private lawyer here, identified himself as the commission lawyer who had reviewed the FBI file.

Willens, who was then the commission's special liaison officer to the Justice Department, said that "while I do not think that anyone can state now with the necessary precision whether or not he saw the Hoover memo, it is my best recollection that I did, in fact, see that memo."

"I do not want to be in a public debate with my old colleagues, but I know that there was discussion of this among others on the staff concerned with the activities of Oswald abroad."

Shown the FBI memos and the two State Department documents — discovered in the National Archives here by a private researcher — W. David Slawson, a lawyer who checked out rumors about Oswald for the commission in 1961, said he thought the assassination inquiry should be reopened.

Slawson, now a law professor at the University of Southern California, said he and other investigators had never been shown the

William T. Coleman, Jr., Slawson's immediate superior at the commission who was nominated last month by President Ford to be Secretary of Transportation, was asked whether he had seen the memos.

"It's been 10 years," he said, "and I don't remember one way or the other."

He recalled, however, that his duties "required me to see everything that Oswald had done as a defector to the Soviet Union."

Hoover's memo was dated June 3, 1960. Its contents suggest that the FBI director raised the possibility of an impostor because of certain facts the memo recounts.

It cited a foreign service dispatch concerning Oswald's declaration in Moscow on Oct. 31, 1959, that he would renounce his citizenship and noted that he had surrendered his passport.

It also cited a report of an FBI agent in Dallas of May 12, 1960, which said that Oswald's mother, Marguerite C. Oswald, "stated subject had taken his birth certificate with him when he left home."

The agent's report indicated Mrs. Oswald was apprehensive about her son's safety because she had written him three letters and they all had been returned to her undelivered.

Hoover concluded: "Since there is a possibility that an impostor is using Oswald's birth certificate, any current information the Department of State may have concerning subject will be appreciated."

Two internal State Department memos transmitted Hoover's warning. One, dated June 10, 1960, went to the department's Soviet desk. The other, dated March 21, 1961, was sent from the passport office to another.



Photo shows Lee Oswald with rifle
later found in Texas School Book
Depository Building in Dallas after
Kennedy's slaying.

Dep. AD Adm. ☒
 Dep. AD Inv. ☒
 Asst. Dir. ☒
 Adm. ☒
 Comp. Syst. ☒
 Ext. Affairs ☒
 Files & Com. ☒
 Gen. Inv. ☒
 Ident. ☒
 Inspection ☒
 Intell. ☒
 Laboratory ☒
 Legal Coun. ☒
 Plan. & Eval. ☒
 Spec. Inv. ☒
 Training ☒
 Telephone Rm. ☒
 Director Sec'y ☒

Permitting
copy
AMK

UF-134

(ASSASSINATIONS)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (UPI) -- An FBI agent retiring after 30 years said many Americans are inclined to fantasize assassinations and that he has seen no evidence of a conspiracy in the Kennedy deaths or the attempt on the life of Alabama Gov. George Wallace.

"Some people have sort of a fantasy about the conspiratorial aspect of crime," said Ralph Miles, who stepped down Friday as head of the Birmingham FBI office.

"That (fantasy) is part and parcel of the overall feelings that are engendered by assassinations, or attempted assassinations, of prominent individuals like Gov. Wallace or the Kennedys. That has been true in every case in this country."

Book and television script writers perpetuate the conspiratorial feeling, the 50-year-old Miles said. "Obviously, many people enjoy it."

Miles, who was assistant special agent in charge of FBI offices in Oregon, Minnesota and the Sanctus since joining the agency at his hometown of Savannah, Ga., in 1940, said he has seen no evidence that the deaths of President John Kennedy and Sen. Robert Kennedy, or the attempted killing of Wallace, involved more than one person.

"Having seen so many incidents in law enforcement, it's not hard for a person in law enforcement to accept that theory that only one person was involved," Miles said.

The governor (Wallace), having had an assassination attempt, finds it hard to believe only one person was involved," Miles said. "I might have that feeling myself had it been me."

UPI 01-03 05:45 PM

105-82555-11

105-62555
 mpm

1/11/68
 1978
 30K
 105-82555-11

51 FEB 07 1975

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

By Donald P. Baker

Washington Post Staff Writer

Newly declassified documents reveal that former CIA director Allen Dulles told the Warren Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy that the directors of the CIA and FBI might lie to anyone except the President to protect the identity of their operations and undercover agents.

The formerly top-secret documents, contained in a book being published today in the 11th anniversary of Kennedy's death, quote Dulles, a member of the commission that investigated the assassination, as saying:

"I would tell the President of the United States anything, yes, I am under his control. . . I wouldn't necessarily tell anybody else, unless the President authorized me to do it. We had that come up a couple of times."

Dulles was no longer director of the CIA when he served on the commission headed by then-Chief Justice Earl Warren.

The newly declassified documents are reproduced in a book called "Whitewash IV," by Harold Weisberg, a Frederick, Md., writer and investigator who sued the government for release of the documents. Weisberg lost the case, but shortly after the court decision last summer, the National Archives declassified the information and sent copies to Weisberg.

Dulles' comments were part of a discussion by Warren Commission members on Jan. 27, 1964, directors J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI and John A. McCone of the CIA would truthfully answer questions about whether Lee Harvey Oswald, Kennedy's accused assassin, had ever worked for either of their agencies, as had been rumored in some press reports.

FBI Would Lie

After Dulles had said that he, when he headed the CIA, would tell the President anything, commission member John J. McCloy asked Dulles: "You wouldn't tell the Secretary of Defense?"

"Well, it depends a little bit on the circumstances," Dulles replied. "If it was within the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense, but otherwise I would go to the President, and I do on some cases."

J. Lee Rankin, the commission's general counsel, said, "If that is all that is necessary, I think we could get the President to direct anybody working for the government to answer this question. If we have to we would get that direction."

Dulles continued: "What I was getting at, I think under any circumstances, I think Mr. Hoover would say certainly he didn't have anything to do with this fellow."

Earlier in the discussion, commission member Sen. Richard B. Russell said to Dulles, "If Oswald never had assassinated the President, or at least been charged with assassinating the President and had been in the employ of the FBI and somebody had gone to the FBI they would have denied he was an agent."

Dulles: "Oh, yes."



J. EDGAR HOOVER

... "Oswald no employee"

Russell: "They would be the first to deny it. Your agents would have done exactly the same thing."

Dulles: "Exactly."

James H. Lesar, a Washington attorney who has worked with Weisberg on private investigations of the assassinations of President Kennedy and the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., said the documents show that "the Warren Commission had no investigative staff, and had to rely on the FBI and CIA, even while they recognized they may have had a 'fox in the hen house' problem."

Lesar said other previously disclosed testimony was "proof that the commission didn't have the courage to investigate Hoover."

When Hoover was questioned by the commission, on May 14, 1964, he testified that "I can most emphatically say that at no time was he (Oswald) ever an employee of the bureau in any capacity, either as an agent or as a special employee, or as an informant."

CIA director McCone testified the same day as Hoover. He was asked by Rankin whether Oswald "had any connection with the CIA, informer, or indirectly as an employee, or any other capacity?"

McCone replied that "I have determined to my sat-

AD Adm. _____
AD Inv. _____
Adm. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

The Washington Post **A3**
Washington Star-News _____
Daily News (New York) _____
The New York Times _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 11-22-74

115-8355-11
NOT RECORDED
165 DEC 3 1974

61 DEC 02 1974



LEE HARVEY OSWALD
... in declassified papers

isfaction that he had no such connection...

Other comments made during the Jan. 27, 1964, discussion among Warren Commission members were revealed in the book "Portrait of the Assassin," written in 1965 by then Rep. Gerald R. Ford.

President Ford, who also was a member of the Warren Commission, did not report Dulles' remarks concerning how he would answer the President about CIA operation, as posed by commission members.

The question of whether Oswald had ever worked for

the FBI or the CIA had been raised in several newspaper and magazine articles shortly after Oswald was fatally shot in the Dallas police station by Jack Ruby on Nov. 24, 1963.

Because of his experience as director of the CIA from 1953 to 1961, other commission members turned to Dulles for advice on how to handle what author Ford described in his book as "this touchy matter."

Dulles at one point in the Jan. 27, 1964, transcript told commission members that in some instances CIA employees would not tell their superiors about the undercover agents they had employed, even if they were under oath.

Rep. Hale Boggs (D-La.), another commission member, responded: "What you do is to make out a problem if this be true (about Oswald), make our problem utterly impossible because you say this rumor can't be dissipated under any circumstances."

Dulles: "I don't think it can unless you believe Mr. Hoover, and so forth and so on, which probably most of the people will."

In his new book, Weisberg, a long-time critic of the Warren Report, said that the commission failed to interview any of the news reporters who had



ALLEN DULLES
... would tell President

written that "sources" had told them that Oswald had been employed by the FBI or CIA, a statement corroborated by a check of witnesses called by the commission.

In an interview at his house in rural Frederick this week, Weisberg said, "I have no idea who killed JFK. That's a function of government. I just know it wasn't Oswald."

Weisberg, who published the book himself with money borrowed by attorney Lesar, has written three other books on the Kennedy assassination, and one on King's assassination.

Around the Nation

\$17,729 Awarded To Oswald Widow

DALLAS, Tex.—Marina Oswald Porter, widow of President John F. Kennedy's accused assassin, won a settlement of \$17,729 from the government yesterday for property that belonged to Lee Harvey Oswald.

U.S. District Court Judge Joe E. Estes signed the judgment. Assistant U.S. Attorney Ken Mighell had argued the government should pay only \$3,000 for the confiscated property because it would be "unjust enrichment" if Mrs. Porter profited by her husband's wrongdoing.

The Warren Commission said Lee Harvey Oswald killed President Kennedy Nov. 22, 1963, in Dallas.

The Fifth U.S. Court of Appeals reversed a lower court ruling that Mrs. Porter be allowed only \$3,000.

As part of the settlement, Mrs. Porter agreed to drop a second suit seeking an additional \$60,000 in damages because FBI agents had damaged certain letters and documents by submitting them to chemical analysis. The second suit was dismissed.

Mr. Baker _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Cleveland _____
Mr. Conroy _____
Mr. Gebhardt _____
Mr. Jenkins _____
Mr. Marshall _____
Mr. Miller, E. S. _____
Mr. Soyars _____
Mr. Thompson _____
Mr. Walters _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Kinley _____
Mr. Armstrong _____
Mr. Bowers _____
Mr. Herington _____
Ms. Herwig _____
Mr. Mints _____
Mrs. Neenan _____

Mr. Conroy
W.C.
W.C. Miller

The Washington Post Times Herald A-7
The Evening Star (Washington) _____
The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
Daily News (New York) _____
Sunday News (New York) _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Daily World _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

NOT RECORDED
2 MAY 31 1973

Date MAY 12 1973

8 JUN 5 1973

165-82557
165-82290
file 5

The Real Lee Harvey Oswald

By PRISCILLA McMILLAN

On that Friday of November, 1963, I tried to believe that the course of democracy in America would go on as always had. Our Founding Fathers had foreseen the possibility of violence and had secured the succession.

But besides altering history, the assassination of President Kennedy changed our view of ourselves. Beginning on November, 1963, we lost in less than five years three of our national leaders, three who tried more than most to call forth the very best that is in us. Losing them, we have lost some of our faith in ourselves.

In the sense that he made a mark upon history, Lee Oswald succeeded far beyond his hopes. For in spite of his postures Oswald was not a conceited man. It is consonant with his own abased view of himself that his impact upon history should have been a negative one.

Oddly enough, Oswald liked John F. Kennedy. He approved his course in civil rights. He followed the personal lives of several of the Kennedys. He knew a surprising amount about Kennedy the man. To use the jargon of the psychiatrists, he "identified" with the President, just as Marina "identified" with Jackie. In the view of both the Oswalds, there were even parallels between their family life and that of the John F. Kennedys.

It would be true to say that Oswald did not much want Kennedy to be dead. He gave no thought to the consequences of such a death. He merely wanted to kill him. Nor did he want to do so very badly.

The evidence is that Oswald did not plan his act far ahead. Indeed, he may only have begun thinking of it seriously during his lunch break on Wednesday, November 20. The next morning he had still not made up his mind and as late as that evening, the eve of the assassination itself, his conversations with Marina make clear in retrospect that the decision was very much a reversible one, dependent on events in his marriage.

Oswald would likely have tried to kill someone during that autumn or winter. But he probably did not care enough about killing President Kennedy to have made the short bus trip from Dallas to Fort Worth to do it. He would not have walked across Dallas to do it. Oswald murdered the President because circumstances afforded him the opportunity. In his disordered scheme of things, the fact that he worked in the Texas School Book Depository, along Kennedy's route, signified to Oswald that his star

To say this is by no means to say all. Oswald's few years as an adult already contained a good many turning points. At 17, he had joined the U.S. Marines. At 19, misleading both his mother and the Marine Corps about his intentions, he defected to the U.S.S.R. At 22 he accomplished the difficult feat of defecting back to the United States with a Russian wife and a baby. At 23 he tried to kill Major General Edwin A. Walker and failed. At 24 he tried to kill President Kennedy—and succeeded. In all he made at least four suicidal gestures. Examined closely, all of his acts betray surprising emotional consistency. It would not be far off to say that Oswald's life was notable for a single decision, taken over and over again.

John F. Kennedy died, then, because circumstances placed along his route a man whose life destined him to enact, and re-enact, a particular emotional drama.

Nor is this by any means all. President Kennedy also died because in an emotional sense he signified so many things to so many men. Because of his youth and his dashing ways he was not a mere father-figure President. To the fantasies of some, he presented himself as a brother, a sibling rival. To others he was a lover. To others

still he had several roles to play. Precisely because his attractiveness gave him a role in the fantasy lives of so many, the pool of potential assassins for John F. Kennedy may have been larger than for a President whose image is more simply that of a father.

Nor did it help from the standpoint of vulnerability that so much of what Kennedy stood for was good. On the contrary, the political figure who evokes strongly positive feelings appeals, by this very token, to the most deep-seated longings and hopes. In some, he stirs ancient memories, childhood memories, memories of disappointment.

It is no accident that although Oswald also shot at General Walker, a political figure he did not approve of, the leader he actually murdered was President Kennedy, whom he showed no outward sign of hating at all.

In our time and country, Presidents do not die, or have not died, because the policies they pursued were controversial. President Roosevelt was highly controversial but he was shot at only at the beginning, before his policies became apparent. So far as we know no one has actually made an attempt on the lives of Presidents Johnson or Nixon, controversial as their policies have been.

Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Bianca
W. H. R.

And what of the assassin? Why is it that no one has dealt seriously with Lee Harvey Oswald or his motives?

In the summer of 1964 a young member of the Warren Commission remarked sadly: "There's a little bit of Oswald in every one of us."

It is easier to seek conspiracies outside than to look to the Oswald within.

Priscilla McMillan, an Associate of the Russian Research Center, Harvard, is completing a biography of Marina and Lee Harvey Oswald. She lived with Marina for six months in 1964 and has devoted the past five years to studying the Oswalds.

New York Post _____
The New York Times 39 _____
The Sun (Baltimore) _____
The Daily World _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Examiner (Washington) _____

Date 11-20-70
105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
47 NOV 30 1970
105-82555

53 DEC 4 1970

A BOOK FOR TODAY

What Was Lee Oswald's Motive?

By REED IRVINE

THE ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY, THE REASONS WHY. By Albert H. Newman. Clarkson N. Potter, Inc. 621 pages. \$10.

Any reader of murder mysteries knows the importance of establishing a motive in determining the identity of the murderer. It has been recognized for some time that one of the serious weaknesses of the Warren Commission Report was its failure to show clearly why Lee Harvey Oswald wanted to kill John F. Kennedy.

Albert H. Newman, a veteran journalist, recognized that the failure of the Warren Commission to establish a convincing motive for Oswald's action was responsible for much of the suspicious reaction to the commission's conclusions.

Newman has written this book to show why Lee Harvey Oswald tried first to murder Gen. Edwin Walker, a passionate advocate of the far right in

political philosophy, and then murdered President Kennedy, who represented a very different segment of the political spectrum. In doing so, he has produced a brilliant piece of detective work, one that would do credit to a Perry Mason or Sherlock Holmes.

Like any great detective, Newman recognizes the importance of trying to understand exactly how the mind of the murderer functioned. This requires careful examination of all the factors that influenced his thought and action. Newman set out to obtain as accurate a picture of the way Oswald thought as he possibly could. He did this by sifting with great care the mass of material assembled by the Warren Commission and by adding to this analysis of the material that Oswald was reading and listening to with his short-wave radio.

Developing a very credible map of Oswald's mind, Newman deduces how his overt acts were triggered by what he read in the papers and by what he heard on the radio. Oswald's consuming interest in life was politics, or more specifically the politics of Marxism. While the Warren Commission suggested that he was motivated to kill the President by his maladjustment to his environment, his hatred for American society, his desire to be a great man and his commitment to communism, it failed to make a credible case for any of these factors as motives for murder.

Newman painstakingly unravels the mystery of Oswald's peculiar conduct from the time he returned from the Soviet Union in June 1962 until he was shot down by Jack Ruby on Nov. 24, 1963.

Newman clearly establishes the fact that Oswald, after his 32-month sojourn in Soviet Russia, became a devotee of the Trotskyite brand of communism. He was disillusioned with communism as he had seen it in Russia, but Marxism remained his religion. He tried to join the Trotskyite Socialist Workers Party, and he subscribed to its publication, The Militant. He came to share its ardent admiration of Fidel Castro.

Newman shows, quite persuasively, that Oswald's deci-

sion to murder Gen. Walker was triggered by Walker's strongly hawkish position on Cuba and his designation by the Communist press which Oswald read as America's leading "fascist."

Newman develops some interesting evidence that Oswald had several accomplices in his effort to kill Walker. For example, a snapshot that Oswald made of Walker's home in preparation for the murder attempt shows an automobile, and for some reason Oswald made a hole in the picture to obliterate the license tag. The inference is that Oswald was driven to the Walker residence by an accomplice, since he himself had no car and could not drive. Newman does not think these presumed accomplices were involved in the attack on President Kennedy, but he strongly criticizes the Warren Commission for not doing more to try to establish their existence and their identity.

The Warren Commission did not attach the same significance to Oswald's attack on Walker as does Newman. Newman shows that many of Oswald's seemingly inexplicable actions fit into a carefully conceived plan to murder Walker, flee to Cuba and be accorded a hero's welcome for having done away with this leading "fascist." Newman is convinced that Oswald continued to plot the murder of Walker even after his initial unsuccessful attempt. In fact, he believes that after killing the President, Oswald set out with his pistol to shoot Walker. By sheer chance police officer J. D. Tippit ended up being shot by Oswald instead.

But why the murder of John F. Kennedy? Newman shows that Kennedy too was a great enemy of Fidel Castro's. Shortly after Oswald returned to the U.S., the Cuban missile crisis broke out. The outcome was a defeat for Castro. Radio Havana was constantly heaping abuse on the United States and its President.

Newman points out that the Warren Commission was so unconcerned about the kind of man Oswald was ingesting that they did not even establish the fact that the radio he owned was capable of picking up the nightly broadcasts from Cuba. Oswald's radio did have a shortwave band, Newman

Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The Washington Post Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star (Washington) NY
The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
Daily News (New York) _____
Sunday News (New York) _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Sun (Baltimore) _____
The Daily World _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Examiner (Washington) _____

Date 11/27/70

105-82555
105-82555-A

REC-51 NOT RECORDED
191 NOV 12 PM

61 NOV 20 1970

vana regularly. If he missed Castro's bitter diatribes against the U.S. and its leaders on the radio, he could frequently read them in full in *The Militant*.

There is a weakness in Newman's presentation in that it is not clear what led Oswald to abandon his long-range plan to kill Walker and escape to Cuba in favor of a plan to kill both Walker and Kennedy with almost no hope of escape.

I think Newman did not give adequate attention to the contents of *The Militant*, Oswald's favorite reading matter.

He should have noted that this publication was not only publishing Castro's inflammatory denunciations of Kennedy, but it was also caricaturing

Kennedy as "a determined partner" of Mississippi Sen. James Eastland and as one who was "clinging" to the "Dixiecrats."

Newman suggests that the only thing Oswald had against Kennedy was his Cuba policy, but *The Militant*, which strongly influenced Oswald's thinking, played on many keys to inspire hatred of the President. And strangely, Newman, for all his attention to detail, overlooked a very significant passage from a Castro speech printed in a copy of the *Militant* that was found among Oswald's possessions. Castro said: "With the rifle and the work tool, the work tool and the rifle, with these both we

must bring about our victory."

Newman points out that Oswald once told a friend that in reading the Communist papers you could tell what they wanted you to do by reading between the lines. Here was his idol, Castro, denouncing John F. Kennedy and in the same speech suggesting the use of the rifle to achieve victory. There was surely a message there for expert rifleman Lee Harvey Oswald. At least, that was the way he took it.

Even if one does not accept all of Newman's deductions and theories, his book makes highly interesting reading. R

is a valuable contribution not only for the light it sheds on the slaying of John F. Ken-

nedy, but for its demonstration of the impact that ideas have on human conduct. R

intercepted and read by the FBI before it arrived at its destination, the Oswald letter was mailed to the Soviet Embassy here in Washington on Nov. 12, 1963, or 10 days before the assassination.

In his request for a Soviet visa, Oswald made reference to the unannounced recall of an official in the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City whom he had dealt with during his visit there two months before the assassination. The highly significant reference was as follows:

"Of course the Soviet Embassy was not at fault, they were, as I say unprepared, the Cuban consul was guilty of a gross breach of regulations. I am glad he has since been replaced."

The unanswered question still baffling the FBI is: How did Oswald learn about this official's unannounced recall?

According to the FBI's investigation, there was absolutely no way Oswald could have obtained this information during his September visit to Mexico City, since the secret recall order from Havana was not transmitted until after he had returned to Dallas.

Even then there was no publicity and only a handful of persons knew about the recall, one FBI report states. This report, along with several others pertaining to Oswald's trip to Mexico City, has never been released. The reports are among the documents ordered made by the Warren Commission following its investigation of the assassinations of Kennedy and Oswald.

During its investigation the Warren Commission spent considerable time trying to check out the letter and its content.

One inquiry directed to the CIA to determine where Oswald might have obtained the unannounced information about the official's recall produced negative results.

The CIA's memorandum to the commission, now declassified and on file in the National Archives, states:

"The source that the reference in the November 9 letter to a man who has since been replaced must refer

How did Lee Harvey Oswald know about the recall of a Castro diplomat in Mexico City?

to Cuban Consul Eusebio Azque, who left Mexico for Cuba on permanent transfer on 18 November 1963, four days before the assassination.

"Azque was scheduled to leave in October but did not leave until 18 November. We do not know who might have told Oswald that Azque was to be replaced."

In its investigation of the letter, the FBI inquiry ascertained that CIA and KGB operators in Mexico City learned of the official's recall at approximately the same time and only a week before Oswald wrote his letter.

While the FBI investigation has been unable to resolve the mystery, it has narrowed the sources of where Oswald could have obtained the information. The sources are:

- (1) An informant in the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City who contacted Oswald after he returned to the U.S.;
- (2) the Central Intelligence Agency; or
- (3) the KGB, the Soviet Secret police.

The Warren Commission's inquiry into the Oswald letter, most details of which were buried in the 26 volumes of testimony, revealed that Mrs. Ruth Paine, on whose typewriter the final draft was made, and Marina Oswald, wife of the alleged assassin, knew of the letter and its contents before it was mailed.

Significantly, Mrs. Paine testified Oswald typed the letter while spending the November 9 week-end at her residence with his wife. After observing the letter when Oswald was not around, Mrs. Paine said she copied it. The com-

that he had met with Valeriy Vladimirovich Kestelov, a member of a consular staff in the Soviet Embassy and one of the top KGB officers in the Western Hemisphere.

But the FBI report did not answer the question of how and when Oswald learned that Cuban Consul Eusebio Azque was recalled. Several government investigators believe if this mystery could be solved, that it would go a long way toward determining whether Oswald had any accomplices.

President Nixon has the authority to make public the documents that the Warren Commission decided to keep secret after its investigation of the Kennedy assassination.

That's the private report that Air Gen. John Mitchell has said to the White House after studying the John F. Kennedy Administration's handling of the assassination's files in the National Archives.

Mitchell ruled that the President has broad authority to decide to make the commission's documents, under the National Freedom of Information Act passed by Congress in 1966.

Approximately two-thirds of the commission's estimated 25,000 documents have been declassified since it began its findings on Sept. 26, 1964.

The remaining one-third, which include a number of CIA and FBI reports believed to have significant new details, are still barred from public release.

Many of these documents deal with Lee Harvey Oswald's trip to Mexico City.

COPIED
SERIES
and
COVER
REMARKS

Increasing demand and distribution supply of the following publications.

105-82555
NOTED
170 DEC 18 1969

7165-718
67111
Soviet Sect

105-82555

54 DEC 20 1969

FBI Still Looking Into Oswald Mysteries

By PAUL SCOTT

Six years after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, the FBI is still seeking to unravel a number of mysteries involving the activities of Lee Harvey Oswald, the suspected assassin.

Probably the most baffling of these mysteries, still under investigation, is the last letter Lee Harvey Oswald is believed to have written before the Dallas tragedy.

Intercepted and read by the FBI before it arrived at its destination, the Oswald letter was mailed to the Soviet Embassy here in Washington on Nov. 12, 1963—or 10 days before the assassination.

In his request for a Soviet visa, Oswald made reference to the unannounced recall of an official in the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City whom he had dealt with during his visit there two months before the assassination. The highly significant reference was as follows:

"Of course the Soviet Embassy was not at fault, they were, as I say unprepared, the Cuban consul was guilty of a gross breach of regulations, I am glad he has since been replaced."

The unanswered question still baffling the FBI is: How did Oswald learn about this official's unannounced recall?

According to the FBI's investigation, there was absolutely no way Oswald could have obtained this information during his September visit to Mexico City, since the secret recall order from Havana was not transmitted until after he had returned to Dallas.

Even then there was no publicity and only a handful of persons know about the recall, one FBI report states. This report, along with several others pertaining to Oswald's trip to Mexico City, has never been released. The reports are among the documents ordered sealed by the Warren Commission following its investigation of the assassinations of Kennedy and Oswald.

During its investigation the Warren Commission spent considerable time trying to check out the letter and its content.

One inquiry directed to the CIA to determine where Oswald might have obtained the unannounced information about the official's recall produced negative results.

The CIA's memorandum to the commission, now declassified and on file in the National Archives, states:

"We surmise that the reference in Oswald's 9 November letter to a man who has since been replaced must refer to Cuban Consul Eusebio Azque, who left Mexico for Cuba on permanent transfer on 18 November 1963, four days before the assassination.

"Azque was scheduled to leave in October but did not leave until 18 November. We do not know who might have told Oswald that Azque was to be replaced."

In its investigation of the letter, the FBI inquiry ascertained that CIA and KGB operators in Mexico City learned of the official's recall at approximately the same time and only a week before Oswald wrote his letter.

While the FBI investigation has been unable to resolve the mystery, it has narrowed the sources of where Oswald could have obtained the information. These sources are:

- (1) An informant in the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City who contacted Oswald after he returned to the U.S.;
- (2) the Central Intelligence Agency; or
- (3) the KGB, the Soviet Secret police.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Walters	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Soyars	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Handwritten notes and signatures:
 "Tolson" (signature)
 "DeLoach" (signature)
 "Walters" (signature)
 "Mohr" (signature)
 "Bishop" (signature)
 "Casper" (signature)
 "Callahan" (signature)
 "Conrad" (signature)
 "Felt" (signature)
 "Gale" (signature)
 "Rosen" (signature)
 "Sullivan" (signature)
 "Tavel" (signature)
 "Soyars" (signature)
 "Tele. Room" (signature)
 "Miss Holmes" (signature)
 "Miss Gandy" (signature)

Handwritten notes and stamps:
 "NOT RECORDED"
 "170 DEC 18 1969"
 "Human Events"
 "December 6, 1969"
 "Washington, D. C."
 "Page 13"

56 DEC 23 1969

105-82000

The Warren Commission's inquiry into the Oswald letter, most details of which were buried in the 26 volumes of testimony, revealed that Mrs. Ruth Paine, on whose typewriter the final draft was made, and Marina Oswald, wife of the alleged assassin, knew of the letter and its contents before it was mailed.

Significantly, Mrs. Paine testified Oswald typed the letter while spending the November 9 weekend at her residence with his wife. After observing the letter when Oswald was not around, Mrs. Paine said she copied it. The commission's record shows she turned the copy over to the FBI on November 23, the day after the assassination.

One report reveals that the FBI agents involved in the intercept copied the text of the letter and put it in Oswald's Washington file with a note that one paragraph verified earlier information on Oswald's Mexico City visit.

The FBI report pointed out that Oswald's mention of "Comrade Kostin" in the letter confirmed a CIA report that he had met with Valerity Vladimirovich Kostikov, a member of the consular staff of the Soviet Embassy, and one of the top KGB officers in the Western Hemisphere.

But the FBI report did not answer the question of how and when Oswald learned that Cuban Consul Eusebio Azque was recalled. Several government investigators believe if this mystery could be solved that it would go a long way toward determining whether Oswald had any accomplices.

President Nixon has the authority to make public the documents that the Warren Commission decided to keep secret after its investigation of the Kennedy assassination.

That's the private report that Atty. Gen. John Mitchell has sent to the White House after studying the Johnson Administration's handling of the storing of the commission's files in the National Archives.

Mitchell ruled that the President has broad authority to declassify all of the commission's documents under the National Freedom of Information Act passed by Congress in 1966.

Approximately two-thirds of the commission's estimated 28,000 documents have been declassified since it published its findings on Sept. 28, 1964.

The remaining one-third, which includes a number of CIA and FBI reports believed to have significant news value, are still barred from public scrutiny.

Many of these documents deal with Lee Harvey Oswald's trip to Mexico City.



How did Lee Harvey Oswald know about the recall of a Castro diplomat in Mexico City?

WASHINGTON CLOSE-UP

An Assassin's Pathologic Trail

By JUDITH RANDAL

Lee Harvey Oswald and Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, despite their apparent differences, are brothers under the skin.

What matters more than that one was born in New Orleans and the other in Jerusalem—or that one fleetingly admired Russia, while the other is fanatically pro-Arab—is their underlying psychological parallels.

Strip away the variables of heritage and education; they are largely irrelevant. Focus instead on the constants—the unremitting blows to the spirit and marginal gratifications from society that both young men experienced from early infancy. Either man could have been the other—almost as if they had been given interchangeable names.

David Rothstein, a psychiatrist who served as consultant to the Warren Commission, has studied many men who have threatened the lives of presidents. He traces the evolution of the mind of an assassin to family situations where the father is either weak or absent and the mother has emotional disabilities that deny the child both male identity and the opportunity to mature. Most such women have severe feelings of inadequacy and rejection which they displace in some fashion and pass along to their sons.

★

This, of course, describes many youths. But with Oswald and Sirhan, the description is particularly germane.

Oswald's father died before his son's birth. Marguerite, his mother, never could admit that anything was wrong either with herself or Lee. He was, she insisted, "a good boy" led astray by a hitch in

the Marine Corps and his temporary defection to Russia where he married a Russian girl.

Sirhan's life story is a variation on the theme. His father is still living, but is said to be a volatile man who beat his children when they were small. He has been separated from his family for many years.

Mary Sirhan, the mother, has managed to keep the children together, but in pillar-to-post circumstances and an atmosphere of religious fanaticism that has brewed constant discord. At least two of Sirhan's brothers have been in trouble with the law.

★

Furthermore, the crime of which Sirhan is accused stems almost inevitably from a tangled network of causes. Yet his mother claims he is "a good boy" and insists that if he has changed, it is because of having injured his head in a fall from a horse.

Much has been made of the part rebellion against authority plays in assassination attempts. On looking over the evidence, the rebellion is of a very special kind. John Fitzgerald Kennedy and his brother, Robert Francis, were, as president and presidential candidate, symbols of command and power. Still, neither had a style that was harsh or repressive. Indeed, their identification with the underprivileged was a mainspring of their appeal.

Why, then, should they be the target of assassins? Perhaps because of these very qualities of compassion and concern.

Although lodged in the person of the president, these are

largely motherly attributes. Any man who has grown up dependent on an emotionally unhealthy woman unconsciously both hates and loves her. A president or would-be-president may represent the mother-figure an assassin longed for, but never had. It should not be surprising if he despises "her" as well.

At the same time, the Kennedys represented all that many youths want to be themselves. Oswald, according to the testimony of his wife, Marina, dabbled in fantasies of gaining importance on the international scene and becoming "A prime minister." Sirhan, who was in fact an able student, dreamed of a brilliant university career, but was forced instead to settle for menial jobs. Both Jack and Bobby were known to be loving fathers, a status neither Sirhan nor Oswald knew anything about. This embarrassment of masculine riches may have been more than either of them could bear.

★

Some will dismiss this discussion as dangerous armchair psychoanalysis. In the sense that it stresses the pathology of individuals and ignores the responsibility of society, their criticism is just.

It really is only happenstance that Lee Harvey Oswald and Sirhan Bishara Sirhan seem to have been caught in the act. Given the conspiracy of forces abroad today—the hatred, the violence, the self-righteousness, the callousness, the confusions of identity and loyalty, the refusal to see the other fellow's point of view—the names of potential assassins are legion.

© 1968

DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Handwritten notes and signatures:
Bishop
Tavel
H. J. [unclear]
R. [unclear]

The Washington Post _____
Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star (Washington) _____
The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
Daily News (New York) _____
Sunday News (New York) _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Sun (Baltimore) _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date 6-13-68

105-82555

JUN 25 1968

79 JUN 27 1968

Handwritten notes:
make as for
62-527
6/11/68

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 25 1968

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

LETTER BY OSWALD IS SOLD FOR \$1,050

A letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to his mother was sold at auction Tuesday night for \$1,050. The letter, written by the assassin of President Kennedy while he was living in Russia, was purchased by an anonymous buyer.

The letter, which was marked as Exhibit No. 192 in the Warren Commission exhibit, was one of a group auctioned by Charles Hamilton, dealer in autographs, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

In the letter, Oswald told his mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald: "As too [sic] your questions about the money problem, I don't know if giving the story too the newspapers is too good, maybe you'd [sic] better hold off for a while about that..."

A pamphlet attacking Thomas Jefferson, printed in England in 1810, was bought for \$2,100 by Charles Sessler, Inc., autograph dealers of Philadelphia. "Mr. Jefferson has always doubted of the word of God," the pamphleteer, David Osgood, wrote.

Also sold was a license for Adolf Hitler's German shepherd, Wolff, dated April 11, 1927. Munich. The license, which brought \$190 from a Chicago autograph dealer, was one of a lot of 10 pieces of autograph and collectors dealing with the Nazi dictator.

The sale brought a total of \$49,630.

DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Bryan

5-1-68
SPJ

The Washington Post _____
Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star (Washington) _____
The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
Daily News (New York) _____
Sunday News (New York) _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times 20 _____
The Sun (Baltimore) _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date MAY 30 1968

105-82535

Pal

66 JUN 6 1968

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Warren Witness Told of Oswald's Poor Aim

Formerly Classified Documents Contain Report From Soviet Agent Who Defected

NEW YORK (UPI)—Formerly classified transcripts of closed Warren Commission sessions disclosed Sunday that Lee Harvey Oswald was such an extremely poor shot during his defection to the Soviet Union in 1959 that hunting companions had to give him game.

The commission received this information from Yuri Ivanovich Nosenko, a Russian secret police agent who defected to the United States three months after the assassination, according to an article by David Wise in the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

Sessions Declassified

Transcripts of 11 closed commission sessions were declassified for Wise's inspection in line with the National Archives policy of continuing declassification.

Wise said the titles of some documents still classified indicate that Oswald, named sole assassin of President John F. Kennedy by the commission, may have given the Russians secret information on America's U-2 reconnaissance planes.

He probably had a chance to observe unique takeoff and landing procedures of the plane at the U.S. naval air base in Atsugi, Japan, when he was a Marine Corps radar operator in 1957-58, the article said.

The declassified transcripts also disclosed that Chief Justice Earl Warren, head of the commission, and other members considered evidence concerning the bullets that hit the President as totally inconclusive.

They showed that the commission tried and failed to inspect Kennedy autopsy photographs, which were in the possession of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.) in an effort to clarify confusing evidence about which bullets struck Mr. Kennedy and Gov. John Connally of Texas.

The report concerning Oswald's shooting ability came from a commission internal staff memo dealing with disclosures made by Nosenko, apparently to the FBI. Wise said Nosenko either participated in a Soviet secret police investigation of Oswald at the time of his defection or after the assassination, or alleged that he did. Nosenko said:

"Oswald was an extremely poor shot and it was necessary for persons who accompanied him on hunts to provide him with game."

A classified Central Intelligence Agency document in the commission file is titled "Lee Harvey Oswald's access to classified information about the U-2."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-5 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 3/25/68

Edition: Home

Author:

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title: Assassination of
President John F.
Kennedy, 11/22/63,
Dallas, Texas

or Misc. Info.
Concerning

Classification: LA 89-75

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060

62 APR 5 1968

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 4 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Bishop _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Single
Rafael
5-10-68

284A MARINA 1/19 DAF
 DALLAS (UPI)--THE GOVERNMENT FRIDAY SUBPOENAED MARINA OSWALD
 PORTER TO APPEAR JAN. 31 IN CONNECTION WITH TWO SUITS TOTALING \$5.5
 MILLION OVER POSSESSIONS OF PRESIDENTIAL ASSASSIN LEE HARVEY OSWALD.
 ONE SUIT, FILED BY JACK KING OF DENVER, SEEKS \$5 MILLION FOR THE
 VALUE OF THE RIFLE THAT KILLED PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND THE PISTOL THAT
 KILLED POLICEMAN J. D. TIPPIT.
 THE OFFICER WAS SHOT TO DEATH WHILE TRYING TO ARREST OSWALD.
 MRS. PORTER'S SUIT OF \$500,000 IS TO RECOVER THE VALUE OF SOME 345
 ITEMS, INCLUDING HER HUSBAND'S DIARY, CLOTHING, CORRESPONDENCE AND
 OTHER PERSONAL EFFECTS.
 ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY KENY NICHOLL SAID MARINA SOLD THE
 RIFLE AND PISTOL TO KING FOR AN AMOUNT "IN EXCESS OF \$25,000."
 THE GOVERNMENT SEIZED THE RIFLE AFTER CONGRESS PASSED A SPECIAL
 STATUTE WHICH EMPOWERED THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO TAKE ALL EXHIBITS
 USED IN THE WARREN COMMISSION'S INVESTIGATION FOR USE BY THE
 UNITED STATES.
 THE STATUTE ALSO PROVIDED THAT ANYONE CLAIMING OWNERSHIP
 TO THE PROPERTY WAS ENTITLED TO REIMBURSEMENT.
 "NO ONE DENIES THEIR CLAIMS," NICHOLL SAID. "IT IS JUST A
 QUESTION OF HOW MUCH."
 "THEY WILL TESTIFY ON BOTH MATTERS THE SAME DAY," NICHOLL
 SAID. "WE WILL ASK HER FOR INFORMATION AS TO THE VALUE OF THE
 PROPERTY AND HOW SHE GOT IT."
 "IN THE DENVER CASE, WE WILL BE CONCERNED WITH WHAT
 TRANSACTIONS TOOK PLACE BETWEEN HER AND MR. KING," NICHOLL SAID.
 TRIAL DATES FOR BOTH CASES, WHICH WILL BE HEARD IN U. S.
 DISTRICT COURTS IN DALLAS AND DENVER, ARE YET TO BE SET, THE ATTORNEY
 SAID.

AA-BC935PCS..

105-82555-A

NOT RECORDED
 199 JAN 29 1968

366

55 FEB 2 1968

File
62-100000
6-1-68

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-100000-17

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Addressed to Cuban Consul

Oswald's 'Last Letter' Baffling

*Rpt
5-2-68
[Signature]*

FROM — RUSSIAN EVENTS

Four years after the assassination of President Kennedy, the FBI is still trying to solve a mystery involving the assassin's contact with Lee Harvey Oswald and Victor Marchetti, the Dallas attorney.

The correspondence, intercepted and read by the FBI before it arrived at its destination, was mailed to the Soviet Embassy here in Washington on Nov. 14, 1963 — or 10 days before the assassination.

Written to a request for a Soviet visa, the letter contained a paragraph referring to the highly secret recall of a Cuban official in the Mexico City embassy days after Oswald had visited there and returned to Dallas.

The baffling question the FBI is still trying to answer is: How did Oswald learn about this official's unannounced recall?

The FBI has concluded the information would have had to come to Oswald from one of three sources:

- (1) An informant in the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City who contacted Oswald after he returned to the U.S.;
- (2) the Central Intelligence Agency; or
- (3) the KGB, the Soviet secret police.

Significantly, the FBI inquiry ascertained that CIA and KGB operators in Mexico City learned of the official's recall at approximately the same time and only a week before Oswald wrote his letter, containing the following paragraph:

"Of course the Soviet Embassy was not at fault, they were, as I say unprepared, the Cuban Consul was guilty of a gross breach of regulations, I am glad he has since been replaced."

Alleged presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald seems to have had some interesting inside information on the comings and goings of Red diplomats.

According to the FBI's findings, there was absolutely no way Oswald could have obtained this information during his September visit to Mexico City, since the secret recall orders from Havana were not transmitted until after he had returned to Dallas. Even then there was no publicity and only a handful of persons knew about the orders, the FBI report states.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 22 1968

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 18 1968

"American Free Press"
Cincinnati, Ohio
January 1968
Page 11

62-109060

File [Signature]

66 JAN 23 1968

Kicking Over the Races

By TOM DONNELLY



"THE CRISIS OF THE NEGRO INTELLECTUAL" by Harold Cruse (Morrow). Mr. Cruse is a Negro intellectual who flails away at just about everybody in sight: white intellectuals, black intellectuals, black power advocates, integrationists, left-wingers, right-

wingers, Jews, etc. (Mr. Cruse says "The great brain-washing of Negro radical intellectuals was achieved... by Jewish intellectual in the American Communist Party." He also says that whereas "one cannot deny the horror of the European Jewish holocaust," as far as Negroes are concerned Jews have done exceptionally well in the U. S., and "the average Negro is not going to buy the propaganda that Negroes and Jews are 'brother-sufferers' in the same boat.")

Reading Mr. Cruse is a jolting experience. He seems to be saying that it is silly for middle-class Negroes to attack "Porgy and Bess" as a libel on their race, since the Gershwin opera has "successfully weathered" complaints that it is full of "deplorable stereotypes." Mr. Cruse makes fun of Negro integrationists for complaining about "the all-Negro play" (or musical), which they denounce as a symbol of segregation, and the "all-white play" which it is their brazen duty to "integrate," even if the author never had Negroes in mind.

Folks who go along with this point of view will be unsettled when Mr. Cruse goes on to say that no Negro should ever appear in "Porgy and Bess" again because this show presents "the simple black people" just the way "white liberal paternalists love to see them." It's true, he says, that "such Negro types" as are shown in the opera DID exist in the south, but this fact is beside the point. There are two points to be made, actually. First: Negroes had no part in writing, directing, producing, or staging this folk opera. Second: George Gershwin's music isn't much good. Mr. Cruse comes to the conclusion that if white producers are so crazy to do "Porgy and Bess" they should hire white singers and let them make up in blackface.

Mr. Cruse criticizes Negro intellectuals for not having developed a coherent cultural philosophy, and for not having acquired expertise in economic theory. He has no patience, apparently, with the view that Negroes have a right to economic development, for a period of time in which the political forces, before they could make a push for Civil Rights.

"The Crisis of the Negro Intellectual" is angry, muddled, and exasperatingly negative. Mr. Cruse is long on accusations but short on practical programming. His book is worth struggling with, however. Even when his indictments are too sweeping the particulars are something to think about, and Mr. Cruse has done a fascinating job of documenting what such writers as Lorraine Hansberry, James Baldwin, Leroi Jones, and Ralph Ellison were saying and doing at various stages of their careers. They don't really seem to have been any more given to double-think and half-think than white intellectuals. Mr. Cruse curls his lip at any black who couldn't manage to do a whole lot better than that.

"LEE", a portrait of Lee Harvey Oswald by his brother Robert Oswald (Coward-McCann). Robert Oswald says both his mother and his older brother Lee felt themselves to be persons of unacknowledged superiority. Robert learned many years ago that his mother could "see conspiracies in ordinary everyday activities," and he says that found "intrigue" a way of escaping the drabness of his daily life. Lee used false names, behaved in a mysterious manner even when he had nothing to hide, felt contempt for anyone in authority, and "enjoyed toying with people who interrogated him."

There isn't much that's new and startling in this book. One of the more interesting passages tells of Robert Oswald's meeting with Lee in the Dallas jail after the assassination. Lee showed no sign of tension or strain, Robert says. After some casual talk about family matters Robert says he finally asked, "Lee, what the Sam Hill is going on?" Lee said, "I just don't know what they're talking about. Don't believe all this so-called evidence." Robert studied Lee's face closely, "trying to find the answer to my question in his eyes..." Lee said quietly, "Brother, you won't find anything there."

Robert says the Dallas police allowed him only 10 minutes with his brother, and consequently he never got a chance to arrive at final answers to two questions: Was Lee guilty? If he was guilty, what were his motives?

Robert Oswald says a study of the evidence has forced him to conclude that Lee "fired those shots" and that he acted alone, "although others may have encouraged or influenced him." If there was a second assassin Robert says, why would he fire a single shot, "striking the President in the throat without necessarily endangering his life, and then stop firing? Or did he 'fire so widely' that after that first shot all of his

other bullets went completely astray?" No single bullet that this alleged "second assassin" fired has ever been located.

Robert Oswald is convinced that Lee could easily have chosen a victim "entirely different politically" from John F. Kennedy. He might have fired at Richard M. Nixon, or at Nikita Khrushchev, if either one had been honored by the kind of motorcade that honored President Kennedy. The fact that there was no understandable political motivation behind the assassination may be one reason so many people have been unable to accept the central conclusion of the Warren Commission. Robert Oswald says he would have welcomed proof of his brother's innocence for obvious reasons, but he can't see that the Warren Report's critics "have proved anything of particular significance."

The Washington Post
Times Herald

The Washington Daily News 43
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date DEC 1 1957

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
199 DEC 8 1967

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

"THE FARTHER SHORES OF POLITICS" by George Thayer (Simon and Schuster). This is a generally fascinating account of extremist political groups in America: the Ku Klux Klan, the Citizens' Councils, the late George Lincoln Rockwell's Nazis, the Minutemen, the John Birch Society, the Black Muslims, the New Left organizations, etc. It can get depressing, reading about all those screwballs assembled in large and little parties, but that's not Mr. Thayer's fault. This is a valuable survey, crammed with dismaying statistics, bizarre bits of information, accounts of impossible episodes, and terribly memorable remarks. As an example of the latter, I cite an observation by Imperial Wizard Robert Shelton, who was complaining about the way his United Klans get blamed for all the violence down South. "There is several Klans, you know," Shelton said. "That is the trouble of throwing every nut in the same bag and saying it's all the same kind of nuts."

Mystery shelf . . .

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sooner Police Find Oswald's Gravestone

BARTLESVILLE, Okla. (AP) — The headstone is to be returned to Lee Harvey Oswald's grave in Fort Worth after police found it here.

The 120-pound stone's disappearance was discovered Wednesday, four years to the day after President John F. Kennedy was assassinated. The Warren Commission said Oswald was the assassin.

Capt. Joe Glenn, Bartlesville detective, said the stone was turned over to police in a downtown park through a third party "who we thought might be able to help us, and he did."

"We're not disclosing who the intermediary was," Glenn said.

He did indicate, however, that two Bartlesville teen-age youths took the stone as a practical joke. He said the intermediary did not reveal their identity.

"There would probably be insufficient evidence to convict them of any crime, anyway," Glenn said.

Another officer commented: "In a case like this, you either go for prosecution or you go for recovery. It wouldn't have done anybody much good at the bottom of the lake."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page # 6A

"The Dallas
Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 11-26-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: Felix R.
McKnight

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
☐ Being Investigated Dallas

66DEC 7 1967

NOT RECORDED
199 DEC 6 1967

62-109060-
722
5702

Louch _____
 Mohr _____
 Bishop _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan MSB
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Police Recover Stolen Oswald Gravestone A5

BARTLESVILLE, Okla., Nov. 24 (UPI)—Lee Harvey Oswald's tombstone, stolen from a Fort Worth, Tex., cemetery Nov. 22, was recovered Friday by Bartlesville police.

Police Chief W. J. Jarvis said the 90-pound tombstone had been taken as a lark by two Bartlesville teen-agers who had been visiting in Fort Worth on the fourth anniversary of the death of President John F. Kennedy.

The Warren Report concluded Kennedy was slain by Oswald, who in turn was shot to death by Jack Ruby.

The names of the boys were not revealed. Jarvis said Fort Worth police declined to prosecute them, so long as they could get the headstone back.

13
 p.w.s. &
 2-
 5-
 G.D.

The Washington Post _____
 Times Herald A5
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star (Washington) _____
 The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
 Sunday News (New York) _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Sun (Baltimore) _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____

Date NOV 25 1967

105-82555-A
 105-82555
 NOT RECORDED
 191 NOV 29 1967

9 70 NOV 29 1967

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Bishop _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

UPI-141

(OSWALD)
 BARTLESVILLE, OKLA. -- LEE HARVEY OSWALD'S TOMBSTONE, STOLEN
 FROM A FORT WORTH, TEX., CEMETERY WEDNESDAY WAS RECOVERED TODAY BY
 BARTLESVILLE POLICE.

POLICE CHIEF W. J. JARVIS SAID THE 90-POUND TOMBSTONE HAD BEEN
 TAKEN AS A LARK BY TWO BARTLESVILLE TEEN-AGERS WHO HAD BEEN VISITING IN
 FORT WORTH ON THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN F. KENNEDY.

11/24--TD745PES

105-82555-11
 NOV 24 1967
 1967 NOV 24

gile
 105-82555
 6744

62 NOV 28 1967

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Headstone Over Oswald's Grave Reported Stolen

FORT WORTH (AP) — The headstone over the grave of Lee Harvey Oswald has been stolen, police report.

The time of the theft has been set at late Tuesday or early

Wednesday, four years to the day after Oswald, according to the findings of the Warren Com-

mission, assassinated President John F. Kennedy.

Still at the graveside was a weeping willow planted by Oswald's mother and a flower pot with a note, written by a person of unknown identity attached.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page # 12A

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 11/23/67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Felix R.
McKnight

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated **Dallas**

66DEC 7 1967

Tolson _____
 DeLoach ☒
 Mohr _____
 Bishop _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

UPI-165

(OSWALD)

FORT WORTH--THE 130-POUND TOMBSTONE AT LEE HARVEY OSWALD'S GRAVE WAS FOUND MISSING FROM ITS GRAVESITE TODAY ON THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

A FLORIST WHO CAME TO PLACE FLOWERS ON THE GRAVE FOUND THE MARKER MISSING AT MIDAFTERNOON FROM ITS PLACE BENEATH A WILLOW TREE AT THE ROSE HILL BURIAL PARK.

OSWALD WAS NAMED AS THE ASSASSIN OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY BY THE WARREN COMMISSION.

POLICE SAID THE LAST TIME THE TOMBSTONE HAD DEFINITELY BEEN SEEN WAS ABOUT NOON YESTERDAY WHEN A WORKMAN WENT BY THE GRAVE.

A WORKMAN AT THE CEMETERY TOLD POLICE SOME PERSONS WHO SAID THEY WERE FROM LOUISIANA ASKED HIM ABOUT THE GRAVE ABOUT NOON TODAY. THEY SAID THEY WANTED TO TAKE SOME PICTURES OF THE GRAVE, POLICE REPORTED, BUT THEY WERE NOT SEEN AGAIN.

THE STONE WAS DESCRIBED AS BEING SOLID GRAY GRANITE, STANDING ABOUT 14 INCHES HIGH.

11/22--JD639FES

105-82555-1

NOT RECORDED
 196 NOV 22 1967

file
 105-82555
 6-12-67

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Bishop _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

WA 29..

303A HFR

BACKSTAIRS 11/8 WA
 ADV FOR WEEKEND STARTING NOV 11
 BY MERRIMAN SMITH
 UPI WHITE HOUSE REPORTER

WASHINGTON (UPI)-- BACKSTAIRS AT THE WHITE HOUSE:

AS THE WORLD KNOWS SADLY, NOV. 22 MARKS THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY
 OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.

THE NEW YORK PUBLISHING FIRM, COWARD-MCCANN, ALSO HAS
 SELECTED THIS SPECIFIC DATE -- NOV. 22 -- TO BRING OUT ANOTHER
 IN A SEEMINGLY ENDLESS SERIES OF BOOKS RELATED TO THE TRAGEDY.

THE NEW VOLUME IS "LEE, A PORTRAIT OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD"
 BY HIS BROTHER, ROBERT, WHO PREPARED THE BOOK WITH THE HELP OF
 TWO PROFESSIONAL WRITERS, MYRICK AND BARBARA LAND. PORTIONS
 OF THE BOOK HAVE APPEARED SERIALLY IN LOOK MAGAZINE WITHOUT
 SETTING THE COUNTRY'S ASSASSINATION BUDDS INTO ANY PARTICULARLY
 NEW FRENZY.

WHILE THOSE WHO STILL FEEL DEEPLY AND SORROWFULLY ABOUT KENNEDY'S
 DEATH MAY FLINCH A LITTLE AT THE PUBLICATION DATE, THE BOOK IS
 INTERESTING IN THAT IT SHEDS SOME ADDITIONAL FLICKERING LIGHT ON THE
 CURIOUS YOUNG MAN CREDITED WITH KILLING THE PRESIDENT.

ROBERT OSWALD, LEE'S OLDER BROTHER, IS A BUSINESSMAN WHO LIVES
 IN TEXAS, THE STATE HE CALLS HOME.

IT WILL BE INTERESTING TO SEE WHETHER AND HOW "LEE" AS A
 FULL-LENGTH BOOK FUELS ANOTHER ROUND OF ASSERTIVE RUMOR AND
 TENDENTIOUS CLAIMS FROM MORE VOCAL CRITICS OF THE WARREN COMMISSION.
 SINCE SOME CRITICS FREQUENTLY DEAL IN FRACTIONAL FACTS AND HIGHLY
 SUBJECTIVE INTERPRETATIONS, THEY MIGHT FIND SOME ENCOURAGEMENT
 FROM ROBERT OSWALD'S BOOK. BUT THIS WOULD BE TO IGNORE ITS
 CONTEXT.

54 NOV 15 1967

NOT RECORDED
 199 NOV 14 1967

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

ROBERT OSWALD LEAVES LITTLE DOUBT THAT HIS BROTHER WAS A DISTURBED, UNHAPPY YOUNG MAN STRIVING AS A HUMAN CORK TO BOB ABOVE THE SURFACE OF A TURGID EXISTENCE. ROBERT DESCRIBES LEE'S UNSUCCESSFUL BATTLE WITH SOCIETY AS A LIFE OF "A THOUSAND REJECTIONS."

"THE VIOLENT END OF HIS LIFE WAS DETERMINED, I BELIEVE," SAYS THE OLDER BROTHER OF THE ASSASSIN. "BY THE TIME HE WAS THIRTEEN. THE ONLY QUESTION WAS WHAT FORM THAT END WOULD TAKE, AND WHO WOULD SUFFER FROM HIS DESPERATE FINAL ACTIONS."

ROBERT AND HIS HALF-BROTHER, JOHN PIC, WERE OLDER AND THUS APPARENTLY MUCH BETTER EQUIPPED BY TIME AND EMOTIONS THAN WAS THE YOUNGER LEE WHEN IT CAME TO EMANCIPATING FROM THE DOMINEERING MATRIARCH OF THE FAMILY, MARGUERITE OSWALD.

MOTHER OSWALD WENT THROUGH THREE MARRIAGES AND TREATMENT OF HER "BABY." LEE SEEMS FROM THE ROBERT OSWALD BOOK TO HAVE BEEN A MISERABLE ADMIXTURE OF SUFFOCATING MATERNALISM AND STERN ATTEMPTS TO RAM A SMALL BLOB OF HUMANITY INTO THE CHINKS OF AN ETERNALLY INSECURE EXISTENCE--A NIGHTMARE, FOR LEE AS A CHILD, OF CHANGING FATHERS, ORPHANAGES, JUVENILE JUDGES, A BEWILDERING SUCCESSION OF TAWDRY RESIDENCES.

"LEE TRIED TO GAIN THE WORLD'S ATTENTION THROUGH VIOLENCE AND DESTRUCTION," SAYS HIS BROTHER. "PERHAPS BECAUSE HE HAD BEEN IGNORED BY TOO MANY PEOPLE, DISMISSED AS INSIGNIFICANT BY OTHERS, AND EVEN TREATED WITH CONTEMPT BY SOME."

ROBERT WAS OLDER AND COULD BREAK AWAY FROM HIS HEAVY-HANDED MOTHER WHILE LEE STILL WAS A CHILD. BUT IT IS DOWNRIGHT AMAZING THAT FROM THE SAME GENERAL BACKGROUND COULD EMERGE ONE SON -- ROBERT WITH, BY HIS OWN DESCRIPTION, "A HAPPY MARRIAGE, A GOOD JOB, REASONABLE FINANCIAL SECURITY, AND A SON."

ADV FOR WEEKEND STARTING NOV 11

TS1040PES

Taste of Sensationalism in Dramatic Method

THE TRIAL OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD, play by Amram Ducovny and Leon Friedman, based on an idea by Harold Steinberg and Amram Ducovny. Staged by Tunc Yalman; lighting by Jules Fishers; set design by Robin Wagner; costumes by Thoby V. Aldredge; art director, Lewis J. J. J.; bridge by Joseph Rapossi; production stage manager, Del Hughes. Presented by Gene Persson; associate producer, Jay Fuchs. At the ANTA Theatre, 245 West 52d Street.

Lee Harvey Oswald... Peter Masterson
Judge Hammond Morton... Dan Priest
Lawrence Phelps... Clifton James
Henry Rogers... Ralph Waite
Witnesses... John Gertzel, Glen Keizer,
Douglas Sirk, Barton Stone, Garrett
Sunderland, Charles Randall, William
Zach, Anne Shroeshire, Louise Stubbs.

By CLIVE BARNES

THE question of who killed President Kennedy is not one that properly speaking concerns this column. If evidence were produced to demonstrate that Brutus was perfectly innocent of any part in the assassination of Julius Caesar it would not affect anyone's estimation of Shakespeare's play.

This was the initial thought—or at least the initial premise—that I brought to "The Trial of Lee Harvey Oswald," which opened at the ANTA Theater Sunday night. Was it a good play, whatever facts it produced or disputed? That, I felt, was surely the question to be answered. (I must warn you that one of the problems of seeing any trial play for a critic is that when he comes back he instinctively starts writing as if he were preparing a harangue for a jury.)

Yet then I asked myself why the play had been produced. There could be three answers. One is that the people producing it thought they had a good controversial subject that might prove a box-office bonanza; another is that they seriously believed that the question of Oswald's guilt or innocence had been insufficiently established. Finally, their motives might be a mixture of both of these.

Is this play, in a phrase, meant to be sensationalism or propaganda? Certainly there is a flavor of sensationalism in the dramatic method, which embeds one enormous lie in a seeming tissue of truth. The lie has nothing to do with President Kennedy or his assassin; the lie concerns Lee Harvey Oswald and his trial. The lie is that Oswald's trial was a farce and we are

This is either a fairly adroit piece of stagecraft on the part of the playwrights, Amram Ducovny and Leon Friedman, in the second place, or on the part of Harold Steinberg and Mr. Ducovny, who are attributed with the responsibility for dreaming up the idea of the play in the first place. So what the play finally consists of is a kind of fictional documentary.

The audience is invited to be jury (a device in itself not exactly original) at Oswald's trial. The evidence for the prosecution and the defense is presented. According to the authors, "All testimony given by prosecution and defense witnesses is based on actual evidence uncovered in the investigation of the assassination."

Now this statement begs an awful lot of questions. "Actual evidence uncovered" sounds pretty much like the truth, yet this is certainly not so, because much of the evidence is conflicting. Also we must ask, "uncovered by whom?"

I doubt also whether authors, however sincere or gifted, can in the course of a two-hour courtroom drama fairly balance complex and conflicting evidence upon which an audience can justifiably be invited to offer an opinion. This is a parody of a court of law passing itself off as something like a free inquiry. This might be a dangerous procedure.

Finally there is the "evidence" purported to be given by Oswald himself when he is put up on the stand in his own defense. Here he is made to say that he was the victim of a conspiracy, and this assertion is perhaps intended as the emotive climax of the play. If Oswald had lived, and if he had made such an assertion, then perhaps this would have been investigated. But he didn't live, and he didn't make such an assertion so it couldn't be investigated.

When I started I admitted that who killed the President was not here my concern. But many people feel that either the whole truth is not known or, at the very least, the whole truth is not seen to be known. It seems sible to use such doubts as the basis for an Agatha Christie-like courtroom drama. The theater is a fine arena for political debate, but not for serious forensic argument.

Audience Becomes Jury for Fictional Case

and I think it is wrong to use the discussion surrounding what is one of the great tragedies of the 20th century as an excuse for such a necessarily flimsy play.

Having said that let me suggest that it is also not a very good play. All courtroom dramas have a certain modest fascination (I can never hear those classic cries of "Objection!" "Objection sustained" or "Objection overruled" without wishing I had been to law school) but the arguments are well-thumbed to say the least. How many bullets? How many shots? How many assailants? Unless they have led very sheltered lives, most of the audience will find most of the play extraordinarily familiar.

The play is rewardingly staged, with Robin Wagner's boldly diagrammatic courtroom lending itself to projecting slides and film clips of evidence that prove by far the most effectively dramatic part of the evening.

Tunc Yalman's direction is well-paced, and invests a certain variety into a play that must of necessity be monotonous in its structure whereby merely one witness after another takes the stand. The acting is also efficient, with Peter Masterson looking appropriately bewildered and mixed-up as Oswald, and Clifton James (for the prosecution) and Ralph Waite (for the defense) arguing their cases in a histrionically traditional but modestly effective style.

If it were a better play I admit I would consider it a perversion of democratic processes, but as it is, that question scarcely arises.

Jasper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Lee Harvey Oswald
Robert Kennedy
Jack Ruby

The Washington Post _____
Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star (Washington) _____
The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
Daily News (New York) _____
Sunday News (New York) _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times *47* _____
The Sun (Baltimore) _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date *11-7-67*

NOT RECORDED

199 NOV 13 1967

REC-14

EX-113

105-82555

File 57

NOV 26 1967



Peter Masterson

SHOW BUSINESS

'Trial of Lee H. Oswald' Is Static Drama

By JOHN CHAPMAN

(Reprinted from yesterday's late editions)

The first half of "The Trial of Lee Harvey Oswald," which opened last evening at the ANTA Theater, is a cleverly illustrated imaginatively mounted courtroom documentary about the as-



Peter Masterson

assination of President Kennedy—with Lee Oswald still alive and on trial.

The second half is largely Oswald's testimony in his own defense. According to him, in the play, a couple of other guys, both unidentifiable, did the job. The audience, as a jury, is left to its own verdict.

My verdict is that it is a suspenseless play. The authors, Abram Ducovny and Leon Freedman, have supposed that Jack Ruby's shot at Oswald didn't kill him, and now he is on trial.

Call for Perry

The authors could have called on Eile Stanley Gardner and his friends, Perry Mason and Della Street, to put some zip into the proceedings.

Peter Masterson, like the audience, ~~has to~~ quietly and listen during the first half. Then, when he takes the stand, he speaks quietly and urgently in his own behalf. The plotters, who may have been Cuban, even had an assassin who looked and dressed like Oswald. And two rifles were used. And Oswald shot the policeman because he was afraid the officer was going to kill him.

Clifton James, Ralph Waite and Dan Priest play prosecutor, defender and judge in regulation style and words. The physical part of the production, designed by Robin Wagner, is the best part of the evening.

Y. H. H. H.

REC-42

NOT RECORDED
199 NOV 13 1967

The Washington Post _____
Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star (Washington) _____
The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
Daily News (New York) 60 _____
Sunday News (New York) _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Sun (Baltimore) _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date NOV 7 1967

105-82555

7th 5/2nd

55 NOV 21 1967

REC-42

DeBack _____
Mohr _____
Fish _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Blatt
J. H. H.
R. H. H.
G. H. H.

Mohr _____
 Bishop _____
 Cooper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

11
 [Faint, mostly illegible text, possibly a letter or report]

105-82055-11

NOT RECORDED
 199 NOV 2 1967

The Washington Post _____
 Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star (Washington) _____
 The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
 Sunday News (New York) _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Sun (Baltimore) _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82055-11

[Faint, illegible text, possibly a signature or stamp]

398
 62 NOV 14 1967

[Faint, illegible text and markings, possibly a stamp or signature]

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Bishop _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

072A

OSWALD 11/17 DA

FORT WORTH, TEX. (UPI)--MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD, MOTHER OF ACCUSED PRESIDENTIAL ASSASSIN LEE HARVEY OSWALD, WOULD LIKE HER SON'S BODY EXHUMED BECAUSE SHE BELIEVES IT WOULD DISCREDIT PART OF THE WARREN REPORT, THE FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM SAID TODAY.

MRS. OSWALD SAID SHE DOES NOT BELIEVE THE WARREN COMMISSION'S STATEMENTS ABOUT TWO SCARS ON HER SON'S BODY.

ONE SCAR WAS SAID TO BE A SLASH MARK ON OSWALD'S LEFT WRIST AND THE OTHER IS A GUNSHOT WOUND RESULTING FROM AN ACCIDENTALLY DISCHARGED WEAPON WHILE OSWALD WAS IN THE MARINES.

MRS. OSWALD DID NOT EXPLAIN WHY SHE THOUGHT THIS WOULD SHED ANY FURTHER LIGHT ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY IN DALLAS IN 1963.

THE WARREN COMMISSION SAID OSWALD WAS THE PROBABLE ASSASSIN AND THAT HE ACTED ALONE.

THE NEWSPAPER QUOTED MRS. OSWALD AS SAYING THERE ARE NO SUCH SCARS.

"I THINK NOW WOULD BE THE TIME TO EXHUME THIS BOY'S BODY AND SEE IF HE HAS THESE SCARS," SHE SAID.

OSWALD'S BODY IS IN A CONCRETE VAULT AT ROSE HILL CEMETERY IN FORT WORTH.

MRS. OSWALD, FORMERLY A PRACTICAL NURSE, HAS NOT HELD A JOB SINCE THE ASSASSINATION BECAUSE SHE BELIEVES NO ONE WOULD HIRE HER, THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

"I'M THE MOTHER OF THIS BOY AND I'M SUFFERING," SHE SAID.

SHE SAID NOW WAS THE TIME FOR SUCH AN EXAMINATION BECAUSE NOV. 22--NEXT WEDNESDAY--IS THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ASSASSINATION.

NEW SPECULATION HAS ARISEN THIS YEAR OVER THE FINDINGS OF THE WARREN COMMISSION. DIST. ATTY. JIM GARRISON OF NEW ORLEANS, IN A NEW INVESTIGATION OF THE KILLING, SAID HE HAD DETERMINED IT WAS THE RESULT OF A CONSPIRACY AND OSWALD MAY NOT HAVE FIRED THE FATAL SHOTS.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, IN A FORTHCOMING EDITION, WILL CARRY A STORY ASSERTING THAT MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF THE FILMS OF THE ASSASSINATION INDICATE THAT THERE WERE THREE ASSASSINS WHO FIRED AT LEAST FOUR SHOTS, AND THAT OSWALD MAY NOT HAVE BEEN ONE OF THEM.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID MRS. OSWALD LIVES IN A MODEST BRICK HOME, ESTRANGED FROM TWO OTHER SONS, AND EARNS HER LIVING BY SELLING "LEE'S LETTERS."

SHE SOLD TWO ABOUT SIX WEEKS AGO FOR \$750 EACH, THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

A PLAQUE ON THE WALL OF HER HOME SAYS:

"MY SON: LEE HARVEY OSWALD. EVEN AFTER HIS HIS DEATH NOT RECORDED (HE) HAS DONE MORE FOR HIS COUNTRY THAN ANY OTHER LIVING HUMAN."

BEING 54 NOV 21 1967
 9JG712ACS..

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

105-82555-A

NOT RECORDED

105-82555

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Accused Assassin's Letters Sold at Auction

Oswald Supports Mother From Grave

By JEAN WYSATTA

The accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy is supporting his mother from his grave, she says.

Lee Harvey Oswald is financing Mrs. Marguerite Oswald's world of pot plants, plaques and protests. From his plot at Rose Hill he helps to build what might be judged as a fine library on the subject of the assassination, his own killing at the hands of Jack Ruby and subsequent events.

This is the impression given by Mrs. Oswald in Fort Worth four years after the episodes that began exploding in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

MRS. OSWALD, who looks much better than she did four years ago, hasn't held a job since she was fired as a practical nurse. She was fired because of who she was after that Nov. 22.

Now, she lives from letter to letter. That is, she supports herself by auctioning Lee's letters to "people interested in history."

The rented duplex she occupied in late 1963, the one so well-trampled by Secret Service men and newsmen, is now in her past. Two years ago last June she bought a house in the same neighborhood at 4029 Byers. She is paying \$11,000 for the house, with monthly payments of \$100.

She drives a 1964 Buick.

MRS. OSWALD, when sitting quietly in her neat living room, gives off an aura of martyred motherhood. Now, at age 60, she has kept her figure a medium size and dresses well. Her white hair—a flat curl flirts on her forehead—is pulled back and knotted at the back of her neck.

But all serenity goes when she speaks in an agitated soprano. She ranges from kittenish to cattish.

In one hand she clutches five telegrams sent recently to protest something. All are connected with Lee. One telegram goes to Look Magazine, because it recently published a condensation of the book by Mrs. Oswald's son, Robert Oswald. The same week she telephoned the CBS network in New York to complain about a part of a TV program dealing with Lee.

"THIS IS EXPENSIVE," she smiles, holding up the telegrams. "But I'd rather do this than eat. This is history. This is my life. To counteract errors."

Mrs. Oswald is custodian and guardian, she believes, of Lee's life. His life has become her life.

She estimates she has sent 2500 telegrams to news media during the four years. Each

Lee Harvey
Oswald

NOT RECORDED
199 NOV 15 1967

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

21-A "Ft. Worth Press"
Ft. Worth, Texas

Date: 10/22/67

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Walter R. Humphrey

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

XEROX
NOV 17 1967

53 NOV 17 1967

File
6-11-68
6-11-68

for the telegrams protested the word "assassin" without the word "accused" preceding it. Lee is innocent, she claims.

She paid \$76 for the 26-volume Warren Report. Part of her library is kept in a sunlit den at the back of her home. There are pot plants there. She keeps a fire extinguisher on a book shelf.

SHE BUYS TWO of all important books, she says. She keeps one for reference, wrapped in plastic dust cover, and another to mark up. She searches for "errors" and pencils notes in margins. In a spare bedroom she keeps stacks of yet-to-be-clipped newspapers and magazines. She has reams of clippings and spends hours running her own clipping service, with herself her only customer.

One of her files says "Connally." Another says "Whitman" and is exclusive for the University of Texas sniper, who, like her son, was an ex-Marine and a handler of rifles. She believes there is "more to the Whitman case than anyone knows."

She has 500 reels of tapes in her library and keeps a tape recorder by her telephone.

She says she can afford to portray this role, because "Lee supports his mother."

THIS IS THE evidence, according to Mrs. Oswald:

On Oct. 6, auctioneer Alexander Hamilton in New York City sold Lee's letters from Russia. They were seen by the Warren Commission. They went for \$750 each, minus commission.

In all, she had five of Lee's letters. One package of postcards and paraphernalia brought \$7000. One letter went for \$3500.

Mrs. Oswald turns coy when asked how many letters she has left. She has to save something for her book, she says, which is "a potential \$90,000."

Last year she paid \$28 in income tax.

One year Internal Revenue Service called her in to talk about a reported \$5000 she got for a talk in Town Hall, New York, after she appeared before the Warren Commission. She denied getting that sum of money but said she was paid \$100 for expenses. IRS accepted her word, she says.

"I WAS DESTITUTE," with less than \$75 in the bank, from June through September," she said. Then, she sold the two letters.

Still, she doesn't want a job if she can "scrimp by."

"Think of me behind a jukebox counter," she mocks herself. Another time she says "Who'd want me?"

Why should she work, she asks, when she considers herself a public figure?

Lack of money has dogged Mrs. Oswald all of her life. But, she contends, she knows how to handle the situation. She has a poor-but-proud line.

She was born and reared in New Orleans. Her mother died when she was two and her father when she was 20. She had one year of high school.

"When I was 10, I came home from school, cooked and kept house for five. I was poor but never trashy. I'd know better than to go to the door in my apron."

MRS. OSWALD cries, she says, but not from loneliness. She cries out of indignation.

Loneliness was always part of her life. She separated from John Pic's father by mutual agreement when she was three months pregnant. This was her first-born son. Lee's father died when she was seven months pregnant. She and her third husband, Edwin A. Ekdahl, were divorced and he subsequently died.

Robert Oswald, in his book, writes of a family reunion on Thanksgiving of 1962. Nearly everyone was there, including all three of Mrs. Oswald's sons with their families. But Mrs. Oswald was not there. She was not invited, says Robert.

Restless at home, she gets in her car and drives. She takes a hand mower and mows Lee's grave. Sometimes she goes on "investigating" trips. Mrs. Oswald volunteered the fact she wears a fluffy reddish brown wig to investigate "incognito."

SHE AVERAGES three phone calls a day and occasionally receives a visitor in her home. One recent night she opened her doors to a man visitor who wanted to talk about the Kennedy death. Obviously, Mrs. Oswald believed there was a third listener, a conspirator, monitoring the conversation. She chalked on her kitchen blackboard this hush-hush message for her visitor:

"Someone interested in everything I do. Just nod and follow along."

She claims her telephone is "bugged," that her mail is read and that she is followed. The latter can be proven. Whenever Vice President Humphrey has been in this area, she has been followed. Police admit it and it's "embarrassing," she says.

She says she keeps a police dog to guard her house.

RELEGATED by history's judgment to waiting in the wings, she has made up a gold plaque for Lee on his first anniversary. It hangs in her living room and reads:

"My son, Lee Harvey Oswald. Even after his death has done more for his country than any other living human being. Marguerite C. Oswald."

Another picture takes its place on the living room wall. This is a big print of Whistler's Mother.

"Another mother in history," Mrs. Oswald once remarked.



**Fort Worth Defector
Confirms Red Beliefs**

**Defector
Urged to
Contact**

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald pictured at a press conference in 1964. Today she claims her son, Lee Harvey Oswald, supports her from his grave.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

REC-36

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Bluff
105
105

Lee Harvey Oswald: Loner

A psychological study of Lee Harvey Oswald, assassin of John F. Kennedy, makes the finding that Oswald was a "loner" so deeply involved as a compulsive conspirator against his own family—even himself—that he was unable to be part of any conspiracy with others.

Dr. David Abrahamsen, of the Center for the Study of Violence at Brandeis University, who spent three years researching Oswald's background, describes him in an article in the Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine as a solitary figure "craving to be in the limelight."

Oswald achieved the limelight on Nov. 22, 1963 in Dallas. Many of those who saw him there and watched him in turn become the victim of another's bullet, will agree with Dr. Abrahamsen that here was a man living a fantasy and with a hate for the world and those in it.

Oswald's life, Dr. Abrahamsen reports,

was one of rejection and failure and of a disrupted infancy and childhood. From this developed a totally antisocial outlook which encompassed not only those closest to him but his country and even the Soviet Union which had refused him citizenship.

It is a bitter, a pathetic picture. But it is also the picture which Oswald projected of himself during his days of capture in the Dallas Municipal Building.

Dr. Abrahamsen's report will not still the chorus of doubt that Oswald and Oswald alone took Mr. Kennedy's life. This has become far too lucrative a commercial field, for one thing, to be erased.

But it may help.

For Dr. Abrahamsen makes with telling effect the point that Oswald—tortured and twisted—had to act out his vengeance, not as part of a conspiracy involving others, but "by himself in secret."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

p.6—"The Evening
Bulletin"
Philadelphia, Pa

Date: 10/14/67
Edition: 3 Star
Author:
Editor: Wm. B. Dickinson
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
PH
☐ Being Investigated

54 OCT 24 1967

62-107060

721
5/10/68

SPECIAL LOW PRICED PREVIEWS OCT. 27 thru NOV. 8
 EVENINGS MON. thru SAT. \$2.95, 3.45, 3.95, 4.95 MATINEES WED. & SAT. \$2.50, 3.00, 3.75, 4.50

GENE PERSSON
 presents



THE TRIAL OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD

A NEW THEATRICAL EXPERIENCE

by AMRAM DUGOVNY and LEON FRIEDMAN

Based on an idea by HAROLD STEINBERG and AMRAM DUGOVNY

CLIFTON JAMES RALPH WAITE

BILL BUCK • JOHN GERSTAD • GLENN KEZER

DAN PRIEST • CHARLES RANDALL

GARRETT SAUNDERS • ANNE SHROPSHIRE

DOUG STARK • BARTON STONE • LOUISE STUBBS

PETER MASTERSON

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Lighting designed by
 JULES FISHER

Settings by
 ROBIN WAGNER

Costumes designed by
 THEON V. ALDREDGE

Art Director
 LEWIS ZACKS

Associate Producer
 JAY FUCHS

Brutage by
 JOSEPH RAPOSO

Directed by TUNC YALMAN

MAIL ORDERS NOW • OPENS THURS. EVG. NOV. 8

PRICES: Mon. thru Sat. Evgs. Orch. \$7.50; Mezz. \$6.90; Balc. \$5.50, 4.80, 3.80, 3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Orch. \$5.00; Mezz. \$4.40; Balc. \$3.90, 3.30, 2.80. Opening Night Orch. \$8.50; Mezz. \$7.50; Balc. \$6.90, 5.90, 4.90. Enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope with check or money order, list alternate dates.

ANTA THEATRE, 245 W. 52nd Street, New York 10018

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Bishop _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Stefan
Ralph
5-10-68
Cable

EX-106

REC 5115-825-5-1
 NOT RECORDED
 199 OCT 12 1967

The Washington Post _____
 Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star (Washington) _____
 The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
 Sunday News (New York) _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Sun (Baltimore) _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____

Date OCT 8 1967

7-10-68
5/10/68

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Bishop _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

314A HFR

OSWALD 9-30 NX
ADV. FOR AM'S TUES. OCT.

NEW YORK (UPI) - LEE HARVEY OSWALD'S BROTHER CLAIMS THAT TWO DAYS AFTER PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS KILLED, SECRET SERVICE MEN SUSPECTED THE FBI WAS INVOLVED IN THE ASSASSINATION.

IN AN ARTICLE IN THE CURRENT ISSUE OF LOOK MAGAZINE, ROBERT L. OSWALD DESCRIBES THE TWO DAYS WHEN HE, HIS MOTHER, AND MARINA OSWALD, THEN LEE HARVEY'S WIFE, WERE HELD IN PROTECTIVE CUSTODY AT A HOTEL OUTSIDE DALLAS.

"DESPITE OUR COMPLETE ISOLATION, I BEGAN TO REALIZE THERE WAS SOME DIFFICULTY BETWEEN THE SECRET SERVICE AND THE FBI. I HEARD THE AGENTS TALKING AMONG THEMSELVES ABOUT THIS, USING THEIR NICKNAME FOR THE FBI AGENTS, 'THE FEEBIES,'" OSWALD WROTE.

"THEY WERE SPECULATING OVER THE REASON FOR THE ABSENCE OF FBI MEN AT PARKLAND HOSPITAL, WHERE DOCTORS TRIED TO SAVE KENNEDY'S LIFE, AND AT THE INN.

"AS EARLY AS FRIDAY NIGHT, I HAD HEARD SOME SPECULATION ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF A CONSPIRACY BEHIND THE ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT. ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY THERE WERE RUMORS IN DALLAS THAT THE 'CONSPIRACY' MIGHT INVOLVE SOME GOVERNMENT AGENCY. BY SUNDAY NIGHT, I REALIZED THAT THE AGENCY UNDER GREATEST SUSPICION WAS THE FBI."

HE ALSO SAID THAT THE FBI MEN WERE "EXTREMELY HOSTILE TO MARINA," AND THAT SHE REFUSED TO TALK TO THEM "BECAUSE OF THEIR ARROGANCE."

THE MAGAZINE ARTICLE WAS ADAPTED FROM OSWALD'S FORTHCOMING BOOK, "LEE," ABOUT GROWING UP WITH THE MAN HE BELIEVES KILLED PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

"I HAVE NOT YET READ OR HEARD OR SEEN ANY EVIDENCE THAT HAS SHAKEN MY CONVICTION THAT LEE AND LEE ALONE FIRED THE SHOTS THAT WOUNDED GOVERNOR (JOHN) CONNALLY AND KILLED THE PRESIDENT," OSWALD SAID.

IN RECOUNTING THE LAST TIME HE SAW HIS BROTHER IN THE DALLAS JAIL, "I FINALLY ASKED HIM BLUNTLY: 'LEE, WHAT HAVE YOU BEEN DOING SINCE YOU GOT OUT OF THERE?'" HE SAID THE ACCUSED ASSASSIN ANSWERED: "I DON'T KNOW."

THROUGHOUT HIS ACCOUNT OF OSWALD'S CHILDHOOD AND THOSE DAYS IN DALLAS AFTER THE ASSASSINATION, HE IS EXPLICIT IN RECORDING A DEEP-SEATED FEELING OF BITTERNESS FOR THE MOTHER WHO SHIFTED HER SOME IN AND OUT OF ORPHANAGES AND SCHOOLS.

HE SAID THAT MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD "RECEIVED THE NEWS OF LEE'S ARREST WITHOUT ANY EMOTIONAL REACTION AT ALL. SHE ACTUALLY SEEMED TO FEEL A KIND OF TRIUMPH. ALL HER LIFE, FEW PEOPLE HAD EVER BEEN AWARE OF HER EXISTENCE. SHE SEEMED TO RECOGNIZE IMMEDIATELY THAT FRIDAY THAT SHE WOULD NEVER AGAIN BE TREATED AS AN ORDINARY, OBSCURE AND UNIMPORTANT WOMAN."

OSWALD SAID HE WAS LISTENING TO RADIO BROADCASTS ABOUT THE ASSASSINATION IN HIS OFFICE AT A DENTON, TEX., BROCK COMPANY. WHEN THE NAME, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD" WAS ANNOUNCED, HE SAID TO A RECEPTIONIST: "THAT'S MY KID BROTHER."

ADV. FOR AM'S TUES. OCT. 3

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

54 OCT 13 1967

62-109060

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-1

DeLoach ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Wick ☒
 Casper ☐
 Callahan ☐
 Conrad ☐
 Felt ☐
 Gale ☐
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☐
 Trotter ☐
 Tele. Room ☐
 Holmes ☐
 Gandy ☐

Handwritten signatures and initials:
 [Signature]
 [Signature]
 [Signature]

275A

ADELSON 5/21 HX

URGENT

DETROIT (UPI)--AN ATTORNEY FOR THE LATE JACK RUBY'S FAMILY SUNDAY SAID NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON TOLD HIM RUBY, PRESIDENTIAL ASSASSIN LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AND CLAY SHAW WERE ALL EMPLOYED BY THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

ALAN ADELSON, AN ATTORNEY FOR THE RUBY FAMILY, SAID GARRISON MADE THE DISCLOSURES TO HIM IN NEW ORLEANS LAST WEEK.

"IF GARRISON HAS ANYTHING AT ALL IT'S GO TO BE TRUMPED UP," ADELSON SAID, "I KNOW FOR A FACT THAT JACK RUBY NEVER MET OR KNEW OSWALD OR SHAW, AND I CAN PROVE IT IN A COURT OF LAW."

ADELSON SAID HE WOULD ASK ATTORNEYS FOR SHAW, THE FORMER DIRECTOR OF THE NEW ORLEANS TRADE CENTER AND LINKED BY GARRISON TO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, IF HE COULD ASSIST THEM IN SHAW'S DEFENSE.

"I DIDN'T WANT TO GET INTO THIS NEW ORLEANS THING," SAID ADELSON. "BUT NOW THAT GARRISON IS CONNECTING JACK RUBY WITH THIS I FEEL I HAVE TO. WHEN GARRISON TOLD ME ABOUT HIS CIA THEORY I COULDN'T QUITE BELIEVE IT."

"I ASKED GARRISON THE OBVIOUS QUESTION" "IF RUBY WAS EMPLOYED BY THE CIA TO KILL OSWALD WHY DIDN'T HE DO IT WHEN HE SAW HIM FOR THE FIRST TIME ON FRIDAY NIGHT INSTEAD OF WAITING?" HE DIDN'T HAVE AN ANSWER. IN MY OPINION THIS KNOCKS HELL OUT OF HIS WHOLE CASE."

MORE FKE23PCD

NOT RECORDED
 199 JUN 1 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-17

64 JUN 8 1967

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Handwritten: 7-111
 5/10/67

DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Wick _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

276A

ADELSON 5/21 MK

1ST ADD ADELSON. DETROIT 275A X X X WHOLE CASE."

ADELSON SAID GARRISON TOLD HIM SOME "CONFIDENTIAL THINGS" ABOUT THE RUBY LINK BUT WOULD NOT ELABORATE ON HIS THEORIES CONNECTING THE THREE MEN WITH THE CIA.

"I INVESTIGATED THOSE CONFIDENTIAL THINGS AND FOUND EVERY ONE TO BE FALSE," ADELSON SAID. "GARRISON TOLD ME HE WAS AN EYEWITNESS WHO SAW OSWALD AND RUBY TOGETHER IN NEW ORLEANS, BUT IF HE'S ANYTHING LIKE THE REST OF GARRISON'S WITNESSES HE'S GOT TO BE PAID OFF, DOPED, OR HYPNOTIZED. THEY JUST DON'T EXIST."

ADELSON SAID HE WANTS TO JOIN NEW ORLEANS ATTORNEY ED WEGMAN IN THE DEFENSE OF SHAW "BECAUSE OF THE HORRIBLE FALSE CHARGES GARRISON IS MAKING AGAINST RUBY."

"I FEEL

"I FEEL I KNOW MORE ABOUT JACK RUBY THAN ANYONE IN THE COUNTRY. I'VE RESEARCHED THE COMPLETE THING AND HAVE THE ADVANTAGE OF KNOWING WHAT TYPE PERSON JACK RUBY WAS--BECAUSE OF BEING SO CLOSE TO HIS BROTHERS AND SISTERS."

ADELSON, AN ATTORNEY FOR RUBY'S BROTHER EARL FOR FIVE YEARS, SAID HE IS MYSTIFIED ABOUT WHERE GARRISON IS GETTING ALL THE MONEY TO SPEND ON HIS INVESTIGATION.

"PEOPLE IN DALLAS HAVE BEEN SPENDING LOTS OF MONEY TO CLEAN UP THE BAD NAME THAT CITY GOT AS A RESULT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION THERE. AND I'M WONDERING IF IT'S POSSIBLE THAT SOME DALLAS MILLIONAIRES MIGHT BE FINANCING GARRISON FOR THE PUBLICITY JUST TO MAKE DALLAS LOOK A LITTLE BIT BETTER," ADELSON SAID.

ADELSON ALSO REVEALED SUNDAY THAT HE IS WRITING A BOOK ABOUT JACK RUBY AND HIS CONNECTION WITH KENNEDY'S KILLING.

"THE BOOK WILL BE A DEFENSE OF THE WARREN COMMISSION'S FINDINGS, THAT THERE WAS NO CONSPIRACY. AND IT WILL BE BACKED UP BY PROOF FROM TESTIMONY MADE BEFORE THE COMMISSION. BY PEOPLE I HAVE TALKED TO, AND BY TESTIMONY IN RUBY'S MURDER TRIAL IN DALLAS."

FKS28PCD..

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Bishop _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

059A

OSWALD 8/24 NX
 BY CLAY F. RICHARDS

ALBANY, N.Y. (UPI)--A BRONX PROBATION OFFICER TOLD THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION WEDNESDAY THE FRUSTRATING STORY OF HIS FAILURE TO FIND AN ADOPTION AGENCY FOR A 12-YEAR-OLD BOY WHO NEEDED HELP.

THE BOY WAS LUTHERAN. THE LAW SAID CATHOLIC, JEWISH AND PROTESTANT AGENCIES COULD NOT TAKE HIM. HIS FATHER WAS DEAD AND HIS MOTHER WAS DEEMED INEFFECTUAL. HIS NAME WAS LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

AFTER DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE JOHN CARRO TOLD HIS TALE ON THE CONVENTION FLOOR, THE BODY VOTED UNANIMOUSLY TO LIBERALIZE THE STATE HISTORICAL MANDATE THAT ADOPTED CHILDREN BE OF THE SAME RELIGION AS THEIR FOSTER PARENTS. THE CONVENTION MADE THE CHILD'S WELFARE THE PRIME CONSIDERATION.

"WHEN I WAS A PROBATION OFFICER IN THE BRONX IN 1952, I TRIED UNSUCCESSFULLY FOR A YEAR TO FIND AN ADOPTION AGENCY FOR A 12-YEAR-OLD LUTHERAN BOY WHOSE MOTHER WAS INEFFECTUAL AND WHOSE FATHER WAS DEAD," CARRO TOLD THE DELEGATES.

"HIS CASE WAS REPORTED TO ME BECAUSE HE HAD BEEN TRUANT," HE SAID. "ALL HE WANTED TO DO WAS STAY HOME AND WATCH TELEVISION INSTEAD OF GOING TO SCHOOL."

"BECAUSE OF THE RELIGIOUS MATCHING PROBLEM, I COULDN'T GET HIM INTO A JEWISH INSTITUTION, I COULDN'T GET HIM INTO A CATHOLIC INSTITUTION, AND I COULDN'T GET HIM INTO A PROTESTANT INSTITUTION," CARRO SAID.

"BEFORE I COULD DO ANYTHING FOR HIM, THE MOTHER HAD TAKEN HIM OUT OF THE STATE," HE SAID.

"THAT BOY WAS LEE HARVEY OSWALD."

"THE WHOLE COURSE OF HISTORY MIGHT HAVE BEEN CHANGED IF THIS PROVISION HAD BEEN IN EFFECT THEN," HE SAID.

THE ADOPTION ARTICLE WAS EXPECTED TO TRIGGER HOT DEBATE, AND A SPLITE VOTE. AFTER CARRO'S EMOTIONAL STORY NOT A SINGLE DELEGATE VOICED PROTEST, OR VOTED AGAINST THE PROPOSAL.

THE ADOPTION ARTICLE SPECIFIES THAT THE WELFARE OF THE CHILD SHALL BE THE PRIMARY CONCERN IN ADOPTION CASES, BUT "WHENEVER PRACTICABLE" THE CHILD AND FOSTER PARENTS SHALL BE OF THE SAME RELIGION.

105-82555-1

NOT RECORDED

184 AUG 29 1967

105-82555

54 AUG 30 1967

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

HERMAN BADILLO, CHAIRMAN OF THE HEALTH, HOUSING AND SOCIAL SERVICE COMMITTEE, WHICH EARLIER APPROVED THE PROPOSAL, SAID IT WAS A MAJOR CHANGE FROM THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION, WHICH HAD BEEN INTERPRETED AS A MANDATE FOR RELIGIOUS MATCHING.

BADILLO SAID THE ARTICLE WAS A COMPROMISE BETWEEN THOSE WHO WANTED RELIGION REMOVED ALTOGETHER AND THOSE WHO FAVORED THE STRICT WORDING OF THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

DELEGATE EMIL LEVIN, D-FLUSHING, SAID THERE WAS "GOOD REASON" FOR LEAVING SOME REFERENCE TO RELIGIOUS MATCHING IN THE CONSTITUTION.

"WHEN A MOTHER WITH RELIGIOUS CONVICTION HAS TO GIVE UP HER CHILD FOR ADOPTION SHE SHOULD AT LEAST HAVE THE SATISFACTION THE CHILD WILL NOT BE GOING INTO A HOME OF A DIFFERENT RELIGION," LEVIN SAID. HE NOTED THAT THE PROVISION PROTECTING THE CHILD'S WELFARE "SEES TO IT THAT FIRST THE CARE OF THE CHILD IS ESSENTIAL."

MI725AED

In Garrison's Picture, Oswald Is on the Right

NEW ORLEANS.

The focus of District Attorney Jim Garrison's inquiry into the death of President Kennedy became somewhat clearer last week. The pugnacious D.A. widened his circle of foes to include the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

While Mr. Garrison has been saying since February that he can prove the Warren Commission wrong in its contention that the President's death was the work of a lone assassin, he had until last week chosen not to reveal the shape of the plot he says was hatched in New Orleans and resulted in the Dallas tragedy on Nov. 22, 1963.

The key to Mr. Garrison's theory is the different picture he paints of Lee Harvey Oswald, whom the Warren Commission depicted as a Communist-leaning Cuban sympathizer. Mr. Garrison says Oswald's pro-Castro actions "were designed as a cover, while he was in fact engaged in no Communist activity whatsoever." In fact, says Mr. Garrison, Oswald's associations were with "persons whose political orientation was anti-Castro, all of whom were plainly connected with Federal agencies here."

Thus, Mr. Garrison's theory runs, Oswald was involved with a group of Cuban exiles, many of whom had links with the CIA, and that these persons were responsible for President Kennedy's death. The theory is that the Cuban exiles became increasingly angry and frustrated during 1962 and 1963 as the Kennedy Administration gave them less encouragement for their anti-Castro activity, and that a small group connected with this activity was involved in plotting the assassination.

Mr. Garrison charged that the CIA and the FBI co-operated in concealing the facts behind the assassination from the Warren Commission and the public. He called for a Senate investigation. He charged the CIA knew all along the Warren Commission report was wrong.

Pursuing this line, Mr. Garrison subpoenaed one FBI man and another former Federal investigator. But the FBI agent was ordered not to testify, and the U.S. attorney moved to quash the subpoena.

JACK W. LAW

Loach ☒
Casper ☐
Callahan ☐
Conrad ☒
Felt ☐
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☐
Trotter ☐
Tele. Room ☐
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
World Journal Tribune
(New York)
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date MAY 15 1967

RECORDED

MAY 24 1967

57 MAY 25 1967

7-11
51012

DeLoach ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Wick ☒
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

5-10-67

269A

OSWALD 5/14 NX
 BOSTON (UPI)--A LETTER FROM LEE HARVEY OSWALD, WRITTEN FROM RUSSIA TO HIS MOTHER AND SAYING HE DID NOT WANT TO RENOUNCE AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP, WILL GO ON PUBLIC DISPLAY MONDAY FOR THE FIRST TIME.

THE 1961 LETTER, LABELED EXHIBIT NO. 183 BY THE WARREN COMMISSION, WAS BOUGHT AT A NEW YORK AUCTION BY A BOSTON RARE BOOK DEALER LAST MONTH FOR \$1,200.

THE LETTER, POSTMARKED MINSK, RUSSIA, OCT. 22, 1961, WAS SOLD BY MRS. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD TO MAURY A. BROMSEN ASSOCIATES, INC., ON APRIL 6. THE LETTER WAS DELIVERED TO VERNON, TEX., OCT. 30, 1961. THE THREE-PAGE, BLUE-INKED LETTER, CONTAINING GRAMMATICAL ERRORS AND MISSPELLINGS, AND ITS ENVELOPE, WERE TO BE DISPLAYED AT THE STATLER HILTON HOTEL BY THE BROMSEN FIRM.

"YOU NEEDEN'T (SIC) WORRY ABOUT MY LOSING AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP I CAN ONLY DO THAT IF I WANT TOO (SIC) AND I DON'T WANT TOO," OSWALD WROTE.

105-82522-1

NOT RECORDED
 155 MAY 17 1967

John C. ...

51 MAY 16 1967

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

OSWALD ALSO WROTE THAT HIS WIFE, MARINA, "UNFORTUNATELY DOESN'ENT (SIC) SPEAK ANY ENGLISH AT ALL. I WOULD LIKE HER TO LEARN, AND I'VE BOUGHT SOME BOOKS FOR HER ON THE SUBJECT BUT FOR NOW SHE DOES'NENT (SIC) WANT TO LEARN," HE SAID.

THE MAN CHARGED WITH KILLING THE LATE PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY AND LATER MURDERED BY JACK RUBY IN FRONT OF MILLIONS OF TELEVISION VIEWERS BEGAN HIS LETTER WITH "DAR MOTHER" AND ENDED, "LOVE, LEE."

THOUGH THE LETTER WAS POSTMARKED 1961 AND OSWALD REFERRED IN IT TO A GIFT FROM HIS WIFE INSCRIBED "TO MY DEAR HUSBAND ON HIS BIRTHDAY 18-X-61," OSWALD BEGAN THE LETTER BY ERRONEOUSLY DATING IT "1959."

"SORRY TO TAKE SO LONG TO WRITE BUT I THOUGHT SOMETIME (SIC) MIGHT HAVE COME UP BUT WE'RE STILL WAITING," THE LETTER SAID.

BROMSEN SAID HE OUTBID A NEW YORK PHYSICIAN FOR THE LETTER AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL.

"I RECEIVED YOUR BIRTHDAY CARD ON THE 14TH AND THANKS FOR THE THOUGHT," THE LETTER CONTINUED. "I'LL BE GLAD TO GET ANY BOOKS YOU SEND IN THE FUTURE AND YOU MIGHT INCLUDE SOME FASHION MAGAZINES (SIC) FOR MARINA ALSO IF YOU REMEMBER IT.

"MARINES (SIC) MAIDEN NAME WAS PROOCAKOVA, HER AUNT AND UNCLES ADDRESS IN MINSK IS MINISH-US. KELININA 42, APT. 20-PROOCAKOVA. THEY DON'T SPEAK ANY ENGLISH, HOWEVER, HER UNCLE IS A ARMY COLONEL (SIC), SOON TO RETIRE."

IT WAS AT THIS POINT OSWALD REFERRED TO HIS AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

"MARINA IS ON HER VACATION NOW, SHE IS SPENDING IT WITH HER AUNT IN THE CITY OF KHARKHOV ABOUT 600 MILES SOUTH-EAST (SIC) OF HERE. SHES (SIC) JUST RELAXING AND TAKING IT EASY FROM WORK AND THE HOUSE WORK. WE BOTH AGREED (SIC) THAT SHE WOULD GO TO A NEW ENVIRONMENT ON HER VACATION, BUT SHE COMES BACK IN A FEW MORE DAYS."

OSWALD THEN TALKED ABOUT HIS WIFE'S LEARNING ENGLISH AND SAID, ". . . SHE SPEAKS A LITTler (SIC) FRENCH ALLREADY SHE LEARNED IN GRAMMAR SCHOOL, AND SHE DOESN'ENT WANT TO STUDY ANOTHER LANGUAGE FOR NOW, SHE REALLY DOES NOT HAVE THE TIME YOUKNOW, WHAT WITH HER WORKING FROM 10-5 AND THEN THE HOUSE WORK. . ."

OSWALD CONCLUDED WITH A PROMISE TO WRITE MORE OFTEN AND ASKED HIS MOTHER IF SHE RECEIVED "MY LETTER WITH SOME PICTURES OF MINSK IN IT."

KO1027PED

Mohr _____
 Wick _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen ☒ _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Guilt by Name

Jim Garrison, the bombastic district attorney of New Orleans, has apparently discovered a new way to look for evidence. Still seeking gamely to find something to substantiate his charge that President Kennedy's assassination was the result of a major conspiracy, Mr. Garrison is now calling in people named Oswald. His purpose is to ask them about Lee Harvey Oswald, as if, by talking to all the Oswalds in New Orleans, he can find something other investigators overlooked.

This is a rather peculiar way to run an investigation but, then, there have been a good many peculiar happenings in Mr. Garrison's office recently. The potential, however, is fascinating. Just think what might have happened if the District Attorney of New York had called in Bud Costello to ask about Frank's activities? Or if the Marshals of the Old West had called Henry and William James to ask about Jesse?

The field for Mr. Garrison is unlimited. After he finishes with all the Oswalds in New Orleans, he can move his show elsewhere. And, of course, he can call all those people named Ruby. There must be enough Oswalds and Rubys in the country to keep Mr. Garrison's investigation going for some time, maybe enough to last through the next election.

We hope Mr. Garrison is enjoying the show he is supervising. Nobody else is.

①
 Lee Harvey Oswald
 Assassination of the President

Rafferty
 5-1-68
 62-10000

The Washington Post _____
 Times Herald A-20
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star (Washington) _____
 The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
 Sunday News (New York) _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 World Journal Tribune _____
 (New York) _____
 The Sun (Baltimore) _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date 5/1/68

62-159060

3-1-68
 6-1-68

MAY 11 1968

PLAY TO IMAGINE TRIAL OF OSWALD

Courtroom Drama, Due in
Fall, Avoids Conclusions

By LOUIS CALTA

The "Trial of Lee Harvey Oswald," a first play by Amram Ducovny and Leon Friedman that deals with the trial that might have taken place had Oswald not been murdered, will open on Broadway Sept. 25th at one of the Shubert theaters.

Mr. Ducovny wrote the captions for a book of photographs called "Bobby Kennedy's New York," published by Bantam in 1964. Mr. Friedman is a lawyer associated with Kaye, Scholer, Fierman, Hays & Handler, a New York law firm.

Gene Persson, co-producer of the successful Off-Broadway musical, "You're a Good Man, Charlie Brown," will produce the drama. Mr. Persson has begun casting in preparation for the start of rehearsals Aug. 18. He explained that "no name actor" will be hired because he prefers to have the entire focus on the play itself.

The two-act, 28-character play, set in a Dallas courtroom, play, set in a Dallas courtroom. It ends with the judge's charge to the jury.

"Our motivation is to give the best possible prosecution case and the best possible defense," Mr. Friedman said and added, "The audience actually will be the jury."

"We feel nobody can say for sure that one can conclude one way or the other," he continued. "We also feel that although there have been pro and con books about the Warren Commission report, nobody has ever put the two together and given the people the chance to weigh the evidence at one time."

The authors began writing the play "right after the Warren Commission report came out," according to Mr. Ducovny. The source is the 26-volume report, plus additional material brought to light in recent books and newspaper stories.

The play will show Oswald on the stand testifying in his own behalf. The only other actual character to be depicted will be that of Gov. John B. Connally of Texas. The producer sent a copy of the script to Governor Connally, who replied that he "saw no problem" in its being done.

"My reason for wanting to do this play," Mr. Persson said, "is that I think it's an important document of its time. A Broadway production will bring a new dimension to the entire issue. I think that it will create talk in a controversial manner, which, hopefully, would bring it to the point where it would not be talk any more — so that either the Warren Commission report would be reopened or a new investigation started."

Mr. Friedman, however, says he is "terribly well satisfied with what the commission did."

"We are presenting it in this manner in order to put the whole issue in its proper perspective," he explained. "We have no political axe to grind."

Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Shirley
Phyllis
S. Leifer

The Washington Post
Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star (Washington) _____
The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
Daily News (New York) _____
Sunday News (New York) _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times 34
World Journal Tribune
(New York) _____
The Sun (Baltimore) _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date APR 18 1967

EX-103

REC-21

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 18 1967

54 APR 25 1967

Watch Andrews!



DALLAS, April 12 — This city, not New Orleans, is the place to evaluate factually the developments in Atty. Gen. Jim Garrison's probe into President Kennedy's assassination.

The men who have the knowledge are the Federal and local officials who commanded the investigating teams that supplied material here for the Warren Commission report. The real eye-opener, they say, is the indictment for perjury of New Orleans lawyer Dean Adams Andrews Jr.

Seeking the truth about Lee Harvey Oswald, you find that the FBI first began a file on him in October, 1959, when Moscow news dispatches mentioned his defection to the Soviet Union. Calculating he would one day want to come back, or would be somehow reintroduced into the United States, the FBI arranged with our immigration officials to be notified.

It worked, and regional FBI chief J. Gordon Shanklin ordered special agents John W. Fain and B. Tom Carter to interview Oswald as a suspected subversive on June 22, 1962, in Ft. Worth.

AFTER the assassination, Mr. Shanklin conducted the investigation against this background, and on Nov. 10 New Orleans agents Regis L. Kennedy and Carl L. Schlaeger were instructed to talk with lawyer Dean Andrews at 627 Maison Blanche Building, New Orleans.

This brought the first mention of a Clay Bertrand, whom Atty. Gen. Garrison insists is prominent New Orleansian Clay L. Shaw.

By Henry J. Taylor

Mr. Andrews declared that after only once meeting Bertrand several years earlier this man had become a "telephone voice" to him by having him bail out and get paroled certain of the apparent homosexuals "scooped up by the police, especially on Friday nights."

MR. ANDREWS told the FBI he assumed Bertrand sent him Oswald. This was about July 10 of the assassination year, the first of four visits, and Oswald came regarding immigration matters.

Agents Kennedy and Schlaeger reported to Shanklin here that Andrews said that the day after the assassination (a Saturday) he was in the Hotel Dieu Hospital with pneumonia when "the phone rang and a voice I recognized as Clay Bertrand asked me to go to Dallas to help defend Oswald. Sick, I said I would get somebody else."

Mr. Andrews phoned Attorney Monk Zelden at the New Orleans Athletic Club but didn't reach him until Sunday noon. Mr. Zelden replied: "Don't worry about it. Your client just got shot."

After the assassination when several of the scooped-up people who — among 50 arrested — were released thru Andrews did not pay him, Andrews started looking for Bertrand. He told the FBI he located Bertrand in the Cosmos Bar. They recognized each other immediately and Bertrand avoided him by "running into the street." "I never could find Bertrand again," he stated. And the FBI has never located a Clay Bertrand.

Top investigators here aren't predicting what will come out of New Orleans. But, they say, watch carefully — very carefully — what happens to Dean Adams Andrews.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Handwritten signature

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
File
62-107060

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News *P.33* _____
The Washington Evening Star _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
New York World Journal _____
New York World _____
Journal Tribune _____
The Baltimore Sun _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date *APR 18 1967* _____

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 18 1967

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 18 1967

54 APR 1 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Wick _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen ☒ _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

The Washington Daily News, Wednesday, April 12, 1967

Why Tippitt?



DALLAS, April 12 — District Attorney Jim Garrison's contentions regarding President Kennedy's assassination are being watched—"Hands Off"—with intense interest by Federal and local officials who commanded the investigating teams that supplied the material here for the Warren Commission report.

Aside from this, however, I find a fact that is utterly unfathomable to these knowing men.

Straight across the board, they ask a question of themselves obscured in the Niagara of outside comment and books.

Their question is: Why did Lee Harvey Oswald kill patrolman J. D. Tippitt?

They pinpoint the moment at which Oswald's identifiable premeditation of the murder began, as the moment he made the brown paper bag to carry the rifle to the building where he worked. Oswald's problem was his getaway.

Study the facts carefully, say the investigators here.

OSWALD'S temporary hole-in was at 1026 N. Beckley-av., a rooming house, under the alias O. H. Lee. He left the book depository building at 12:33, three minutes after the shots, and reached his rooming house about 12:59, totally unflustered. When he came in housekeeper Earlene Roberts said only, "Oh, you are in a hurry," altho Oswald did not respond.

He changed his clothes within three or four minutes and walked out zipping up a later-discarded jacket.

Some 22 minutes earlier Homicide Bureau Chief J. Will Fritz had radioed a Code 3 (emergency) order directing all downtown patrol cars to the book depository building. At 12:45, again at 12:48 and at 12:52 he broadcast a suspect's description — an amazingly fast and accurate description.

At 12:45 the radio dispatcher ordered Car 78 — Tippitt's plainly emblazoned police car — to "move into Central Oak Cliff area" to strengthen the search there.

At 12:54 Tippitt radioed that he was in place and cruising. That

Handwritten notes and signatures:
 52.0.0.0
 ASSASSINATION OF
 PRESIDENT — JOHN F. KENNEDY
 11/24/63
 DA. 215, T
 65-105-10900

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News *4-29* _____
 The Washington Evening Star _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 New York World Journal _____
 New York World _____
 Journal Tribune _____
 The Baltimore Sun _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date *4-12-67* _____

Handwritten: F-461
 54 APR 18 1967

Handwritten: 105-20000
 NOT RECORDED
 100 APR 18 1967

ORIGINAL FILED

DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Wick _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

By Henry J. Taylor

was the last heard from Tippit. This trained and respected veteran of 11 years on the force did not report sighting any suspect, ask for any description clarification, warn anybody that he was about to confront a possible killer, call other cars to stand by with him or express any suspicions whatever.

Now we come to 1:15. At least 12 witnesses saw what happened about eight blocks from where Tippit checked in at 12:54. Oswald was walking unobtrusively on the sidewalk, 100 feet beyond an intersect on. Tippit had passed beyond him, pulled to the curb and presumably called the walking man to him.

Oswald literally sauntered over to the car from the rear, leaned toward the right-side door in a casual way, put one or both hands on the window sill and was seen to exchange words with Tippit.

Tippit got out on the far side and started to walk around the left front of the vehicle toward where Oswald stood.

Now for the moment of action that baffles the investigators here.

Tippit, out of his patrol car and coming to Oswald, had not drawn his gun. Oswald pulled out a revolver and four bullets killed Tippit instantly.

Nothing could have created a more public commotion, nothing could have more surely defeated Oswald's get away and of course it resulted in Oswald being seen and caught within minutes after he rushed thru the bystanders and ran (eight blocks) to the Texas Theater.

When Sgt. Gerald Hill brought in his prisoner for the murder of Patrolman Tippit, Captain Fritz told Hill to help pick up for questioning a man named Lee Oswald "not present at the roll call of Look depository employes."

Said Hill: "Captain, we'll save you the trouble . . . There Oswald sits."

The investigators of the assassination are fed up with the many mysteries claimed by outsiders, that are not mysteries at all. But this is their own inside mystery. They find no answer to what happened at 1:15 that Friday, Nov. 22.

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Washington Evening Star _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 New York World Journal _____
 New York World _____
 Journal Tribune _____
 The Baltimore Sun _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date 4-12-62

By Henry J. Taylor Return to Dallas



DALLAS, April 10 — New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's probe into President Kennedy's assassination since my December-January articles from New Orleans on Lee Harvey Oswald brings me back to Dallas.

In the face of the New Orleans developments I want the views now of the chief Federal and local officials personally in command of the investigating teams that supplied the material here for the Warren Commission report.

The man on whom responsibility fell here is Homocide Bureau Chief J. Will Fritz of the Dallas Police Department. The regional FBI, Secret Service, U.S. postal inspectors, etc., and additional teams sent from Washington all worked thru Capt. Fritz.

"I didn't have trouble with him," Capt. Fritz said of Oswald. "We just talked quietly like we are talking now, until I asked him a question that meant something, a question that would produce evidence. Then, every time, Oswald immediately said he wouldn't talk about it and seemed to anticipate what I was going to ask."

THE interrogations broke into five sessions during the 45½ hours Oswald was under arrest. He was in this small room for two hours and later five hours after he was brought in at 2 p.m. Friday from the Texas Theater; an hour beginning at 10:25 Saturday morning; two hours that afternoon after he vainly tried several times to reach on the phone in New York lawyer John J. Abt, a frequent defender of alleged communists; two hours Sunday before Oswald left Capt. Fritz's office at 11:15 and was shot downstairs at 11:21.

The regional FBI chief here is veteran investigator J. Gordon Shanklin, famous in the bureau. Says his special agent, James W. Bookhout, whom Shanklin placed at most of Capt. Fritz's interrogations: "Any time you asked a question pertinent to the investigation Oswald refused to discuss it." Oswald responded to the Secret Service local agent in charge, Forrest V. Sorrels, Secret Service Inspector Thomas J. Kelly and U.S. Postal Inspector Harry D. Holmes the same way.

Yet this is the Lee Harvey Oswald that William Manchester has the unmitigated gall in "The Death of a President" to state falsely "we know" went insane at 9:30 the previous night. This is the cool, canny communist that millions have been led to believe was a "crackpot."

I FIND that none of the investigation participants here is in touch with New Orleans District Attorney Garrison. Not one. Capt. Fritz tells me has not closed his own investigation. Nor, I find, has the FBI. But the men who know the most about the horror here Nov. 22 remain absolutely convinced that Oswald performed alone.

Garrison's contentions take on a totally different projection thru their eyes than our public has any reason to grasp.

They do not know Garrison's case, but they do know Louisiana law, much of which comes uniquely from French Napoleonic roots.

The Louisianan claims a conspiracy. Under Louisiana law Garrison has only to prove that conspiratorial discussion did, in fact, occur, whether anybody did anything about it or not.

Should Garrison be able to take an additional very long step beyond this, of course, and prove that Clay Shaw or any alleged conspirator paid or otherwise abetted Oswald, and can prove Oswald was the assassin, the abettor could be convicted as an accessory to the murder.

DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Bibb
Lip
R. H. [unclear]

105182555-A

RECORDED
10 APR 18 1967

The Washington Post _____
Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News 33
The Evening Star (Washington) _____
The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
Daily News (New York) _____
Sunday News (New York) _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
World Journal Tribune _____
(New York) _____
The Sun (Baltimore) _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date 4-16-67

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-10410-60-A

File
6-11-67
orig. filed in

56 APR 18 1967

HENRY J. TAYLOR

Oswald Case Mystery: Why He Killed Tippit

DALLAS—District Attorney Jim Garrison's fast-breaking New Orleans contentions regarding President Kennedy's assassination are being watched—"hands off"—with intense interest by the Federal and local officials personally in command of the investigating teams that supplied the material here for the Warren Commission Report.

As to from this, however, I find a fact that is utterly unfathomable to these knowing men. Straight across the board, they ask a question of themselves obscured in the Niagara of outside comment and books.

Why did Lee Harvey Oswald kill patrolman J. D. Tippit?

They pinpoint the moment at which Oswald's identifiable premeditation of the murder began as the moment he made the brown paper bag to carry the rifle to the Texas School Book Depository Building. Oswald's problem was his getaway.

Study the facts carefully, say the investigators here.

Oswald's temporary hole-in was at 1026 North Beckley Ave., a rooming house. He left the book building at 12:33, three minutes after the shots, and reached his rooming house about 12:50, totally unflustered. When he came in, housekeeper Earlene Roberts said only, "Oh, you are in a hurry," although Oswald did not respond.

He changed his clothes within three or four minutes and walked out zipping up a later-discarded jacket.

SOME 22 minutes earlier Homicide Bureau Chief J. Will Fritz had radioed a Code 3 (emergency) order directing all downtown patrol cars to the Book Depository Building.

At 12:45 the radio dispatcher ordered Car 78—Tippit's plainly emblazoned police car—to "move into Central Oak Cliff area" to strengthen the assassin search there.

At 12:54 Tippit radioed that he was in place and cruising. Strangely, that was the last ever heard from Tippit. This trained and respected veteran of 11 years on the force did not report sighting any suspect, ask for any description clarification, warn anybody that he was about to confront a possible killer, call other cars to stand by with him or express any suspicions whatever.

Now we come to 1:15. At least 12 witnesses saw what happened about eight blocks from where Tippit checked in at 12:54. Oswald was walking—walking—unobtrusively on the sidewalk, 100 feet beyond an intersection. Tippit had already passed beyond him, pulled to the curb and presumably called the walking man to him.

Oswald literally sauntered over to the car from the rear, leaned toward the right-side door in a casual way, put one or both hands on the window sill and was seen to exchange words with Tippit. Tippit got out on the far side and started to walk around the left front of the vehicle toward where Oswald stood.

NOW for the moment of action by Tippit and Oswald that utterly baffles the top investigators here.

Tippit, out of his patrol car and coming to Oswald, had not drawn his gun. Oswald pulled out a revolver and four bullets killed Tippit instantly.

Nothing could have created a more public commotion, nothing could have more surely defeated Oswald's getaway from the 12:30 crime, and of course it resulted in Oswald's being seen and caught within minutes after he rushed through the bystanders and ran (eight uproared blocks) to the Texas Theater.

President Kennedy's assassination investigators, such as (former) FBI chief Gordon Shanklin, Captain Fritz and the rest are used to, and fed up with, the many mysteries claimed by outsiders that they know are not mysteries at all. They simply shake their heads in amazement, frustration or disgust.

They find no answer to what happened at 1:15 that Friday, November 22.

The Washington Post _____
Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star (Washington) _____
The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
Daily News (New York) _____
Sunday News (New York) _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
World Journal Tribune (New York) _____
The Sun (Baltimore) _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date APR 10 1967

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 18 1967

54 APR 18 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Wick _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen ☒ _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

757

5- [Signature]
 file
 [Signature]

[Faint, mostly illegible teletype text with a large 'O' in the center]

105 12 17

61 APR 11 1967 [Signature]

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

At First, Russo Was Quite Sure ... 7

Leon & Lee Oswald-

The Same?

NEW ORLEANS, March 16 (AP) — Perry Raymond Russo, relentlessly cross-examined yesterday about an alleged plot to assassinate President Kennedy, faced more interrogation today by defense attorneys for a businessman he implicated.

Mr. Russo, 25, a Baton Rouge insurance salesman, is thought to be the "confidential informant" referred to by Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison in his probe of the assassination.

Mr. Garrison charges that businessman Clay L. Shaw conspired to kill Mr. Kennedy. Mr. Russo was on the witness stand for nearly eight hours on the first two days of a hearing to determine if Mr. Garrison has enough evidence to hold Mr. Shaw for trial.

Mr. Russo said Mr. Shaw, whom he said he knew as Clem Bertrand; David Ferrie, a former airline pilot who died in the middle of Mr. Garrison's probe, and assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, known to Russo as "Leon Oswald," conspired to kill Mr. Kennedy. The plot was discussed at a meeting in Ferrie's New Orleans apartment in the fall of 1963, Mr. Russo alleged.

Mr. Russo testified he had said nothing about the alleged plot for the more than three years since Mr. Kennedy's death because he was "confused" about whether Lee Harvey Oswald and Leon Oswald were the same.

Mr. Shaw's chief counsel, F. Irvin Dymond, asked Mr. Russo if he had seen the accused assassin on TV following the assassination. Mr. Russo had.

"Did you recognize him as the man you knew as Leon Oswald?"

"I was not definite," Mr. Russo answered. "It was probably the same man. It crossed my mind they were one and the same, but I could not be definite."

Mr. Dymond asked him about an interview with a New Orleans TV station Feb. 24. In the interview, Mr. Russo said he did not know Oswald.

Mr. Russo testified that he was still confused at the time of the interview. He said he concluded it was the same man after Mr. Garrison's staff drew whiskers on a picture of Oswald to make him look like the unshaven "Leon" Oswald Mr. Russo knew.

Tuesday, Mr. Garrison showed Mr. Russo pictures of Lee Harvey Oswald and Mr. Russo identified the man in the pictures as Leon Oswald.

W. J. Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Handwritten: 5-1-67

Handwritten: Lee Harvey Oswald

The Washington Post _____
Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News 7 _____
The Evening Star (Washington) _____
The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
Daily News (New York) _____
Sunday News (New York) _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
World Journal Tribune _____
(New York) _____
The Sun (Baltimore) _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date MAR 16 1967

62 MAR 21 1967 ^{3 45}

Loach _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Oswald Widow Dubious
DALLAS, March 15 (AP) —
 The former wife of Lee Harvey
 Oswald said today that she had
 never heard of nor met any of
 the persons mentioned in the
 New Orleans investigation into
 a possible conspiracy to kill
 President Kennedy.
 "I never met David Ferrie —
 I never heard of him," said Mrs.
 Marina Oswald Porter, who
 is now married to Kenneth Jess
 Porter.
 Asked if she had ever met
 or heard of a Clay Shaw, she
 replied in an interview: "Not
 until I saw him on television
 recently."
 She said Jim Garrison had
 not been in touch with her
 during his inquiry, and she
 added: "I don't want any pub-
 licity. I don't wish to say any-
 thing. Please go away."
 She asked: "When was all
 this supposed to be taking
 place? I wasn't even in New
 Orleans then. I believe that all
 this is blown up and said over
 and over again, and then people
 just believe it."

The Washington Post _____
 Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star (Washington) _____
 The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
 Sunday News (New York) _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 World Journal Tribune _____
 (New York) _____
 The Sun (Baltimore) _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date **MAR 16 1967**

NOT RECORDED
 100-100000

365
62 MAR 21 1967

*file
 6-11-67*

DeLoach ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Casper ☒
 Callahan ☒
 Conrad ☒
 Felt ☒
 Gale ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☒
 Trotter ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holmes ☒
 Gandy ☒

Ran

Assassination of President Kennedy

File 6/10/67

UPI-103

(KENNEDY ASSASSINATION)

MEXICO CITY--MEXICAN OFFICIALS TODAY DECLINED TO BECOME ENROILED IN THE CONTROVERSY ABOUT AN ALLEGED CUBAN PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY. THEY SAID "WE WILL NOT GO INTO IT AGAIN" UNLESS ASKED BY THE U.S.

AN OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN SAID THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT AGREED WITH THE WARREN COMMISSION FINDINGS ON THE ASSASSINATION. HE SAID THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT A CHARGE THAT THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT WAS INVOLVED. MEXICO MAINTAINS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH CUBA.

"WE MADE A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION AFTER THE ASSASSINATION, OUR FINDINGS WERE INCORPORATED IN THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT, AND WE WILL NOT GO INTO IT AGAIN NOW UNLESS WE ARE ASKED BY RESPONSIBLE U.S. AGENCIES," THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

OSWALD VISITED THE CUBAN EMBASSY IN MEXICO CITY IN THE LATE SUMMER OF 1963 AND APPLIED FOR A VISA TO CUBA, BUT WAS TURNED DOWN. HE ALSO VISITED THE SOVIET EMBASSY IN MEXICO CITY.

SINCE OSWALD WAS IN MEXICO CITY ONLY A FEW MONTHS BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION, NEW ORLEANS DIST. ATTY. JIM GARRISON'S RECENT CONSPIRACY CHARGES HAVE DRAWN PARTICULAR ATTENTION IN THE MEXICAN PRESS.

HOWEVER, IT WAS EMPHASIZED IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES THAT THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT, WHICH DISCOUNTED ANY THEORY THAT THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT WAS INVOLVED IN THE ASSASSINATION.

THE WARREN COMMISSION SAYS IN ONE REFERENCE TO OSWALD'S MEXICAN VISIT THAT "THE INVESTIGATION...HAS PRODUCED NO EVIDENCE THAT OSWALD'S TRIP TO MEXICO WAS IN ANY WAY CONNECTED WITH THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, NOR HAS IT UNCOVERED EVIDENCE THAT THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT HAD ANY INVOLVEMENT IN THE CASE."

3/4--DP448PES

NOT RECORDED
 193 MAR 8 1967

59 MAR 13 1967

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE 193 MAR -8 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-11960-9-5

Thursday he talked at answering questions because of the "poor living conditions" in the jail and was referred to his hospital where he had a softer bed and the food somewhat better.

Garrison's conspiracy theory was a 49-year-old fire lance pilot named David W. Ferrie.

Ferrie died, officially of natural causes, last Wednesday morning. Garrison said he had intended to arrest him next week.

The pilot, before his death, had leadenly denied he was to fly to Dallas and make a highway landing to pick up Oswald or anyone else. He did leave New Orleans by auto, with two young friends, on the afternoon of the assassination and drive to Houston and Galveston.

Garrison's aides say this trip began sometime after it was revealed Oswald had been picked up as Kennedy's assassin.

They indicate the pilot's tour may have been an effort to meet others involved in the alleged conspiracy.

Coroner Nicholas J. Chetta released reports on the second phase of Ferrie's autopsy Friday morning.

The said tests showed no alcohol, barbiturate, cyanide, strychnine or lye in Ferrie's body.

"There is no evidence of murder or suicide. This man died of a brain hemorrhage," Chetta said.

But Garrison's investiga-

tors still feel, despite the medical reports, that Ferrie took his own life — if he wasn't murdered.

Told that the coroner's report Friday seemed to rule out anything but a natural death, one detective said:

"That's okay. Nobody will ever believe it."

Oswald in the USSR ²³ By Henry Taylor



LEE HARVEY OSWALD left heavy tracks in the Passport Office of the State Department here. The file is inches high. And he left even heavier tracks at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

Our Embassy officials had no knowledge that Oswald was in Russia until more than two weeks after he arrived.

U. S. Passport No. 173342 was routinely issued to him here Sept. 10, 1959. He was still in the Marine Corps when he had applied for it before a Santa Ana, Calif., Superior Court clerk Sept. 4, five days before his discharge. Only 14 days later he sailed from New Orleans for Russia aboard the S.S. Marion Lykes.

On Oct. 31, a Saturday, Oswald appeared at our Moscow Embassy, placed his passport on the receptionist's desk and told her he was there to "dissolve his American citizenship."

She immediately summoned Second Secretary Richard E. Snyder, the consul. He invited Oswald into his office. Foreign Service officer John A. McVicker, Mr. Snyder's assistant, was present.

Mr. Snyder found Oswald "neatly and very presentably dressed." He also immediately sensed his arrogance. Oswald took charge of the conversation from the beginning.

He got his passport back from the receptionist and tossed it on Mr. Snyder's desk and Mr. Snyder noticed that Oswald had inked over the space that would have shown his U.S. address.

Oswald stated that he was there to renounce his citizenship and that "his allegiance was to the Soviet Union." He said he already had applied for Soviet citizenship, one of the innumerable things he later denied.

He pulled from his pocket a statement he had prepared and gave it to them. It read:

"I, Lee Harvey Oswald, do hereby request that my present citizenship in the United States of America be revoked. I have entered the Soviet Union for the express purpose of applying for citizenship thru the means of naturalization . . . I affirm that my allegiance is to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

Oswald told Mr. Snyder that his "principal reason" was "I am a Marxist." He stated that he admired the system and policies of the USSR, that he desired to serve the Soviet state, that his intent to defect had been formed long before he was discharged from the Marine Corps. He stated to Mr. Snyder that he voluntarily had told Soviet officials he would make known to them all information he possessed concerning the Marine Corps and his specialty in it, radar operations.

Following State Department practice, Mr. Snyder urged Oswald to postpone his renouncement decision for at least a few days and immediately cabled Washington full details, with copies to the FBI and CIA here.

Oswald didn't return to the Embassy. Instead, Mr. Snyder received (Nov. 9) a handwritten letter from him on Metropole Hotel stationery, dated Nov. 3, confirming his decision.

The next thing our Embassy knew about Oswald, until he suddenly reappeared there without warning on July 8, 1961 — a year and eight months later — was an undated letter from Minsk, postmarked Feb. 5, 1961.

In it Oswald asked the Embassy to return his passport to him and was sufficiently well advised by somebody in the Soviet Union to announce blankly that he was legally entitled to have it renewed.

He was right. And the higher the State Department file built up between here and Moscow, the righter he turned out to be.

61 MAR 14 1961

Handwritten signatures and initials:
B. J. [unclear]
J. [unclear]
J. [unclear]
R. [unclear]

DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

In 1958 the Supreme Court decided two cases which restricted the Secretary of State's authority to deny, or refuse to extend, passports. The Court invalidated the State Department's regulation permitting refusal of passports to communists and to those "going abroad to advance that movement."

By this action of the Supreme Court Oswald was, as the British say, "home and dry." He and his Russian wife boarded the S.S. Maasdam at Rotterdam on June 4, as nice as you please.

The Washington Post _____
Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News 23 _____
The Evening Star (Washington) _____
The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
Daily News (New York) _____
Sunday News (New York) _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
World Journal Tribune _____
(New York) _____
The Sun (Baltimore) _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date MAR 6 1967

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 13 1967

Handwritten:
7 22
105-82555
5/10/61

Garrison Seeks to Connect Oswald to Munitions Cache

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP) — Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison was reported today seeking a possible connection between Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy, and a group of men involved in a 1963 FBI raid on a munitions cache in Lacombe, La.

The report came after Dante Marochini, 42, the fourth man subpoenaed in Garrison's probe of an alleged assassination plot, spent 90 minutes in the district attorney's office yesterday.

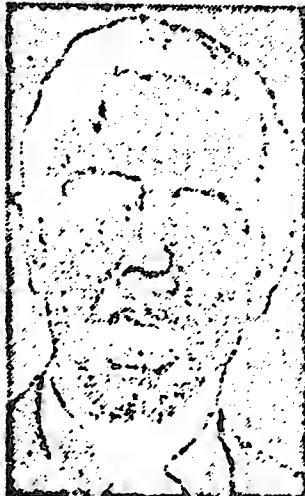
"I don't know what this darn thing is all about," Marochini told newsmen before he entered Garrison's office.

When he emerged, a crowd of newsmen pursued him. He ran away shouting, "What the heck! I know the freedom of the press — but this?"

Missile Plant Worker

Marochini works as a "planning and specifications man" at the Chrysler-Michoud missile manufacturing plant here.

The first report of Garrison's interest in the ammunition seizure came from WDSU-TV which said it had been informed by reliable sources that he was trying to trace the identity of at least one American — not Oswald — who was believed to have been in the group.



DANTE MAROCHINI

Among the items seized in the raid July 31, 1963 at an unoccupied house in Lacombe, about 20 miles north of here, were 20 empty 100-pound bomb casings, 48 cases of dynamite, napalm and firing caps.

The FBI said the explosives were designed for use by persons planning "a military operation against a foreign country with which the United States is at peace."

The FBI identified the owner

of the house as William Julius Molaney of New Orleans. His wife was quoted in an interview as saying the house had been loaned to a Cuban exile friend she knew only as "Jose Juarez." She said she and her husband had lived in Cuba until 1960 and moved to New Orleans "because Castro made things impossible down there."

Mrs. McLaney was asked last night if Garrison's investigators or anyone else had contacted her recently about the incident. She replied "no" to both questions and refused to say anything further.

Marochini and Oswald once were employed here at the same time by the same coffee manufacturer, though in plants a block apart, records show.

Marochini From Brooklyn

Oswald was an employee of the William R. Reilly Co. plant in the summer of 1963. Marochini worked that summer at the Standard Coffee Co. Both firms were owned by W.B. Reilly.

Marochini lives in a middle class residential area near Lake Pontchartrain. He speaks with a slight accent. He was born in Brooklyn and educated in Italy. He told newsmen he once operated a bar called Dante's Inferno in the French Quarter.

✓ Delaney
✓ Mohr
✓ Casper
✓ Callahan
✓ Conrad
✓ Felt
✓ Gale
✓ Rosen
✓ Sullivan
✓ Tavel
✓ Trotter
✓ Tele. Room
✓ Holmes
✓ Gandy

Handwritten notes:
"2-18-21-A"
"2-18-21-A"
"2-18-21-A"

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington) A-2
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
World Journal Tribune (New York)
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World MAR 4 1967

NOT RECORDED

46 MAR 9 1967

NOT RECORDED

199 MAR 9 1967

62 MAR 1 0 1967

2-18-21

DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Wick _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

**Shaw Plotting
 To Oswald
 By Garrison**

**DA Charges They
 Plotted With Ferrie
 To Kill Kennedy**

By George Lardner Jr.
 Washington Post Staff Writer

New Orleans District At-
 torney Jim Garrison accused
 businessman Clay Shaw
 yesterday of plotting Presi-
 dent Kennedy's assassina-
 tion with David W. Ferrie
 and Lee Harvey Oswald in
 the flat where Ferrie died
 last week.

Garrison made the allega-
 tions in an affidavit filed to
 back up a Wednesday night
 search of Shaw's luxurious
 apartment in New Orleans'
 French quarter.

The 54-year-old Shaw, for-
 mer managing director of New
 Orleans' International Trade
 Mart, has been booked on a
 charge of "conspiracy to com-
 mit murder."

Asserts Innocence

Released on \$10,000 bond,
 Shaw called the arrest "fan-
 tastic." At a news conference
 in his attorney's office, he pro-
 tested that he was "complete-
 ly innocent" and said he never
 knew Oswald or Ferrie.

Shaw also denied ever using
 the name "Clay Bertrand."
 Garrison said this was an
 alias he used as part of the
 conspiracy.

File 101

The Washington Post and Times Herald
 The Washington Daily News
 The Washington Evening Star
 New York Daily News
 New York Herald Tribune
 New York Post
 The New York Times
 New York World Journal
 New York World
 Journal Tribune
 The Baltimore Sun
 The Worker
 The New Leader
 The Wall Street Journal
 The National Observer
 People's World

Date 3/3/67

105-22555
NOT RECORDED
 199 MAR 8 1967

NOT RECORDED
 199 MAR 8 1967

363
 50

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109000-171

In the affidavit made public yesterday, Garrison's chief investigator, Louis Ivon, said Oswald, Ferrie, Shaw and "others" "did not make out much of a case in fact."

Ivon said "a confidential informant" at the meetings told them "agree to kill John F. Kennedy and heard these subjects discuss the means and manner of carrying out this agreement." Ivon said the informant's statements were checked out under certain protocols (which remain confidential).

The Warren Commission concluded that Oswald was the assassin. It also said there was no credible evidence to show that he was part of a conspiracy.

Ferrie, a flight school instructor, part-time private detective and former Eastern Air Lines pilot dismissed because of a record of homosexual arrests, died in bed last Wednesday while under investigation by Garrison. Before his death, he denied knowing Oswald.

Attorney General Ramsey Clark told newsmen here that the FBI had already investigated and cleared Shaw in the weeks following the assassination on Nov. 22, 1963.

"He was checked out and found clear," Clark was asked. See C. B. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

after a hearing on his nomination to become Attorney General.

"That's right," Clark replied. The FBI, however, neither investigated nor cleared anyone named Shaw.

"I did check briefly into allegations surrounding a 'Clay Bertrand' and decided they were without substance."

The Attorney General's remarks consequently amounted to an acceptance of Garrison's charge that Clay Shaw and "Clay Bertrand" are one and the same. "It's the same guy," said one source in the Justice Department.

The FBI, it was understood, pursued some leads on "Bertrand," but abandoned them as fruitless before he could be located. The information came from Dean Adams Andrews Jr., now an assistant district attorney in Louisiana's Jefferson Parish. Andrews testified before the Warren Commission and yesterday was subpoenaed for questioning by Garrison.

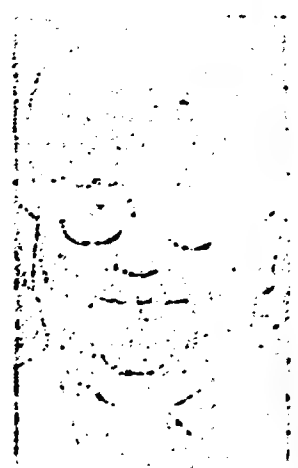
He testified that Oswald came to his law office several times in 1963 for help on his "yellow discharge" from the Marines, his citizenship status and that of his wife.

Visit by Oswald

On the first visit, Andrews said the Oswald came in with "some gay kids. They were Mc... him... through to 1 gay Mc he do Be ca sh w ti ti h

Great convenience at a very to discourage providers Never needs reselling. The off automatically. Easy to put cycle turns appearance

Intermediate Time-1



United Press International
DEAN A. ANDREWS
... knew Oswald

were the first clear tipoff to the conspiracy charges Garrison has been developing.

The broad outlines of Garrison's conspiracy theory have been previously set forth by Harold Weisberg, Maryland poultry farmer, former Senate investigator and author of "Whitewash," a paperback attack on the Warren Report.

It's sure following my book," Weisberg said delightedly yesterday of the District Attorney's investigation. Weisberg said a Garrison investigator first contacted him by letter January; since then, he they have met "three or times" in Washington. Weisberg, in short, contends : Oswald was not the real assassin. So does Garrison. In recent interview with a much journalist, the Districtorney labeled Oswald "a coy, a fall guy and a victim." Weisberg made the contention ore than a year ago in his ok, "Whitewash." In "Whitewash," Weisberg so relied heavily on Andrews' testimony about "Clay errand," contended that the assassination was tied in with

... great party prop od-fasting corn. Pops a it effectively. Stay-cool CP glass top.

DeLoach ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Wick ☒
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Raf/10-10

Beauregard

Levinson

317A

COOPER 2/22 WA
 WITH ASSASSINATION
 WASHINGTON (UPI) --SEN. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER, D-KY., A MEMBER
 OF THE WARREN COMMISSION SAID WEDNESDAY HE BELIEVED THE
 COMMISSION MADE A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD'S
 INVOLVEMENT IN NEW ORLEANS.

BUT, COOPER SAID, "I CERTAINLY WOULD NOT DISCOURAGE AN
 INVESTIGATION BY ANYONE."

"I BELIEVE THE COMMISSION MADE A THOROUGH STUDY OF OSWALD'S
 INVOLVEMENT IN NEW ORLEANS," HE SAID. "BUT I'LL WATCH THE NEW
 ORLEANS DEVELOPMENTS WITH INTEREST."

ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE COMMISSION WHICH INVESTIGATED PRESIDENT
 JOHN F. KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION, FORMER CIA DIRECTOR ALLEN
 DULLES, HAD NO COMMENT.

WO1144PES..

ORIGINAL FILED

105-12-55-11

NOT RECORDED

FEB 1 1967

6-11-67

201 29
100

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

DeLoach ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Rafferty

3/1/67
5-1-67

105-109560-17
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UPI-95

(KENNEDY ASSASSINATION)

NEW ORLEANS--THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM SAID TODAY LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND WILLIAM DAVID FERRIE WERE SEEN TOGETHER PRIOR TO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY IN 1963.

THE STATES-ITEM SAID A LAW OFFICER MAKING A CHECK EARLY ONE MORNING IN THE FALL OF 1963 FOUND TWO MEN SITTING TOGETHER IN A CAR.

ONE OF THEM IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AT THE TIME AS OSWALD, THE REPORT SAID. THE OFFICER LAST WEEK IDENTIFIED FERRIE'S BODY AS THE OTHER OCCUPANT OF THE VEHICLE, THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

THE POLICEMAN TOLD DIST. ATTY. JIM GARRISON'S INVESTIGATORS LAST WEEK ABOUT THE INCIDENT, WHICH WAS CONTRARY TO FERRIE'S OWN STATEMENTS THAT HE DID NOT KNOW OSWALD.

FERRIE WAS FOUND DEAD IN HIS APARTMENT LAST WEDNESDAY DURING AN INTERNATIONAL FUROR CAUSED BY GARRISON'S CLAIMS THAT HE WAS INVESTIGATING A "CONSPIRACY" PRECEDING KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION.

DR. NICHOLAS CHETTA, NEW ORLEANS CORONER, SAID TODAY FERRIE APPARENTLY DIED A NATURAL DEATH FROM A RUPTURED BLOOD VESSEL. GARRISON HAD CALLED IT APPARENT SUICIDE.

2/28--GE148P

105-109560-17

NOT RECORDED

MAR 6 1967

MAR 6 1967

61 MAR 7 1967

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

UPI-117

ADD KENNEDY ASSASSINATION, NEW ORLEANS (UPI-95)
POLICE SOURCES LATER DISCOUNTED THE REPORT THAT OSWALD AND FERRIE
WERE SEEN TOGETHER.

THE SOURCES SAID THE OFFICER ERRED IN IDENTIFYING THE TWO AS
OSWALD AND FERRIE, BUT WOULD NOT CLARIFY JUST HOW HE HAD BEEN
MISTAKEN.

2/28--GE233P

MAR 6 1957

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

(2)

DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Robert Byrd

March 4

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-82414)
SUBJECT: [illegible]
[illegible text follows]

105-82414
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 1 1967

6/11/67

300
53 MAR 8 1967

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Wick _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

**ASSASSINATION of President
 John F. Kennedy**

ASSASSINATION 2/15 PMS
 SUBJECT OF ASSASSINATION 214A AFTER 1ST PMH ENDING X X X PRESIDENT
 GARRISON'S ONLY APPEARANCE SUNDAY WAS IN AN INTERVIEW GRANTED TO
 A NEWSPAPER STATION (WFL-TV), WHICH WAS SCHEDULED FOR THE
 INVESTIGATION (CPS) SUNDAY NIGHT.
 HE SAID HE WOULD NOT TURN THE INVESTIGATION OVER TO ANYONE.
 SINCE HIS OFFICE HAD STARTED IT, APPARENTLY THIS REFERRED TO THE FBI,
 WHICH WAS REMAINED SILENT ABOUT THE SITUATION.
 HE SAID HE WOULD WELCOME THE FBI'S HELP BUT HE PLANNED TO COMPLETE
 THE INVESTIGATION.
 "I AM FINISHING THIS INVESTIGATION," GARRISON SAID. "NOT THE
 ATTORNEY GENERAL. I AM IN CHARGE OF THIS OPERATION AND I'VE GOT ABOUT
 TO TURN IT OVER TO ANYBODY."
 IN THE INTERVIEW FILMED AT HIS HOME, GARRISON WAS EVEN STRONGER
 IN SAYING THE INVESTIGATION WOULD LEAD TO ARRESTS THAT HE HAD BEEN
 EXPECTING.
 HE STATED THAT THE ARRESTS WOULD LEAD TO CONSPIRACY
 CONVICTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE ASSASSINATION.
 IN THE INTERVIEW, GARRISON OPENLY SAID THAT HE HAD BEEN
 CONTACTED BY AN ARMED MAN WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS A MEMBER OF
 GARRISON'S STAFF.
 BEFORE THE FBI, GARRISON CONFIRMED
 RESOURCES..

105-82555-A-3

NOT RECORDED
 199 MAR 1 1967

NOT RECORDED
 199 MAR 1 1967

FOR MR. TOLSON

64 MAR 7 1967

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

ASSASSINATION 2/19 DAS

NIGHT 17

THOMAS M. HARVEY

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

NEW ORLEANS (UPI)—DIST. ATT. JIM GARRISON DROPPED OUT OF
SIGHT SATURDAY AFTER EXISTING "ARRESTS... AND CONVICTIONS" IN NEW
ORLEANS, THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S HOME TOWN, IN A NEW FRONT OF THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.

GARRISON'S EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT, JIM MCCOCH, SAID THE DISTRICT
ATTORNEY WAS "PHYSICALLY BEAT" AND UNABLE TO MEET NEWSPER. HE SAID
MCCOCH WOULD BE IN HIS OFFICE MONDAY, PROBABLY ABOUT 10 A.M.
GARRISON CONTINUED REPORTS SATURDAY HIS OFFICE WAS CONDUCTING
CONVINCING HE SAID HE FELT THE HARVEY COMMISSION WAS FEELING IN
CONVINCING COVARD LOOKED ALONE.

GARRISON SAID HIS INVESTIGATION WAS GOING OVER GROUND OVERLOOKED
BY THE HARVEY COMMISSION.

HE SAID "WE ALREADY HAVE THE NAMES OF THE PEOPLE IN THE INITIAL PLANNING."
HE SAID "WE ARE NOT WASTING OUR TIME AND WE WILL PROVE IT."

"ARRESTS WILL BE MADE, CHARGES WILL BE FILED AND CONVICTIONS WILL
OBTAINED," GARRISON SAID.

GARRISON RETURNED TO DISCUSS THE NATURE OF THE ALLEGED PLOT OR TO
SEE WHETHER THERE WAS ANY CONNECTION BETWEEN THE POSSIBLE CONSPIRACY
AND JACK RUBY, SLAYER OF COVARD.

THE HARVEY COMMISSION CONCLUDED IN ITS OFFICIAL REPORT COVARD,
WHO WAS BORN IN NEW ORLEANS AND LIVED MUCH OF HIS LIFE THERE, WAS
THE MAN WHO ASSASSINATED THE PRESIDENT NOV. 22, 1963, AND THAT HE
ACTED ALONE.

FOR MR. TOLSON

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY MADE HIS STATEMENT ABOUT THE HARBEN
COMMISSION IN THE FIRST OF THREE SEPARATE NEWS CONFERENCES SATURDAY.
IN A SECOND CONFERENCE, HE REFUSED TO DISCUSS THE INVESTIGATION EXCEPT
TO SAY IT WAS "INTERESTING."

IN THE THIRD NEWS CONFERENCE, GARRISON SAID ARRESTS WERE
PENDING.

THE CONTROVERSIAL DISTRICT ATTORNEY STRUCK OUT AT THE NEW
ORLEANS STATES-ITEM AND TIMES PICAYUNE, WHICH REVEALED THE
EXISTENCE OF THE FILE IN A SERIES OF COPYRIGHTED ARTICLES.

GARRISON CHARGED THE NEWSPAPER DISCLOSURES HAD HARMED HIS
INVESTIGATION AND ENDANGERED THE LIFE OF AT LEAST ONE WITNESS.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY ALSO DISAGREED WITH WILLIAM WINCHESTER'S
LATER ALONE.

"BUT MY OFFICE HAS SPENT CONSIDERABLY MORE TIME INVESTIGATING THE
ASSASSINATION THAN WINCHESTER DID..." HE SAID.

GARRISON SAID HIS INVESTIGATION WAS MORE THAN A "BLIND COLLECTION"
OF DATA AND TESTIMONY.

"THE HARBEN COMMISSION DID NOT HAVE SUFFICIENT EVALUATION
CAPABILITY," SAID GARRISON.

OSWALD LIVED IN NEW ORLEANS ABOUT SIX MONTHS IN 1963 WITH HIS
MEXICAN-BORN WIFE, MARIA, JUST A FEW WEEKS BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION.

GARRISON SAID HE PREDICTED IN 1963 "CASTRO'S HAND WOULD BE FOUND
IN THE ASSASSINATION."

"I AM NOT CONVINCED THAT THIS WAS THE CASE," HE SAID.

OSWALD AND TWO OTHER CUBAN REFUGEES SCUTTLED WITH OSWALD
IN AUGUST, 1963, WHILE OSWALD WAS HANDING OUT PRO-CASTRO LEAFLETS

IN THE NEW ORLEANS AREA FOR CUBA COMMITTEE WARE.

THE HARBEN COMMISSION SAID, HOWEVER, THAT OSWALD'S NEW
ORLEANS CHAPTER WAS ENTIRELY FICTITIOUS.

"THERE IS NO EVIDENCE OSWALD EVER OPEN AN OFFICE (OF THE DECCO)
IN NEW ORLEANS TO HAVE DONE," THE COMMISSION SAID.

125:0PCS.. 2-19-67

FOR MR. TOLSON

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Wick _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

STIA

ASSASSINATION 2/19 KA

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A MEMBER OF THE Warren Commission said evidence uncovered by the New Orleans District Attorney's office into the death of President Kennedy "immediately" transmitted to officials in Washington.

House Republican leader Gerald R. Ford, Mich., said "whatever evidence is found should be transmitted to the U.S. attorney general and to the president for consideration."

New Orleans District Attorney's office confirmed reports Saturday that it was conducting a probe into the assassination of President Kennedy. Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison issued a statement announcing "arrests...and convictions" in New Orleans, home of Lee Harvey Oswald, the president's assassin.

Ford said he was sure "the attorney general and the president would want to get any new information into the killing so it can be properly analyzed by proper authorities."

The head of the commission, Chief Justice Earl Warren, could not be reached for comment.

CIA Director Allen Dulles, and also a member of the commission, said "I have no comments until some facts are known."

Following the statements promising arrests and convictions in connection with Kennedy's assassination, Garrison dropped out of sight.

NEW ORLEANS.
 (UPI) — NEW ORLEANS: GARRISON'S
 ARRESTS...

FOR MR. TOLSON

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

(2)

*Subj
Rafferty*

*File
b7c*

7.51

UPI-175

(PERRIE)

WASHINGTON--A PRIVATE INVESTIGATOR ADMITTED TO THE SECRET SERVICE THAT HE LIED WHEN HE SAID HE KNEW OF A CONNECTION BETWEEN DAVID PERRIE AND PRESIDENTIAL ASSASSIN LEE HARVEY OSWALD. GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS SHOWED TODAY.

PERRIE, WHO WAS FOUND DEAD IN HIS NEW ORLEANS APARTMENT WEDNESDAY, WAS NAMED BY INVESTIGATOR JACK MARTIN AS THE MAN WHO ALLEGEDLY TRAINED OSWALD IN USING WEAPONS WITH TELESCOPIC SIGHTS AND WHO MIGHT HAVE BEEN LINED UP AS A GETAWAY PILOT.

THE REPORT, ON FILE AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES HERE, ASSERTED THAT THESE ALLEGATIONS, AND OTHERS, WERE "WITHOUT FOUNDATION," AND THAT MARTIN HAD ADMITTED TO BOTH THE SECRET SERVICE AND THE FBI THAT HE HAD CONCOCTED THEM.

ACCORDING TO THE REPORT FILED BY SECRET SERVICE AGENTS RICHARD GREGG AND JOHN RICE, MARTIN SAID HE CALLED NEW ORLEANS ASSISTANT DIST. ATTY. NORMAN KOHLMAN DURING A DRINKING BOUT ON NOVEMBER 24, 1963 TWO DAYS AFTER JOHN F. KENNEDY WAS ASSASSINATED IN DALLAS.

THE REPORT, COVERING THE AGENT'S WORK BETWEEN NOVEMBER 24 AND 25 IN NEW ORLEANS, SAID:

"MARTIN, WHO HAD EVERY APPEARANCE OF BEING AN ALCOHOLIC, ADMITTED DURING THE INTERVIEW THAT HE SUFFERS FROM 'TELEPHONITIS' WHEN DRINKING AND THAT IT WAS DURING ONE OF HIS DRINKING SPIES THAT HE TELEPHONED KOHLMAN AND TOLD HIM THIS FANTASTIC STORY ABOUT PERRIE'S CONNECTION WITH OSWALD.

THE SECRET SERVICE REPORT ADDED THAT MARTIN HAD A REPUTATION IN NEW ORLEANS OF FURNISHING "INCORRECT INFORMATION TO LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, ATTORNEYS, ETC."

PERRIE WAS ONCE EMPLOYED AS AN INVESTIGATOR BY ATTORNEY G. W. GILL IN CONNECTION WITH A CASE INVOLVING CARLOS MARCELLO, THE ALLEGED HEAD OF ORGANIZED CRIME.

EX-107-171225

61 MAR 23 1967
20 303

105-82555-A-
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 1 1967

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Wick _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Boyle
Rosen
Sullivan

UPI-133

(KENNEDY ASSASSINATION)

DALLAS--DALLAS DIST. ATTY. HENRY WADE SAID TODAY HE THOUGHT IT POSSIBLE THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD HAD SOMEONE "ENCOURAGING HIM OR WORKING WITH HIM" BUT THERE HAD NEVER BEEN ANY EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT THIS THEORY.

WADE SAID HE NEVER GOT TO INVESTIGATE THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY IN DALLAS NOV. 22, 1963.

HE WAS ASKED FOR COMMENT ON NEW ORLEANS DIST. ATTY. JIM GARRISON'S CLAIM, MADE OFFHAND TO NEWSMEN FRIDAY, THAT GARRISON HAD "SOLVED THE MYSTERY OF THE ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT."

"ALL I CAN SAY ABOUT THAT IS IT GIVES YOU NEWSPAPERMEN A FIELD DAY," WADE SAID. "I WISH HIM LUCK."

HE ADDED:

"I ALWAYS, WITHOUT ANY EVIDENCE, THOUGHT PROBABLY OSWALD HAD SOME ADVICE, SOME MORAL SUPPORT MAYBE, BUT WE HAD NO EVIDENCE OF IT THAT I KNEW OF."

"I WOULDN'T BE AT ALL SURPRISED IF THERE WEREN'T SOMEBODY ENCOURAGING HIM OR WORKING WITH HIM," WADE SAID.

"BUT I CAN'T SEE THEM COMING FORWARD NOW."

2/24--MJ410PES

105-82505-17

NOT RECORDED

192 MAR 1 1967

303
 MAR 7 1967

File
6-11

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Brooklyn

- DeLoach ☒
- Mohr ☒
- Wick ☒
- Casper ☐
- Callahan ☐
- Conrad ☐
- Felt ☐
- Gale ☐
- Rosen ☒
- Sullivan ☒
- Tavel ☐
- Trotter ☐
- Tele. Room ☐
- Holmes ☐
- Gandy ☐

Page 1

5-10-67



REPORT FROM NEW ORLEANS — Coroner Nicholas Chetta said yesterday that David W. Ferrie, the man District Attorney Jim Garrison called a major figure in his probe into the Kennedy assassination, suffered from a "death wish" but died of natural causes. Here Mr. Chetta exhibits an X-ray of Mr. Ferrie's brain and points out the massive hemorrhage which he said was responsible for the death. —UPI Photo

- The Washington Post
 - Times Herald
 - The Washington Daily News
 - The Evening Star (Washington)
 - The Sunday Star (Washington)
 - Daily News (New York)
 - Sunday News (New York)
 - New York Post
 - The New York Times
 - World Journal Tribune (New York)
 - The Sun (Baltimore)
 - The Worker
 - The New Leader
 - The Wall Street Journal
 - The National Observer
 - People's World
- UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN
ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 6 1967

95
77 MAR 6 1967

Date MAR 1 1967

*File
6-10-67*

Tolson _____
 DeLoach ☒ _____
 Mohr ☒ _____
 Wick _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen ☒ _____
 Sullivan ☒ _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

*happy
Wafat*

MA

*5-100000129
number*

741A

BRINGING 2/22/67
 WITH GARRISON
 NEW ORLEANS (UPI)—AN ANTI-CASTRO CUBAN EXILE LEADER WHO
 ONCE HAD A STORMY RELATIONSHIP WITH THE PRESIDENT, SAID
 SUNDAY, "THE FACT THAT 'CASTRO'S HAND' WOULD BE FOUND IN
 THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY."
 "TODAY, I AM MORE CONVINCED THAN EVER," HE SAID.
 CARLOS PRINCE, 37, HEAD OF THE CUBAN STUDENT DIRECTORATE IN
 NEW ORLEANS, SAID HE WOULD LEAD A CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION OF
 ORLANDO, AS HE ACCUSED MARXIST AND A CASTRO AGENT IN THE UNITED
 STATES. "I AM NOT THE ONE OF IT."
 "SINCE THE 1960, I HAVE TOLD THEM WHEN SOMETHING WOULD BE
 CLEARED UP CASTRO'S HAND WILL BE FOUND," PRINCE SAID.
 PRINCE, WHO RENT A RETAIL CLOTHING STORE IN NEW ORLEANS,
 DEPARTED ORLANDO OVER A DOZ LATER IN NEW ORLEANS SEVERAL MONTHS BEFORE
 THE ASSASSINATION.
 HE AND TWO OTHER CUBANS, CELSO HERNANDEZ AND MIGUEL GONZ,
 GOT INTO A FIGHT WITH ORLANDO ON THE STREET ON AUG. 9 AS ORLANDO
 WAS DISTRIBUTING PRO-CASTRO LEAFLETS.
 PRINCE..

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

1/21/67
 MAR 2 1967

101-107

REC-73

105-82555-17-

NOT RECORDED
 199 MAR 1 1967

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

File

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Handwritten signature

UPI-163

(KENNEDY ASSASSINATION)

NEW ORLEANS--DIST. ATTY. JIM GARRISON SAID TODAY HE FIRST BEGAN TO HAVE DOUBTS ABOUT THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY AFTER DISCUSSING WITH SEN. RUSSELL LONG, D-LA., AN "INCONGRUITY" IN THE SEQUENCE OF THE FATAL SHOTS.

THE PROSECUTOR APPEARED CONVINCED AT A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT PRESIDENTIAL ASSASSIN LEE HARVEY OSWALD DID NOT ACT ALONE.

"ALL WE WANT TO DO IS FIND THE MEN INVOLVED IN THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY AND WE ARE GOING TO," HE SAID.

HE REFUSED ADMITTANCE TODAY TO THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM AND TIMES PICAYUNE, THE NEWSPAPERS WHICH REVEALED LAST FRIDAY HE WAS MAKING HIS OWN INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION. HE CALLED THEIR DISCLOSURES "A MONUMENTAL, PROBABLY HISTORIC, ACT OF IRRESPONSIBILITY."

GARRISON SAID HE DISCUSSED THE ASSASSINATION WITH LONG LAST NOVEMBER.

"HE POINTED OUT HIS CURIOSITY ABOUT THE INCONGRUITY OF THE SEQUENCE IN THE FIRING OF THE RIFLE SHOTS WHICH KILLED KENNEDY IN DALLAS NOV. 22, 1963, GARRISON SAID.

"HE WONDERED ABOUT THE PROBABILITY OF GETTING ALL THESE SHOTS OUT OF AN INEXPENSIVE GUN IN A FEW SECONDS."

THE WARREN REPORT CONCLUDED THAT THREE SHOTS WERE FIRED FROM TEXAS SCHOOLBOOK DEPOSITORY BUILDING. "IN A TIME PERIOD RANGING FROM APPROXIMATELY 4.8 TO IN EXCESS OF 7 SECONDS."

AFTER THE DISCUSSION WITH LONG, GARRISON SAID. HE BEGAN LOOKING INTO THE MATTER. "ALL OF A SUDDEN THE LEADS WERE COMING IN FASTER THAN WE COULD HANDLE THEM." HE SAID.

HIS PROBE IS GOING OVER GROUND NOT COVERED BY THE WARREN COMMISSION, GARRISON SAID.

"I THINK THE INVESTIGATION WAS UNSUCCESSFUL AND INCOMPLETE," HE SAID.

"IN SETTING UP THE WARREN COMMISSION AND ITS MACHINERY, THERE WAS NO PROVISION MADE FOR EVALUATION MACHINERY. THERE WAS TOO MUCH INFORMATION ABOUT SOME AREAS AND NOT ENOUGH ABOUT OTHERS."

AN EXPRESS HANDLER IN A BUS STATION SAID TODAY HE WAS ONE OF GARRISON'S POTENTIAL WITNESSES AND KNEW THE NAMES OF FIVE PERSONS INVOLVED WITH OSWALD IN "A PLANNING PHASE" OF THE ASSASSINATION.

THE MAN, DAVID LEWIS, A FORMER PRIVATE DETECTIVE, SAID HE COULD NOT IDENTIFY THE FIVE WITHOUT GARRISON'S PERMISSION.

2/20--MJ603FES

105-82-55-A1-

NOT RECORDED

199 FEB 27 1967

59 FEB 27 1967

FEB 27 1967

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Handwritten notes and signatures

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Wick _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

UPI-171

CORRECTION UPI-163 (KENNEDY) ASSASSINATION (NEW ORLEANS)
 READ 6TH PGH:

"HE POINTED OUT HIS CURIOSITY ABOUT THE INCONGRUITY OF
 THE SEQUENCE IN THE FIRING" OF THE RIFLE SHOTS WHICH KILLED
 KENNEDY IN DALLAS NOV. 22, 1963, GARRISON SAID.

WCNS 2/20 MJ658FES..

~~58 FEB 27 1967~~

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Wick _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 ✓ Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Wick
Bo
RFU

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-440891-11

105-82551 A -
 NOT RECORDED
 199 FEB 27 1967

NOT RECORDED
 199 FEB 27 1967

file
6-11

AERO 2
 FEB 27 1967

MR. TOLSON

59 FEB 27 1967 WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

6-10 (Rev. 5-4-65)

①

Like Climbing Everest 'Because It's There'

New Orleans DA Views JFK Probe As an Irresistible 'Opportunity'

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writer

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23. "There is a certain tendency to climb where opportunity presents itself," says District Attorney Jim Garrison. "It is somewhat like the reason men try to climb Everest—because it is there."

The hulking 6-foot 6-inch Garrison has been climbing energetically in his investigation of widely publicized

suspicious that a plot hatched here resulted in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Garrison's case got a nationwide bath of publicity yesterday with the sudden death of David M. Ferrie, 49, a flight-school instructor and sometime private investigator once questioned for suspected complicity in the assassination.

Another self-described private eye, David F. Lewis, 26, added piquancy to the foul play theory today by rushing into the District Attorney's office to "find out whether I should leave town."

Lewis, a garrulous freight agent, says he had met Lee Harvey Oswald in New Orleans four times and claims to know the names of four or five persons involved in the alleged plot to kill the President.

He was whisked off summarily into a waiting elevator by an employee of the District Attorney's office before he could say another word.

In another part of the Criminal Court building, Orleans Parish Coroner Nicholas Chetta virtually ruled out the possibility of murder in Ferrie's death.

Garrison mysteriously announced to newsmen that "for reasons I can't go into, there is no question about the fact that it is a suicide." He said

he had been planning to arrest Ferrie "next week."

The coroner said he could still establish no more than that Ferrie died of a cerebral hemorrhage, a ruptured blood vessel at the base of the brain. While the District Attorney blamed the death on "something taken internally," the coroner said no drugs could have caused the hemorrhage, except perhaps by causing a violent retching or

See ORLEANS, A4, Col. 3

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

*Assassination of
Pres. J. F. Kennedy,
Dallas, Tex.
11/22/63*

The Washington Post and Times Herald *2/24/67*
The Washington Daily News _____
The Washington Evening Star _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
New York World Journal _____
New York World _____
Journal Tribune _____
The Baltimore Sun _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

105-82555-A

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 27 1967

*File
6744*

(see next page)

62 MAR 3 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-57

New Orleans DA Sees 'Opportunity'

reaction that, in turn, ruptured the blood vessel.

Dr. Chetta said he hoped for some preliminary findings from toxicological tests soon in an effort to determine whether drugs played any role in Ferrie's death.

The doctor also told newsmen that Ferrie "could" have died around 4 a.m. or even a bit later Wednesday morning.

He had said earlier that an autopsy performed at the parish (county) morgue indicated Ferrie had died Tuesday "evening," a term that in Southern parlance stretches into the night. I left Ferrie's apartment after a rambling 4-hour interview shortly before 4 a.m. and shook hands with him at the door as I left. Ferrie and I each had only a cup of coffee during the interview.

Dr. Chetta noted that there are "tremendous variables" in fixing a time of death. He said there were "no signs of violence or any traumatic injury that might have caused the hemorrhage."

Medical science will be unable to determine whether Ferrie might have taken any



United Press International

DAVID F. LEWIS

... vanishes over night

knowledge that Miss Brigitte had "been kept out of jail purely and simply by the intercession of my office" but scoffed at Crime Commission allegations that organized crime was involved in the clemency as "the silliest thing to come along since the Flat Earth Society's last press release."

he went to Dallas, investigators working on a bombing case picked up a tape-recorded conversation from "a Ku Klux Klan type" about the possibility of going to a high building with a rifle along the route of some Presidential motorcade.

"We probably could have woven something like this (Garrison's investigation) out of the same thing we had," a Miami official stated.

Ferrie's role in the investigation here remains unclear. He said before he died that he never met Oswald and never been to Cuba, but Garrison called him "one of history's most important individuals."

Ferrie had been arrested as a fugitive from Texas several days after the assassination and questioned about reports that he might have been a "getaway pilot" for the Presidential assassin.

A combination of psychologist, poet, philosopher and linguist, Ferrie declared that he had been checked out thoroughly by the FBI and found to have played no role, a claim that appears to have been sustained by the FBI.

[Sources in Washington said the Warren Commission had investigated and cleared Ferrie of any connection with the assassination, United Press International reported.]

A bald man with a red wig glued on his head, Ferrie had been arrested in New Orleans before. He had been charged in 1961 in Jefferson Parish with a crime against nature involving a 15-year-old boy and indecent behavior involving three juveniles. Police at the time said he apparently lured juveniles with alcohol, hypnotism, and the adventure of flying.

Although Ferrie told me that he had "never been to Cuba," one of the officers involved in the 1961 arrest said one juvenile told them he had flown to Cuba with Ferrie on different occasions.

DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Washington Evening Star _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
New York World Journal _____
New York World Journal Tribune _____
The Baltimore Sun _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

1310 F St.

Ralph H. H.

FRIDAY AND SAT
F STREET STORE

Mohr ☒
 Wick ☒
 Casper ☐
 Callahan ☐
 Conrad ☐
 Felt ☐
 Gale ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☐
 Tavel ☐
 Trotter ☐
 Tele. Room ☐
 Holmes ☐
 Gandy ☐

7/15

Operational
 of President
 John F. Kennedy

Raf

WFI-114

D.C.

X ——— X ———

DC
L

... AT THE HEARING WAS ...
 ... INTERVIEWING ABOUT THE ...
 ... DALLAS JAIL BY JACK ...
 ... THE COMMITTEE'S VICE-CHAIRMAN, SAID ...
 ... THE INVESTIGATION ...
 ... THE CONNECTION ...
 ... DIRECTOR JAY ...
 ... THE EXISTENCE ...
 ... COLLUSION ...
 ... CALLED AT ...

... AND LATER INTERVIEW ...
 ... PUBLIC ...
 ... NOV. 22 ...
 ... DID NOT ...
 ... ANOTHER ...
 ... FIVE-MINUTE ...
 ... A ...
 ... THE ...
 ... THE ...

NOT RECORDED
 199 FEB 24 1957

FOR MR. TOLSON

105-82555-17

NOT RECORDED
 199 FEB 27 1957

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Gile

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-17

IN HIS OWN MIND, TORD SAID WITH ANY ESTIMATE OF GERALD'S
ATTAINMENT, IT IS IMPORTANT TO DETERMINE THE DEGREE OF
THE PROGRESS OF SYMBIONESES AND THE NEW YORK TIMES
THE DEGREE OF SYMBIONESES AND THE NEW YORK TIMES
IT IS ALSO IMPORTANT TO LEARN WHETHER OR NOT TORD A
HONEST THOUGHTFUL AND A HARDER CONCEPT ACTING IN CONCEPT
HONEST THOUGHTFUL

HE ALSO SAID NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT ATTORNEY A NEW ORLEANS
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND CONVICTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE
ASSASSINATION, WAS A MAN OF HIGH REPUTATION.

HE WAS INTERESTED BY THE FACT THAT HE WOULD GO TO NEW
ORLEANS TO CLEAN IN SUCH POSITIVE LIGHT ABOUT THE NEW ORLEANS

HE SAID TORD WAS FREQUENTLY SEEN SINCE HE HAD BEEN THERE
CONVICTIONS MOST OF THAT THE NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT ATTORNEY
HE SAID TORD ACTUALLY SAID WAS THAT THE NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT ATTORNEY
HE SAID TORD WAS FREQUENTLY SEEN SINCE HE HAD BEEN THERE
CONVICTIONS MOST OF THAT THE NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT ATTORNEY

NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT ATTORNEY

DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Wick _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Belmont

S. S. [unclear]

[Handwritten signature]

Garrison Convinced a Russian

MOSCOW, Feb. 27 UPI — A Russian newsmen said yesterday he believes New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison is "sincere" in his allegations of a plot behind the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

In a dispatch datelined New York, Genrich Borovic said "many things remain unclear" in Mr. Garrison's investigation of the case.

Altho the Russians have charged that Lee Harvey Oswald was a tool of a conspiracy led by "Texas oil millionaires," Borovic did not accept Mr. Garrison's position completely.

Writing in the newspaper Komosomolskaya Pravda, Borovic said he watched Mr. Garrison on TV and "felt that, for the first time, a man with actual power has said he knew the criminals and will arrest them. I thought that Garrison was speaking sincerely."

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

62-109060

The Washington Post _____
 Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News *pg 4* _____
 The Evening Star (Washington) _____
 The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
 Sunday News (New York) _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 World Journal Tribune _____
 (New York) _____
 The Sun (Baltimore) _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____

Date *2/27/67*

105-82555-14-

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 1 1967

53 MAR 8 1967

[Handwritten notes]

*File
62-109060*

- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Wick _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

But Are Worried

By Virginia Prewett

THINKY voted hints that the current New Orleans investigation into President Kennedy's assassination is aimed at Cuban exiles has created understandable nervousness in the exile community. One Latin American has even anxiously asked me if the American people will turn against all Latin Americans if Cubans are arrested in the case.

The answer is that whoever arrests anybody in a Kennedy assassination had better have proof that can stand assaults even stronger than those launched against the Warren Commission's credibility.

Even so the American public's already far-stretched credulity may snap altogether if attempts are made to blame the Dallas murder on anti-Castro Cubans.

The picture of Lee Harvey Oswald, the half-baked Marxist-Leninist, co-operating with anti-Castro Cubans in such a plot would be excessively hard to credit. If such could be proved, the most sensible explanation would be that Oswald was indeed a communist and/or Castroite agent who involved the anti-Castro Cubans to destroy their position before the world.

In this writer's view, the American people would be very skeptical of almost any sudden "solution" of the Kennedy murder. If the National Council of Churches and those latter-day symbols of defiance of the Establishment, our student organizations, can have FBI C.I.A. links all along, then what's to prevent the promised revelations of a Louisiana prosecutor from being just another charade staged for international consumption?

The theory that anti-Castro Cubans may have wanted to kill Kennedy because of the Bay of Pigs failure conveniently leaves out a salient fact. In that respect — that John Kennedy had a greater motive than anybody living to want to see that mistake rectified. He urgently needed Cuba to be free when he faced the U.S. electorate again.

Indeed, in December, 1962, when Kennedy welcomed the runaway Bay of Pigs prisoners in Miami, he said categorically: "I want them your little standard to you in a Free Havana."

Any objective reading of John F. Kennedy's short life reveals how deeply the Bay of Pigs failure affected him. The New York Times' James H. Humes in the record that after Mr. Kennedy received fairly cavalier treatment from the Cubans in their meeting after the Cuban invasion, Mr. Kennedy said, "I'll show him who I am." — pointed out that 12,000 U.S. troops into Vietnam. This was a direct result, since only a few thousand "advisers" had been sent before.

The Bay of Pigs was Kennedy's order to blockade Cuba because of the edge of nuclear war, part of the Kennedy administration.

After Kennedy's death, then John F. Kennedy's affairs, then John F. Kennedy's country

Went to the

Leaked

105-82555-4

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 6 1967

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 6 1967

- The Washington Post _____
- Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News 23 _____
- The Evening Star (Washington) _____
- The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- Sunday News (New York) _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- World Journal Tribune (New York) _____
- The Sun (Baltimore) _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____

Date 2-27-67

Not seen

105-584

ORIGINAL FILED IN

68 MAR 9 1967

OSWALD

105-82555

Section EBF 112

2

FBIS 07

CASTRO SPEECH TEXT

HAVANA DOMESTIC RADIO AND TELEVISION IN SPANISH 0229 28 NOV 63 F

(LIVE SPEECH BY PRIME MINISTER FIDEL CASTRO AT HAVANA UNIVERSITY COMMEMORATING THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARTYRED STUDENTS OF 1871)

(TEXT) STUDENTS, DAYS BACK WHILE WE WERE MAKING A VISIT, A CUSTOMARY VISIT WHEN THE OPPORTUNITY PERMITS US TO THE UNIVERSITY OF HAVANA, WE THOUGHT WHILE WE TALKED WITH THE STUDENTS, A GROUP OF STUDENTS, THAT ON THIS 27 NOVEMBER IT WOULD BE A GOOD TIME TO DISCUSS A NUMBER OF PROBLEMS FROM THIS UNIVERSITY ROSTRUM, PROBLEMS WHICH ARE OF INTEREST TO US, OF INTEREST TO OUR COUNTRY, OUR ECONOMY, AND TO YOU.

SUBSEQUENTLY A NUMBER OF EVENTS TOOK PLACE, OR BETTER SAID, AN INCIDENT OF INTERNATIONAL CHARACTER OF GREAT IMPORTANCE AND ABOVE ALL VERY REVEALING OF THE STATE OF DECOMPOSITION OF THE IMPERIALIST SOCIETY TOOK PLACE CAUSING THE ATTENTION OF OUR PEOPLE AND OUR COUNTRY TO BE FOCUSED ON AN ANALYSIS OF IT AND CAUSING US TO GIVE THE REQUIRED ATTENTION TO THAT EVENT.

SUBSEQUENTLY, YESTERDAY TO BE EXACT, FOR OTHER REASONS, WE HAD A MEETING WITH HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS. ON THAT OCCASION SOME OF THE SUBJECTS WE HAD THOUGHT TO DISCUSS HERE TODAY WERE BROUGHT UP BY THOSE STUDENTS. WHAT I MEAN BY THIS IS THAT 27 NOVEMBER HAS COME, NOT WITH THE CHARACTERISTICS WE WOULD HAVE LIKED, THAT IS WITHOUT PROBLEMS OTHER THAN IN THE PURELY TECHNICAL, STUDENT, ACADEMIC FIELDS AND WITH A SUBJECT WHICH HAS NOT ALREADY BEEN PARTLY DISCUSSED. THAT IS WHY I FEEL THAT I AM NOT GOING TO BE VERY SATISFIED UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES, BECAUSE I HAD THOUGHT THAT THIS WAS THE DAY TO DISCUSS ALL THE THINGS THAT HAVE TO DO WITH TECHNOLOGY, ECONOMY, EDUCATION (APPLAUSE) AND ALL THOSE THINGS. HOWEVER ON THE OTHER SUBJECTS SOMETHING MUST BE SAID AT ANY RATE. THEY ARE THE SUBJECTS WHICH WE WOULD RATHER NOT HAVE SPOKEN ABOUT HERE.

8 18

I AM GOING TO REFER AS BRIEFLY AS POSSIBLE IN SOMETHING LIKE A PASSING REFERENCE TO THE PROBLEM RELATED WITH THE ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND HOW EVENTS HAVE GRADUALLY BEEN UNMASKING ALL THE MANEUVERS, ALL THE FILTHY, UNSCRUPULOUS BACKGROUND BEHIND THAT EPISODE, THE PLOT AGAINST PEACE, THE SINISTER CONSPIRACY WHICH BECOMES MORE EVIDENT EVERY DAY IN THE PLOT AND IN THE IDEA OF THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR THAT DEED. EVERY DAY WORLD PUBLIC OPINION RECEIVES MORE AND MORE EVIDENCE WHICH BARES, WHICH COMPLETELY UNMASKS THE MANEUVER CARRIED OUT AGAINST THE WORLD AND PARTICULARLY AGAINST OUR COUNTRY.

ASIDE FROM A NUMBER OF STRANGE THINGS WHICH EVERY DAY BECOME MORE STRANGE AND WHICH EVERY DAY MAKE THE STORY, THE LIES, THE INSINUATIONS WHICH THEY TRIED TO BUILD AROUND KENNEDY'S DEATH, ASIDE, AS WE SAID, FROM A NUMBER OF EVENTS ON WHICH THE WORLD IS NOW THINKING--AND ALL THE WORLD IS THINKING AND THE MORE IT THINKS ON THEM THE HARDER PUT IT IS TO FIND EXPLANATIONS FOR THEM. TODAY, FOR EXAMPLE, A SHOOTING CHAMPION WHO CAN BE CALLED A FIRING SPECIALIST, AN OLYMPIC SHOOTING CHAMPION--I THINK HE IS NAMED HUBERT HAMMARER, THAT IS HOW IT IS PRONOUNCED BUT IT IS WRITTEN DIFFERENTLY HERE BECAUSE THEY GIVE THE PRONUNCIATION AND THEN WRITE IT DIFFERENTLY--DECLARED IN VIENNA THAT IT IS UNLIKELY THAT A MARKSMAN EQUIPPED WITH A REPEATING CARBINE WITH A TELESCOPIC SIGHT CAN HIT THE TARGET THREE CONSECUTIVE TIMES IN THE SPACE OF FIVE SECONDS WHEN HE IS FIRING AT A TARGET THAT IS MOVING AT A DISTANCE OF 180 METERS AT A SPEED OF 15 KILOMETERS PER HOUR.

AN ENTIRE SERIES OF DETAILS ARE BEGINNING TO BE DISTINGUISHED. WHEN WE READ THIS CALBE WE RECALLED SOME EXPERIENCE ON THESE MATTERS, PARTICULARLY ON MATTERS OF RIFLES WITH TELESCOPIC SIGHTS. WHEN WE LANDED IN CUBA WE HAD HALF A HUNDRED RIFLES WITH TELESCOPIC SIGHTS AND WE HAD PREPARED THOSE RIFLES VERY WELL. WE HAD PRACTICED VERY MUCH WITH THOSE RIFLES. WE KNOW PERFECTLY ALL THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THAT TYPE OF RIFLE BECAUSE, ALSO, WE HAD THEM WITH DIFFERENT POWERS. ONE OF THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE RIFLE WITH TELESCOPIC SIGHTS IS THAT ONCE ONE FIRES ON A TARGET, THE TARGET IS LOST. IT IS NECESSARY TO FIND IT AGAIN QUICKLY, AS A RESULT OF THE SHOT, ONLY FROM THE EFFECTS OF THE SHOT, PARTICULARLY WHEN THE RIFLE HAS TO BE LEVERED BECAUSE AT FIRST IT WAS SAID THAT IT WAS AN AUTOMATIC RIFLE. THEN IT WAS SAID THAT IT WAS NOT AUTOMATIC, OR SEMI-AUTOMATIC, OR REPEATER.

(MORE)

28 NOV 113A CF/GS

8
FIRST ADD 7 (CASTRO SPEECH TEXT)

X X X SEMI-AUTOMATIC OR REPEATER.

(TEXT) THAT TYPE OF WEAPON--IT IS REALLY VERY DIFFICULT TO FIRE THREE CONSECUTIVE SHOTS WITH A WEAPON OF THAT TYPE, BUT ABOVE ALL, DIFFICULT TO HIT THE TARGET, ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE. WE WERE REMINDED OF CERTAIN SHOOTING CONTESTS HELD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, MEXICO FOR EXAMPLE. THERE IS A CONTEST FOR SHOOTING FANS THAT IS PERFORMED WITH A LAMB WHICH IS RELEASED AT ONE POINT AND RUNS THROUGH THE HILLS. I BELIEVE IT RUNS SOME 200 METERS AND WHILE IT IS MOVING ONE IS PERMITTED TO FIRE THREE TIMES AT IT. THE BEST MARKSMEN, HAVING ENOUGH TIME AND BEING CALM WHILE THE ANIMAL IS RUNNING THE 200 METERS, VERY RARELY HIT IT TWICE. IT IS VERY DIFFICULT AND IT IS VERY EXTRAORDINARY WHEN THEY CAN HIT IT THREE TIMES WHILE TAKING A LOT OF TIME AND BEING ABSOLUTELY CALM AND QUIET. IN GENERAL THIS WAS NOT DONE WITH RIFLES WITH TELESCOPIC SIGHTS BUT WITH RIFLES WITH WHAT THEY CALL LYMAN SIGHTS, WHICH IS THE TYPE OF SIGHT USED ON THE NORTH AMERICAN GARAND RIFLES, AND WITH SOME SHOOTING RIFLES THAT HAVE A SMALL CIRCLE FOR A SIGHT IN THE CENTER OF WHICH THE TARGET IS PLACED.

TO FIRE WITH SPEED ONE FIRES MUCH BETTER WITH THAT TYPE OF RIFLE THAN WITH A TELESCOPIC SIGHT BECAUSE ONE DOES NOT LOSE SIGHT OF THE TARGET. AND ACCORDING TO THE CABLES, THEY WERE TALKING ABOUT A RIFLE WITH A 4 X 18-POWER (SIGHT). THAT IS A RIFLE THAT BRINGS THE TARGET VERY CLOSE. THE MORE POWERFUL THE SIGHT THE MORE SENSITIVE IT IS TO ANY MOVEMENT AND THE TARGET GETS LOST. THERE IS ALSO THE CIRCUMSTANCE-- AND ALL THIS SEEMS TO INDICATE THAT THE RIFLE MAY HAVE APPEARED THERE AS PART OF THE PLOT, THAT THEY MAY HAVE PLACED THE RIFLE, WHICH IS NOT PRECISELY THE WEAPON FOR SHOOTING 80 METERS NOT FOR FIRING THREE SHOTS.

A TELESCOPIC SIGHT IS A WEAPON USED FOR FIRING 300, 400, 500, AND EVEN 600 METERS OR MORE. AND THE COMRADES WHO CAME IN THE GRANMA--MANY OF THEM--COULD HIT A PLATE AT 600 METERS WITH A RIFLE, SITTING DOWN AND NOT SNAPPING OFF SHOTS. IT IS THE RIFLE OF A MARSKMAN FOR DISTANCE FIRING. IT IS REALLY STRANGE THAT ONE WHO IS GOING TO MAKE AN 80-METER SHOT FROM A WINDOW WOULD PURCHASE A RIFLE WITH A TELESCOPIC SIGHT WHEN ANY OTHER TYPE OF WEAPON WITHOUT A TELESCOPIC SIGHT WOULD HAVE BEEN MUCH MORE APPROPRIATE FOR A SHOT AT THAT DISTANCE. THAT IS ONE OF THE STRANGE CIRCUMSTANCES THAT ARE ALREADY BEGINNING TO BE SEEN.

ANOTHER DETAIL THAT CAUGHT MY ATTENTION IS THAT THE RIFLE WAS PURCHASED BY MAIL FOR 12.28 OR 12.78, SOMETHING LIKE THAT; THAT IS, 12 DOLLARS. A GOOD SIGHT LIKE THAT ONE, ALONE, IS WORTH THE 12 DOLLARS AND MORE. IN WHAT PART OF THE WORLD DO THEY SELL HIGH-POWERED RIFLES WITH TELESCOPIC SIGHTS THROUGH CATALOGS FOR 12.28 OR 12.78 DOLLARS? WE BOUGHT A FEW OF THOSE RIFLES AND WE KNOW WHAT THEY ARE WORTH, AND WE HAD THE NEED TO BUY MANY SIGHTS AND WE KNOW WHAT THE SIGHTS COST. THAT WAS ANOTHER STRANGE FACT.

(MORE)

FBIS 03

SECOND ADD 122 OF 27 NOV (CASTRO SPEECH EXCERPTS)

X X X THE SOVIET UNION

(EXCERPTS) IN THIS CASE A MAN WHOM THE ELECTRIC CHAIR WAS AWAITING WAS ASSASSINATED. IN FACT THEY ASSASSINATED A DOOMED MAN. THEY ASSASSINATED A DOOMED MAN. THAT IS WHAT THIS GANGSTER DID. HOW CAN THEY CONVINCE ANYONE THAT HE ACTED ON SENTIMENT? NEVER HAS THERE BEEN A GREATER SCANDAL. NEVER POSSIBLY EVEN THE WORST GANGSTERS THEMSELVES HAVE NEVER OPERATED SO CRUELY, SO STUPIDLY, OR SO SCANDALOUSLY.

THIS SHOWS THAT THE ONES RESPONSIBLE FOR KENNEDY'S DEATH NEEDED--THEY WERE COMPELLED AT ALL COSTS--TO ELIMINATE THE ACCUSED. THEY WERE IMPERATIVELY COMMITTED FOR SOME REASON, POSSIBLY TO KEEP HIM FROM TALKING, TO ELIMINATE HIM, AND THEY ELIMINATED HIM QUIETLY. ONCE THE ALLEGED ASSASSIN WAS OUT OF THE WAY THE POLICE AND JUDICIAL AUTHORITIES IN DALLAS DECLARED THE CASE CLOSED, AS IF THIS HAD BEEN A CASE NOT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES BUT OF A DOG KILLED IN THE STREET.

THEY DECLARED THE CASE CLOSED 46 HOURS LATER. THEY DECLARED THE CASE CLOSED WHEN IT BECAME THE LEAST SUBJECT TO BEING CLOSED, WHEN IT BECAME MORE MYSTERIOUS, WHEN IT BECAME MORE SUSPECT, MORE PRONE FOR INVESTIGATION FROM A LEGAL AND PENAL STANDPOINT.

IT IS VERY HARD TO BELIEVE THAT THERE WILL NOT BE MANY U.S. CITIZENS, WHATEVER THEIR POLITICAL AFFILIATION OR THEIR IDEOLOGY, WHO FROM AN ELEMENTARY SENSE OF DECORUM, OF SHAME, AND PRESTIGE WILL NOT DEMAND A CLARIFICATION OF ALL OF THESE FACTS--THAT ALL OF THESE STRANGE CIRCUMSTANCES MIGHT BE EXPLAINED.

IT WILL BE VERY HARD, AND ONLY AT AN UNUSUAL COST OF PRESTIGE FOR THE UNITED STATES CAN THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ASSASSINATION REMAIN CONCEALED, THAT THE REAL MOTIVES, THE REAL REASONS, AND THE INTELLECTUAL AUTHORS AND ORGANIZERS OF THAT CRIME CAN BE KEPT SECRET AND SHROUDED IN MYSTERY.

8

THESE EVENTS TOOK PLACE AT A TIME WHEN OUR COUNTRY WAS DEVOTING ITSELF WITH MORE FERVOR, WITH MORE ENTHUSIASM TO CREATIVE WORK, TO THE TASK OF SOLVING ITS PROBLEMS, OF BOOSTING ITS ECONOMY, AND OF PREPARING TO EMBARK ON THE LONG ROAD OF EFFORT AND PROGRESS.

TODAY WE CAN TRADE WITH ANY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD; WE CAN OFFER AN ADVANTAGEOUS EXCHANGE BECAUSE WE NO LONGER HAVE TO SELL SUGAR TO JAPAN, ENGLAND, SPAIN, FRANCE, AND MOST OF THE COUNTRIES WITH WHICH WE TRADED, AND TAKE THEIR DOLLARS AND USE THEM TO PAY THE YANKEE IMPERIALISTS. TODAY THE SITUATION IS NOT THE SAME. WE DO NOT HAVE TO DEPRIVE ONE COUNTRY OF ITS CURRENCY TO PAY ANOTHER. TODAY WE CAN OFFER AN EXCHANGE WHICH IS MUCH MORE ADVANTAGEOUS THAN WHAT ANY LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRY CAN OFFER. TODAY WE CAN OFFER TO SELL IN EXCHANGE FOR A PROMISE TO BUY.

THAT IS WHY OUR ECONOMIC PROSPECTS ARE EXPANDING AND OPENING. THAT IS WHY THE MARKET PROBLEM IS DISAPPEARING, BECAUSE WE CAN TRADE ON A BASIS OF MUTUAL ADVANTAGE, OF RECIPROCAL PROFITS WITH ALL NATIONS OF THE SOCIALIST CAMP, FIRST OF ALL (WORDS INDISTINCT), AND WITH ALL THE CAPITALIST COUNTRIES WISHING TO TRADE WITH US. THERE WILL NO LONGER BE THAT QUOTA SYSTEM WHICH RESTRICTED OUR ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT.

(MORE)

28 NOV 1227A CF/GS

8 6

FBIS 09

SECOND ADD 7 (CASTRO SPEECH TEXT)

X X X ANOTHER STRANGE FACT.

(TEXT) BUT A SERIES OF THINGS WHICH ARE REALLY STRANGE BEGAN TO ACCUMULATE. IT IS SUPPOSED THAT A MAN HAS A RIFLE WITH A TELESCOPIC SIGHT IN ORDER TO FIRE WITH SAFETY FROM A DISTANCE AND ASSURE ACCURACY AGAINST A FIXED TARGET OR AGAINST A MOVING TARGET. WHEN YOU FIRE AGAINST A MOVING TARGET THE TELESCOPIC SIGHT BECOMES A HINDRANCE. THIS WEAPON IS USED TO FIRE ACCURATELY FROM A DISTANT. IN OTHER WORDS THE INDIVIDUAL WHO WOULD TRY TO USE A TELESCOPIC SIGHT WOULD DO SO IN AN ATTEMPT TO GET ACCURACY AND SAFETY. IN THIS CASE, AGAINST A MOVING TARGET, 80 METERS AWAY, ACCURACY WAS NOT SOUGHT AND THE CURIOUS THING IS THAT SAFETY WAS ALSO NOT SOUGHT.

BECAUSE IT IS VERY STRANGE, AND THIS IS WHAT REVEALS THAT A FANTIC WAS NOT INVOLVED HERE, IN MY OPINION. AND IN THESE MATTERS ONE MUST ALWAYS BASE ONSELF ON OPINION, ON SUPPOSITIONS. BUT IN THE FIRST PLACE IT IS UNDENIABLE THAT A FANATIC--PROBABLY IT WOULD BE THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY THAT A FANATIC HAS USED A TELESCOPIC SIGHT. IT WOULD BE THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY FANATICS HAVE USED REVOLVERS, PISTOLS, HAND GRENADES, BUT NEVER TELESCOPIC SIGHTS. AND WHAT IS MORE, IN GENERAL, FANATICS DO NOT OPERATE FROM A FIFTH FLOOR WINDOW. IN GENERAL, FANATICS CONFESS AND EXPLAIN WHY THEY ACTED, IMMEDIATELY. IT IS A PSYCHOLOGICAL REACTION BY A FANATIC.

8 8

HERE WE HAVE THE STRANGE CASE THAT THE ACCUSED, THE ALLEGED ASSASSIN, FIRES FROM HIS PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT. NOBODY WHO INTENDS TO ESCAPE--THAT IS IF HE IS NOT A FANATIC--SOMEBODY WHO IS PAID, WHO INTENDS TO ESCAPE, IS WILLING TO PERPETRATE SUCH A CRIME FROM THE VERY PLACE HE WORKS. A PLACE WHERE HE WOULD BE IDENTIFIED WITHIN FIVE MINUTES. A PLACE WHERE WITHIN FIVE MINUTES HE WOULD BE FIERCELY PURSUED EVERYWHERE. HE WOULD HAVE SOUGHT A ROOF ON ANOTHER BUILDING. HE WOULD HAVE RENTED AN APARTMENT ALONG THE ROUTE. HE WOULD HAVE SITUATED HIMSELF WITH HIS TELESCOPIC SIGHT RIFLE AT A DISTANCE WHICH WOULD HAVE ALLOWED HIM TO ESCAPE..

IT IS VERY STRANGE THAT A PERSON AT HIS VERY PLACE OF WORK, WHERE HE WOULD BE IDENTIFIED IN FIVE MINUTES, WOULD CARRY OUT AN ACT OF THIS TYPE FROM SUCH A PLACE AND AT THE SAME TIME ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE. THERE IS NO LOGIC IN THIS. THERE IS NO SENSE IN THIS. SUCH A SERIES OF STRANGE CIRCUMSTANCES AS THESE THEN TO USE THAT TYPE OF RIFLE FROM THERE TO TRY TO ESCAPE KNOWING THAT HE WOULD BE IMMEDIATELY IDENTIFIED. ALL THESE ARE THE CONTRADICTIONS, THE ILLOGICAL AND INEXPLICABLE THINGS WHICH BOTH SHOW THAT EITHER A GUILTY PERSON WAS INVENTED, THAT A GUILTY PERSON WAS FABRICATED, OR THAT THE PERPETRATOR OF THE CRIME--BECAUSE THESE TWO THINGS FIT HERE--EITHER THIS PERSON IS NOT GUILTY AND WAS TURNED INTO A GUILTY PERSON BY THE POLICE, OR THIS PERSON IS THE ONE WHO FIRED AND THEN ALL HIS ACTIONS HAVE NO OTHER LOGICAL EXPLANATION OR WOULD HAVE NO OTHER EXPLANATION THAT THAT OF A PERSON WHO KILLS, THINKS HE WILL ESCAPE, BUT AT THE SAME TIME WOULD BE PERFECTLY IDENTIFIED AS THE DOER OF THE CRIME.

THERE WOULD ONLY BE ONE MEANING TO THIS: A PERSON WHO IS PERFECTLY PREPARED TO CARRY OUT THE ACT WITH A PROMISE HE WOULD ESCAPE, WHO WAS ASSIGNED A SERIES OF PREVIOUS ACTIVITIES AND STEPS TO COMPROMISE OR NOT TO COMPROMISE, BUT TO HAVE THE BLAME FALL, INSINUATE THE RESPONSIBILITY, ON THOSE ON WHOM THE PERPETRATORS WERE VERY INTERESTED ON HAVING THE BLAME FALL.

(MORE)

28 NOV 141A CF/GS

8 6
FBIS 14

THIRD ADD 07 (CASTRO SPEECH TEXT)

X X X THE BLAME FALL.

(TEXT) BECAUSE SINCE OUR LAST APPEARANCE WE HAVE OBTAINED NEW DATA HERE. A REPORT IN THE NEWSPAPER EXCELSIOR IN MEXICO STATES THAT THIS MAN HAD VISITED THE CUBAN EMBASSY, OR RATHER THE CUBAN CONSULATE AND THE CONSULATE OF THE SOVIET UNION TO OBTAIN A TRANSIT VISA THROUGH CUBA TO THE SOVIET UNION. WE IMMEDIATELY CHECKED WITH OUR CONSULAR OFFICIALS. THE NEWSPAPER VERSION IS VERY OBJECTIVE AND EXPLAINS HOW THIS MAN HAD WALKED AWAY DISPLEASED, SLAMMING THE DOOR, BECAUSE HE WAS NOT GIVEN A VISA. WE ASKED FOR INFORMATION AND IT WAS ESTABLISHED THAT IT WAS TRUE THAT ON 27 SEPTEMBER HE APPEARED AT OUR CONSULATE IN MEXICO. THEN, HE HAD REQUESTED A VISA. HE WAS TOLD THAT SUCH A VISA COULD NOT BE GRANTED BY A CONSUL WITHOUT AUTHORITY FROM THE FOREIGN MINISTRY. IN TURN, THE FOREIGN MINISTRY DOES NOT ISSUE SUCH TRANSIT VISAS UNLESS THE NATION OF FINAL DESTINATION DOES NOT IN TURN ISSUE A VISA.

WHAT IS MORE, WE RECEIVE MANY REQUESTS FOR VISAS IN OUR CONSULATES FROM MANY PEOPLE AND IN GENERAL OUR FUNCTIONARIES ARE VERY CAUTIOUS, VERY CONSERVATIVE IN THIS RESPECT BECAUSE WE HAVE TO SUPPOSE THAT THE ENEMY IS CONSTANTLY TRYING TO SEND AGENTS HERE AND THIS IS WHY WE TAKE MANY STEPS AND WE DO NOT GRANT VISAS TO ANYONE REQUESTING ONE. WE MUST KNOW THEIR ANTECEDENTS PERFECTLY. ACCORDINGLY, THE FUNCTIONARY REFUSED HIM THE VISA.

NOW, SATURDAY NIGHT, THE OTHER DAY, SCARCELY 24 HOURS AFTER KENNEDY S DEATH, AGENTS OF THE MEXICAN FEDERAL POLICE ARRESTED THE EMPLOYEE--SHE HAS MEXICAN CITIZENSHIP--FROM OUR CONSULATE AND ALSO THE EMPLOYEE S HUSBAND. WHY DID THEY ARREST HER? WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF ARRESTING HER? THEY ARRESTED HER TO QUESTION HER AND (TREATED HER IN A BRUTAL MANNER). THEY MALTREATED HER. THEY IMPUTED THAT SHE HAD SUPPOSED RELATIONS WITH THE SUSPECT OF KENNEDY S ASSASSINATION. THEY TRIED TO GET SOME INFORMATION BY MEANS OF COERCION. WE DID NOT KNOW ABOUT THIS. I WAS UNAWARE OF THIS WHEN I SPOKE. I UNDERSTAND IT WAS SATURDAY NIGHT.

THIS SHOWS HOW EVERYTHING WAS SHAPING UP. THE POLICE AGENTS ALLEGED THAT THEY QUESTIONED HER WITH AN EYE TOWARD THE VISIT WHICH THIS MR. OSWALD MADE TO THE CUBAN CONSULATE. HOW DID THEY KNOW? WHO TOLD THEM? WHERE WERE THEY TOLD THIS? BECAUSE WE DID NOT KNOW ABOUT IT. BECAUSE (IT WAS) A ROUTINE MATTER, (UNKNOWN) IN THE FOREIGN MINISTRY, NONE OF THE FUNCTIONARIES HAD EVEN IDENTIFIED THAT INDIVIDUAL WHO APPEARED AS AN ALLEGED SUSPECT AS ONE OF THE HUNDREDS OF PERSONS WHO APPEARED TO REQUEST A VISA.

HENCE, THE AMERICAN POLICE KNEW ABOUT IT. HENCE, THE DALLAS POLICE REPORTED IT. WHY DID THEY KNOW IT? WHY DID THEY REPORT IT? WHY HAD NOT THIS APPEARED IN THE NEWSPAPERS YET? AND IT DID APPEAR IN A MEXICAN NEWSPAPER TWO OR THREE DAYS LATER? HERE WE CAN CLEARLY SEE THE WARP AND THE WOOF. WHAT DID THIS MAN GO TO DO IN THE CUBAN CONSULATE IN MEXICO? WHAT PRETEXT DID HE USE? REQUEST A TRANSIT VISA? IF HE WANTED TO TRAVEL TO THE SOVIET UNION HE COULD HAVE GONE BY WAY OF ENGLAND WHICH IS CLOSER AND HE HAD MORE FACILITIES. BY WAY OF FRANCE. BY WAY OF MANY NATIONS IN EUROPE. WHY DID HE SHOW UP IN MEXICO TO MAKE A LONGER TRIP AND REQUESTED A TRANSIT VISA TO THE SOVIET UNION, BY WAY OF CUBA?

IN THE HYPOTHESIS THAT THIS MAN WOULD HAVE BEEN THE REAL SLAYER, IT WOULD BE CLEAR THAT THE INTELLECTUAL PERPETRATORS OF THE MURDER WERE PREPARING THE GAMBIT (CUARTADA) CAREFULLY. THEY SENT THIS MAN TO REQUEST A VISA FROM CUBA. JUST IMAGINE JUST IMAGINE MR. KENNEDY HAD BEEN SHOT BY AN INDIVIDUAL WHO WAS KNOWN. IT WAS KNOWN WHERE HE WORKED. HE HAD BEEN IN THE SOVIET UNION AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TURNED OUT TO HAVE BEEURDERED BY THIS PERSON
RPT LAST LINE
BEEN MURDERED BY THIS PERSON JUST AFTER HE HAD RETURNED FROM THE SOVIET UNION BY WAY OF CUBA. IT WAS THE IDEAL GAMBIT. ALL THE IDEAL CONDITIONS TO PUT IN THE HEAD OF NORTH AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION (POUNDS THE LECTERN--ED.) THE SUSPICION THAT IT HAD BEEN A COMMUNIST AND AN AGENT--HOW WOULD THEY SAY IT--OF CUBA AND OF THE SOVIET UNION.

(MORE)

23 NOV 230A CF/GS

8 6
FBIS 15

FOURTH ADD 07 (CASTRO SPEECH TEXT)

X X X THE SOVIET UNION.

(TEXT) IT IS VERY STRANGE THAT ANYBODY WHO HAD BEEN IN THE SOVIET UNION, WHO WHEN HE WAS THERE THE FIRST TIME PASSED THROUGHT CUBA. IF HE HAD BEEN GIVEN A PASSPORT WITH NO TROUBLE, IF HE HAD MONEY TO GO TO MEXICO, WHY DID HE HAVE TO COME TO CUBA EXCEPT FOR THE ONLY AND EXCLUSIVE PURPOSE OF LEAVING A TRAIL, OF SPINNING A WEB? WHY DID HE GET ANGRY WHEN HE WAS TOLD THAT IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE? WHY DID HE SLAM THE DOOR? WHY DID HE LEAVE? NO FRIEND OF CUBA, NO COMMUNIST DOES THIS WHEN HE VISITS OUR CONSULATES. NOBODY BEHAVES IN THAT CURDE MANNER AND OF COURSE WE HAVE NO OTHER BACKGROUND FOR THE ACCUSED. WE HAVE NO OTHER ANTECEDENTS THAN THOSE THAT ARE PUBLISHED BY THE PRESS.

WE WILL NEVER CATEGORICALLY DECLARE THAT SOMEBODY IS GUILTY OF SOMETHING IF WE DO NOT HAVE IRREFUTABLE PROOF OF IT. HOWEVER BASING OURSELVES ON HYPOTHESIS, IF HE WAS THE TRUE EXECUTIONER OF THE DEED, HIS TRIP TO MEXICO, HIS ALLEGED INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESS WHERE HE PRESENTED HIMSELF AS A DEFENDER OF CUBA SHORTLY BEFORE THE EVENTS, HIS SUPPOSED BRAVAL WITH ALLEGED COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES, IN ALL THAT THE PERFECTLY PLANNED GAMBIT COULD BE SEEN. THEN EVERYTHING IS PERFECTLY EXPLAINABLE. IF SOMEBODY WHO WAS OFFERED THE CHANCE TO ESCAPE, FIRED, LEFT A TRAIL, WAS IDENTIFIED, AND DISAPPEARED THEY WOULD THEN SAY HE CAME TO CUBA, THAT CUBA SHELTERED HIM AND PERHAPS HIS OWN ACCOMPLICES WOULD GET RID OF HIM LATER, BUT THEY WOULD MAKE PEOPLE BELIEVE THAT HE HAD COME TO CUBA, THAT HE HAD BEEN IN CUBA BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION BECAUSE AS CAN BE SEEN THAT IF HE WAS THE GUILTY ONE, HE DID TRY TO ESCAPE.

AFTERWARDS HE WAS ARRESTED AND HE SMILED BEFORE THE TELEVISION CAMERAS. HE DID NOT CONFESS. HE DENIED EVERYTHING. HE DID NOT PERMIT THE USE OF A LIE DETECTOR, AND GENTLEMEN THE SURPRISING, THE INCREDIBLE, WHAT INCREASES THE SUSPICION THAT THE ENTIRE WORLD HAS, IS THAT BARELY 36, OR 48 HOURS LATER IN THE BASEMENT OF A JAIL SURROUNDED BY POLICE AGENTS, HE WAS MURDERED. HE DID NOT SPEAK ONE WORD MORE.

GOD. WHY? A GANGSTER, A GAMBLER, OWNER OF A NIGHTCLUB WITH ENTERTAINMENT, NAKEDNESS AND EVERYTHING, WITH A REPUTATION AS A TOUGH, A KILLER, MANAGED TO PLACE HIMSELF IN FRONT OF THE ASSASSIN, OR BETTER SAID IN FRONT OF THE SUPPOSED ASSASSIN, THIS INDIVIDUAL KNOWN FOR WHAT HE WAS BY ALL THE POLICE, A GAMBLER, AN OWNER OF AN IMMORAL AMUSEMENT CENTER, A MAN WITH A RECORD KNOWN BY THESE SAME POLICE. HOW COULD THESE POLICE CONFUSE HIM WITH A NEWSPAPERMAN. WITH A REPORTER, THERE WHERE ALL THE POLICEMEN KNEW HIM PERFECTLY? HOW COULD THAT CHARACTER REMAIN THERE PASSING HIMSELF OFF AS A NEWSMAN? HE FIRED CALMLY.

8

AND WHAT DID HE CLAIM LATER? THE MOST RIDICULOUS, THE MOST ABSURD THING THIS GAMBLER, THIS MAN OF CRIME, THIS GANGSTER WITH A KNOWN RECORD DECLARED THAT HE DID IT TO PREVENT THE WIDOW OF THE PRESIDENT FROM HAVING TO RETURN TO DALLAS TO THE TRIAL. IT WAS VERY DIFFICULT TO MAKE ANYONE BELIEVE THAT AN ACT OF THAT TYPE WAS FOR REVENGE, FOR VENGEANCE AGAINST THE GUILTY. IF HE WERE THE ONE WHO WAS REALLY GUILTY THE ELECTRIC CHAIR WAS WAITING FOR HIM. THE ELECTRIC CHAIR WAS WAITING FOR HIM.

HOW CAN ONE BELIEVE ANYONE HAD TRIED TO TAKE JUSTICE INTO HIS OWN HANDS? THIS ONLY HAPPENS WHEN THERE IS NO JUSTICE, WHEN THE GUILTY PARTY IN A CRIME THAT AROUSES INDIGNATION IS NOT PUNISHED. IN THIS CASE THEY MURDERED A MAN FOR WHOM THE ELECTRIC CHAIR WAS WAITING. IN EFFECT THEY MURDERED A DEAD MAN, THEY MURDERED A DEAD MAN. THIS IS WHAT THIS GANGSTER DID. HOW COULD HE MAKE ANYONE BELIEVE THAT HE DID IT FOR EMOTIONAL REASONS?

NEVER BEFORE, PERHAPS, HAS A GREATER SCANDAL BEEN HEARD. NEVER BEFORE, PERHAPS, HAVE EVEN THE WORST GANGSTERS ACTED AS BASELY, AS STUPIDLY, AS SCANDALOUSLY. AND THIS DEMONSTRATES THAT THE PERSONS GUILTY OF THE DEATH OF KENNEDY NEEDED AND URGENTLY HAD TO ELIMINATE THE ACCUSED AT ANY COST. THEY WERE IMPERATIVELY REQUIRED TO FOR SOME REASON. POSSIBLY SO THAT HE WOULD NOT TALK. THEY HAD TO ELIMINATE HIM, AND THEY CALMLY ELIMINATED HIM.

ONCE THE ALLEGED ASSASSIN WAS ELIMINATED THE DALLAS POLICE AND JUSTICE AUTHORITIES DECLARED THE CASE CLOSED, AS IF IT WERE A MATTER NOT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, BUT OF A DOG KILLED IN THE STREET. THEY DECLARED THE CASE CLOSED WITH 48 HOURS. THE CASE WAS CLOSED WHEN THE CASE WAS BECOMING LESS CLOSEABLE, WHEN THE CASE WAS BECOMING MORE MYSTERIOUS, WHEN THE CASE WAS BECOMING MORE SUSPICIOUS, WHEN THE CASE WAS BECOMING MORE WORTHY OF INVESTIGATION FROM THE JUDICIAL AND CRIMINAL POINT OF VIEW. I AM CERTAIN THAT NO JUDGE WHO ACTS OBJECTIVELY AS SUCH WOULD CLOSE ANY CASE UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH THE PRINCIPLE SUSPECT IS MURDERED.

OF COURSE, WE CAREFULLY READ THE CABLES THAT GAVE THE NEWS OF THE SECOND ASSASSINATION, PARTICULARLY THE UPI REPORTS. IMMEDIATELY, THE SAME EMPHASIS UPI HAD PLACED IN PRESENTING OSWALD AS A PRO-COMMUNIST, AS A CASTRO-COMMUNIST, AS A CASTRO ADMIRER, WAS PLACED IN PRESENTING THIS MR. JACK RUBY AS A KENNEDY ADMIRER, A GREAT ADMIRER OF KENNEDY. THE FIRST THING IT DOES, WHAT THE UPI IMMEDIATELY BEGINS TO DO, IS TO GIVE THE VERSION THAT IT WANTED, TO TRY TO PRESENT A CASE OF MURDER CAUSED BY EMOTION, A CASE OF SENTIMENTALISM, PATRIOTISM.

(MORE)

28 NOV 254A CF/GS

FIFTH ADD 07 (CASTRO SPEECH TEXT)

X X X OF SENTIMENTALISM, PATRIOTISM.

(TEXT) THE UPI DOES A POOR SERVICE TO THE MAN WHO WAS THE PRESIDENT OF ITS COUNTRY BY PRESENTING THIS GANGSTER, THIS GAMBLER, THIS MAN OF VICE, THIS BASE SUBJECT AS A GREAT ADMIRER OF KENNEDY, AS SUCH AN EXTRAORDINARY ADMIRER THAT HE WAS READY TO FACE THE ELECTRIC CHAIR IN ORDER TO AVENGE HIS DEATH; AN INDIVIDUAL WHO ONLY EXPLOITED VICE, GAMBLING, AND IMMORALITY ALL HIS LIFE.

WHY COME NOW WITH THOSE INCREDIBLE ATTACKS OF MORALITY FROM A DEPRAVED AND DEGENERATE INDIVIDUAL? WHY COME NOW WITH THOSE ALTRUISTIC FEELINGS? THE UPI TRIED TO GIVE THAT IMPRESSION IN ITS FIRST CABLES. THEY WENT AND QUESTIONED HIS SISTER AND SHE SAID THAT HE COULD NOT SLEEP AFTER THE ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT. THEY INTERROGATED THE FAMILY AND ELABORATED THE THEORY, THAT IS, THEY INTERROGATED THE SISTER OF THE MR. RUBY IN ORDER TO ELABORATE THE ENTIRE THEORY THAT IT WAS BECAUSE OF EMOTIONAL AND SENTIMENTAL REASONS. UPI DID NOT HESITATE IN (BUILDING UP SUCH AN) ADMIRER OF THE MURDERED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. HOW UNSCRUPULOUS HOW DISHONEST WHAT A SCANDAL THE SAME EMPHASIS THEY USED TO PRESENT THE OTHER AS AN ADMIRER OF CASTRO, THEY IMMEDIATELY USE TO PRESENT THIS ONE AS AN ADMIRER OF KENNEDY.

THAT IS HOW IMPERIALISM WORKS. THAT IS HOW REACTION WORKS. THAT IS HOW THEY MAKE UP THEIR CAMPAIGNS AND THEIR LIES BUT EVERYTHING APPEARS TO INDICATE THAT THIS SHOT HAS BACKFIRED. (APPLAUSE) THERE ARE OTHER REPORTS. THE DOCTORS THAT ATTENDED THE ASSASSINATED PRESIDENT NOW REPORT THAT THEY CANNOT SAY FOR SURE THAT THERE WERE ONE OR TWO BULLETS WHICH ENDED HIS LIFE, AND THAT THEY CANNOT ESTABLISH WHICH ARE THE ENTRY AND EXIT WOUNDS FROM THE BULLET OR BULLETS. THERE IS ALSO WHAT CONNALLY SAID IN AN INTERVIEW HE GRANTED THE NEWSMEN FROM HIS BED IN THE HOSPITAL. AMONG OTHER THINGS HE SAID "WHAT WAS DEMONSTRATED IN DALLAS WAS THE HATE THAT EXISTS IN OUR SOCIETY. THE SAME HATE THAT PLACED A BOMB IN BIRMINGHAM KILLING FIVE CHILDREN." THAT WAS SAID BY THE WOUNDED MAN WHO WAS WITH KENNEDY.

IT IS GOING TO BE VERY DIFFICULT TO CONTINUE TO DRESS THIS (CRIME). IT IS GOING TO BE VERY DIFFICULT TO CONTINUE TO MAINTAIN WHAT THEY HAVE BEEN MAINTAINING. WE EVEN THINK THAT IT IS UNLIKELY THAT THERE WILL NOT BE ENOUGH REACTION IN THE UNITED STATES SO THAT THERE WILL BE NO INVESTIGATION. IT IS VERY DIFFICULT TO CONCEIVE THAT THERE ARE NOT ENOUGH NORTH AMERICANS, REGARDLESS OF THEIR POLITICAL POSITION OR THEIR IDEOLOGY, WHO WITH AN ELEMENTAL SENSE OF DENCY, SHAME, AND PRESTIGE WILL DEMAND THAT EVENTS BE MADE CLEAR, THAT ALL OF THESE STRANGE CIRCUMSTANCES BE EXPLAINED.

IT WILL BE VERY DIFFICULT, AND ONLY AT AN EXTRAORDINARY LOSS OF PRESTIGE FOR THE UNITED STATES CAN THOSE GUILTY OF THE ASSASSINATION BE CONCEALED, NOR CAN THE TRUE REASONS, THE TRUE PURPOSES, AND THE GUILTY INTELLECTUAL AND ORGANIZING AUTHORS OF THE CRIME REMAIN IN SECRET AND IN MYSTERY. BUT THEY THEMSELVES, THEY THEMSELVES, THE ONES WHO FORGED THESE PALMS AGAINST PEACE, AGAINST CUBA, AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION, AGAINST HUMANITY, AGAINST THE PROGRESSIVE SECTORS, INCLUDING THE

FBIS 17

SIXTH ADD 07 (CASTRO SPEECH TEXT)

X X X UNTIL THE END.

(TEXT) THAT IS WHY WE SHOULD AWAIT CALMLY BUT NOT CONFIDENTLY--AND NOT CONFIDENTLY--SO YOU CAN SEE WHAT DANGERS THREATEN HUMANITY, WHAT DANGERS IMPERIL THE PEOPLES, WHAT A LACK OF SCRUPLES, HOW MUCH EVIL EXISTS, AND HOW MUCH CYNICISM IS EMBODIED IN THE IMPERIALIST SOCIETY, AMONG THE MOST REACTIONARY ELEMENTS OF THAT SOCIETY.

HOW MANY DANGERS. HOW MANY SINISTER PLANS. THAT IS WHY I SAY WAIT CALMLY BUT NOT CONFIDENTLY BECAUSE IT IS ONE MORE EXAMPLE, ONE MORE LESSON.

MENAWHILE, LET US SEE HOW THOSE WHO ORGANIZED THAT MANEUVER WILL STEW IN THEIR OWN JUICE, BECAUSE EVEN THE OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS OF MARKSMANSHIP ARE GIVING THEIR OPINIONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IN ANY EVENT, OUR FATHERLAND WAS THREATENED ONCE MORE. WE SAW HOW A FINGER WAS POINTED AT US, HOW WEAPONS OF AGGRESSION WERE POINTED AT US. WE SAW HOW THEY TRIED TO DUMP A DOWNPOUR OF INFAMY ON CUBA AND ITS REVOLUTION.

IT HAS BEEN PLACED IN EVIDENCE. WE HAVE SEEN THE BEHAVIOR OF INDIVIDUAL PEOPLE ONCE MORE. OUR REVOLUTION EMERGES WITH REASON ON ITS SIDE AND WITH A HIGHER SENSE OF MORALITY FROM THIS TEST AND FROM ALL OTHER TESTS TO WHICH IT IS SUBMITTED, BECAUSE BEFORE THE EYES OF THE WORLD IT IS CLEAR, AND IT WILL BE CLEARER EACH TIME, HOW THE U.S. REACTIONARIES WANTED TO MAKE OUR COUNTRY AND THE WORLD THE VICTIMS OF THEIR CRIMINAL DESIGNS, EVEN AT THE PRICE OF THE ASSASSINATION OF THEIR OWN PRESIDENT IN THAT COUNTRY.

THIS EPISODE MORE AND MORE RESEMBLES AN FBI NOVEL, A GANGSTER EPISODE, RATHER THAN A POLITICAL INCIDENT. ALL THE CIRCUMSTANCES, THE SCANDALOUS MANNER WITH WHICH THE TWO ASSASSINATIONS WERE CARRIED OUT, REMINDS US OF THE GANGSTER FILMS WE SAW SO MANY TIMES FILMED PRECISELY IN HOLLYWOOD.

NOT LACKING IN THE MINUTEST DETAIL, THE ONE IN CHARGE OF LIQUIDATING OR LYNCHING THE ACCUSED WAS NO LESS THAN A GAMBLER FROM CHICAGO. HOW WILL THEY BE ABLE TO EXPLAIN THOSE THINGS TO THE WORLD? HOW WILL THOSE WHO HAVE PROCEEDED WITH SUCH LACK OF RESPECT FOR WORLD OPINION, WHO HAVE SHOWN SUCH LACK OF HUMAN SENSIBILITY, BE ABLE TO DEFEND THAT SHAMEFUL THING? WITH THIS I CONCLUDE THE REFERENCE WE HAVE BEEN COMPELLED TO MAKE TO CLARIFY SOME ASPECTS IN CONNECTION WITH THOSE EVENTS.

(MORE)

28 NOV 319A CF/GS

U 8 6
FBIS 18

SEVENTH ADD 07 (CASTRO SPEECH TEXT)

X X X WITH THOSE EVENTS.

(TEXT) THESE EVENTS WERE TAKING PLACE AT A TIME WHEN OUR COUNTRY WAS DEVOTING ITSELF WITH MORE FERVOR, WITH MORE ENTHUSIASM, TO CREATIVE WORK, TO THE TASK OF SOLVING ITS PROBLEMS, OF BOOSTING ITS ECONOMY, AND OF PREPARING TO EMBARK UPON THE LONG ROAD OF EFFORT AND PROGRESS.

THINGS ARE PROGRESSING IN OUR COUNTRY, AND THEY ARE GOING WELL, DESPITE THE OBSTACLES, DESPITE THE HURRICANE WHICH BARELY A MONTH AND A HALF AGO LASHED OUR COUNTRY, CAUSING ENORMOUS LOSSES.

THE VIGOR, THE PROMPTITUDE, AND THE EFFICACY WITH WHICH OUR PEOPLE MET THIS TRAGEDY SHOW THE STRENGTH AND THE THRUST OF OUR REVOLUTION. I AM CERTAIN THAT EVERY CUBAN, EVERY TRUE CUBAN, FROM ONE END OF THE ISLAND TO THE OTHER, MUST FEEL GREAT SATISFACTION IN SEEING WHAT HIS PEOPLE ARE--THEIR ENERGY, THE PEOPLE'S SPIRIT OF SOLIDARITY, THE PEOPLE'S SENSE OF UNITY, AND OUR PEOPLE'S ABILITY TO MEET ANY TYPE OF PROBLEM.

HOWEVER, OUR COUNTRY BARELY PAUSED TO LOOK BACK, TO ASSESS THE LOSSES, COMPLETELY DEVOTED AS IT WAS TO RECOVERING FROM THESE LOSSES AND TO CREATE MUCH MORE THAN IT LOST.

THE HURRICANE WAS ALSO LIKE A JOLT TO OUR CONSCIENCE; IT WAS LIKE A REMINDER TO EVERYONE OF HIS DUTY; TO THE SAME EXTENT THAT IT CAUSED TREMENDOUS MATERIAL DAMAGES ALONG WITH THE IRREPARABLE LOSS OF LIFE, TREMENDOUS MATERIAL DAMAGE, OUR PEOPLE CENTERED THEIR ATTENTION ON PRODUCTION AND ON THE ECONOMY.

IT WAS TIME. IT WAS TIME. IT IS NOT THAT WE HAVE SUCH ILLUSIONS OR THAT WE ARE FILLED WITH A GREAT SENSE OF UTOPIA AS TO IMAGINE THAT IN THE FIRST DAYS OF THE REVOLUTION WE ALREADY HAD THE VISION WE MAY HAVE TODAY, THE UNDERSTANDING WE MAY NOW HAVE, THE EDUCATION WE MAY NOW HAVE, OR THE INFORMATION WE MAY NOW HAVE, WHICH ENABLES US NOW TO ACT WITH GREATER EFFICIENCY, WITH GREATER CERTAINTY, WITH GREATER SUCCESS ON ALL FRONTS.

IN THE BEGINNING WE WERE BLOWN ABOUT BY THE INEXPERIENCE IN EVERYTHING, IRRESPONSIBILITY IN MANY THINGS, IGNORANCE IN VERY MANY THINGS, LACKING IN THE MOST ELEMENTARY CONCEPTS OF ECONOMY, OF PRICES. IN THE BEGINNING THE REVOLUTION WAS MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE A FORCE TO DESTROY AN OLD SOCIETY. IT REPRESENTED A TREMENDOUS ENTHUSIASM, BUT NOT AN ORGANIZED, PREPARED, AND CONSCIOUS ENTHUSIASM, AS IT IS TODAY.

AT FIRST WE WERE BLOWN ABOUT BY MISMANAGEMENT, LACK OF CONCERN FOR EXPENDITURES, BY LACK OF CONCERN NOT ONLY FOR THE QUANTITY, BUT ALSO THE QUALITY OF WHAT WE PRODUCED.

OF COURSE DURING THE FIRST DAYS OF THE REVOLUTION WE WAGED TREMENDOUS IDEOLOGICAL BATTLE. IT WAS A BATTLE BETWEEN IDEAS, BETWEEN THEORIES, BECAUSE IT WAS NECESSARY TO COMBAT THE THESES AND THE ARGUMENTS OF THE ENEMIES OF THE REVOLUTION WHO WANTED TO DECEIVE, CONFUSE AND DISORIENT US. OF COURSE AT THAT TIME NO BATTLE WAS OF PRIMARY CONCERN, THE BATTLE (WORDS INDISTINCT) OF THE COUNTRY, AND FOR A PERIOD OF TIME VERY FEW WERE AWARE OF THE VERY IMPORTANT PROBLEMS OF ECONOMY AND PRODUCTION.

IT WAS LOGICAL THAT IN THE STRUGGLE OF THE THEORIES WE SHOULD HAVE BECOME TOO THEORETIC, OR RATHER NOT TOO THEORETIC BUT TOO MUCH OF THE THEORETICIAN. WE HAD BECOME TOO ARGUMENTATIVE. WE HAD LEARNED HOW TO HANDLE ARGUMENTS AND THEORIES AND TO CRUSH THE THEORIES AND ARGUMENTS OF OUR IDEOLOGICAL ENEMIES. THE PEOPLE ACQUIRED MUCH OF WHAT CAN BE CALLED REVOLUTIONARY EDUCATION, WHICH WAS NECESSARY, AND MOST IMPORTANT. ALTHOUGH WE WERE EFFICIENT IN THEORETICAL COMBAT WE WERE INCAPABLE OF FIGHTING OUR ENEMIES WITH EQUAL EFFICIENCY.

(WHILE) THE IMPERIALISTS AND THE CAPITALISTS INCREASED THEIR PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN UPON THE FOUNDATION OF OUR MATERIAL DIFFICULTIES, WE DID NOT EXERT ALL THE EFFORT AND THE ENDEAVOR NECESSARY TO OBTAIN AND OVERCOME THESE MATERIAL DIFFICULTIES. OF COURSE IN PRACTICAL MATTERS THE BATTLE OF OUR ENEMIES WAS NOT ONLY THEORETIC, BUT IT WAS ALSO A PRACTICAL BATTLE. IT WAS AN ATTEMPT TO ELIMINATE THE REVOLUTION BY STARVATION, ECONOMIC AGGRESSION, ECONOMIC BLOCKADES, AND SABOTAGE OF OUR PRODUCTION. THE ENEMY NOT ONLY TALKED, BUT HE ACTED IN AN ATTEMPT TO DESTROY OUR ECONOMY.

(MORE)

25 NOV 340A CP/BS

8 6
FBIS 19

EIGHTH ADD 07 (CASTRO SPEECH TEXT)

X X X DESTROY OUR ECONOMY.

(TEXT) WE TALKED, BUT IN THE FIELD OF ECONOMY WE DID NOT ACT WITH THE SAME EFFICACY. WE HAD TO LEARN TO ACT IN PRACTICAL MATTERS WITH THE SAME EFFICACY AS WE HAD LEARNED TO ACT IN THEORETICAL MATTERS. SOME THOUGHT THAT TO BE A REVOLUTIONARY SIMPLY MEANT (TO KNOW) THE THEORY, THE PROBLEMS OF HISTORICAL DIALECTICS, TO (WORD INDISTINCT) MARXIST THEORIES, MARXIST PRINCIPLES, AND PERHAPS SLEPT WITH A SENSE OF SATISFACTION WITH THE THOUGHT OF BEING GREAT MARXISTS WHILE AT THE SAME TIME AT THE HEAD OF AN AGRICULTURAL, COMMERCIAL, OR INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE WHICH THE REVOLUTION HAD PLACED IN THEIR HANDS. THEY HAD JUST WASTED (WORD INDISTINCT) 10,000, 20,000, OR 30,000 PESOS, WITHOUT KNOWING ANY MORE.

WHAT DID THEY DO? THE PESOS WERE OF NO IMPORTANCE. THE FACT THAT PRODUCTION COST MORE THAN WHAT WAS PRODUCED WAS OF NO INTEREST. THEY DID NOT EVEN KNOW. IT WAS NOT OUT OF MALICE. THEY DID SO FOR LACK OF KNOWLEDGE. THEY DID SO BECAUSE THEY THOUGHT THE REVOLUTION WAS ONLY A MENTAL ATTITUDE, AN INTELLECTUAL CONVICTION. THE REVOLUTION WAS THAT, TOGETHER WITH MANY OTHER THINGS.

IT WAS ALSO PRACTICAL WORK. IT WAS THE NECESSITY TO SOLVE THE VITAL PROBLEMS OF SOCIETY AND OF THE PEOPLE.

WHY DID WE HAVE REVOLUTIONARY POWER IF THE REVOLUTIONARY POWER IN THE HANDS OF THE PEOPLE ONLY SIGNIFIED THE OPPORTUNITY OF PROCLAIMING THE VICTORY OF IDEAS, (BUT NOT OF) PROCLAIMING THE VICTORY OF FACTS?

WHY DID WE WANT REVOLUTIONARY POWER? WE CAN LIQUIDATE ALL THE INSTITUTIONAL FORMS OF BOURGEOIS SOCIETY, ITS ODIOUS PRIVILEGES, ITS VICES, AND ITS IMMORALITIES. WE SHALL BE A LITTLE BETTER OFF. IT IS BETTER WHEN THERE ARE NO THIEVES, WHEN THERE ARE NO (VICIOUS PEOPLE), WHEN THERE ARE NO PRIVILEGED PERSONS, WHEN THERE ARE NO EXPLOITERS. BUT THAT WAS NOT ENOUGH. DID WE WANT TO DEPRIVE THE BOURGEOIS OF POWER AND OF THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION, OR THEIR PRIVATE PROPERTY, IN ORDER TO PRODUCE THE SAME AS THE BOURGEOIS, TO HAVE THEIR INABILITIES?

THERE IS BOURGEOISIE AND THERE IS BOURGEOISIE, CAPITALISM AND CAPITALISM. THAT IS, THERE ARE EFFICIENT BOURGEOIS IN SOME PARTS OF THE WORLD. SOME FORMS OF CAPITALISM ARE MORE EFFICIENT THAN OTHERS. NO FORM OF CAPITALISM IS GOOD, NO BOURGEOIS SOCIETY IS GOOD, BUT SOME BOURGEOIS SOCIETIES ARE BETTER ORGANIZED, MORE EFFICIENT.

NOT ONLY WAS OURS BAD BUT IT WAS ALSO INCOMPETENT. IT WAS INEFFICIENT BECAUSE ACTUALLY OUR BOURGEOISIE DID NOT EVEN DEVELOP. WE COULD SAY MORE. OUR BOURGEOISIE COULD NOT EVEN DEVELOP. IT COULD NOT, BECAUSE IMPERIALISM ASPHYXIATED IT, STRANGLED IT. OUR BOURGEOISIE PREFERRED TO ACCEPT IMPERIALIST OPPRESSION. IT EVEN ACCEPTED THE CRUMBS THE IMPERIALISTS LEFT IT RATHER THAN FIGHT AGAINST THE IMPERIALISTS. OUR SUGAR WAS NOT SOLD. WE COULD NOT FIND MARKETS ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD BECAUSE WE COULD NOT BUY FROM THEM, BECAUSE U.S. MERCHANDISE HAD PREFERENTIAL RIGHTS, AND THE CUBAN CAPITALISTS BOUGHT THERE WHERE MERCHANDISE WAS CHEAPER BY VIRTUE OF THESE PREFERENTIAL AND CUSTOMS RIGHTS, AND WHERE THEY COULD MAKE MORE PROFIT.

TODAY WE CAN TRADE WITH ANY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD; WE CAN OFFER AN ADVANTAGEOUS EXCHANGE BECAUSE WE NO LONGER HAVE TO SELL SUGAR TO JAPAN, ENGLAND, SPAIN, FRANCE, AND MOST OF THE COUNTRIES WITH WHICH WE TRADED, TAKE THEIR DOLLARS AND USE THEM TO PAY THE YANKEE IMPERIALISTS.

TODAY THE SITUATION IS NOT THE SAME. WE DO NOT HAVE TO DEPRIVE ONE COUNTRY OF ITS CURRENCY TO PAY ANOTHER. TODAY WE CAN OFFER AN EXCHANGE WHICH IS MUCH MORE ADVANTAGEOUS THAN ANY LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRY CAN OFFER. TODAY WE CAN OFFER TO SELL IN EXCHANGE FOR A PROMISE TO BUY.

THAT IS WHY OUR ECONOMIC PROSPECTS ARE EXPANDING AND OPENING. THAT IS WHY THE MARKET PROBLEM IS DISAPPEARING, BECAUSE WE CAN TRADE ON A BASIS OF MUTUAL ADVANTAGE, OF RECIPROCAL PROFITS WITH ALL NATIONS OF THE SOCIALIST CAMP, FIRST OF ALL (THE USSR), AND WITH ALL THE CAPITALIST COUNTRIES WISHING TO TRADE WITH US. THERE WILL NO LONGER BE THAT QUOTA SYSTEM WHICH RESTRICTED OUR ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT.

(MORE)

EA NOV 359A CF/GS

NINTH ADD 07 (CASTRO SPEECH: TEXT)

X X X AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT.

(TEXT) BECAUSE THE SMALL PEASANT, THE SMALL CANE FARMER, AS WELL AS THE BOURGEOIS CANE GROWING LANDHOLDER WERE TOLD, "YOU HAVE TO LIMIT YOURSELF, YOU CAN ONLY PRODUCE SO MUCH SUGAR BECAUSE THERE IS NO MARKET." HE WAS NOT CONCERNED ONE BIT ABOUT TECHNIQUE; HE WAS NOT CONCERNED WITH DEVELOPING CULTIVATION TECHNIQUES. HE COULD SOLVE THE PROBLEM BETTER BY SOVING CANE AND CUTTING IT 20 TIMES WITH TRYING TO RAISE THE YIELD OF CANE PER CABALLERIA, BECAUSE TO RAISE THE YIELD HE HAD TO INVEST, TO WORK.

WHY INVEST AND WORK? WELL, IF HE PRODUCED MORE SUGAR NOW WAS HE GOING TO SELL IT? WHY DEVELOP CATTLE RAISING? HE WAS NOT INTERESTED IN PRODUCING A MEAT SURPLUS BECAUSE THERE WAS NO MARKET. WE HAVE MARKETS FOR ALL MEAT, ALL MEAT SURPLUSES WHICH WE ARE CAPABLE OF PRODUCING. WE HAVE AN UNLIMITED MARKET. THERE ARE COUNTRIES THAT NEED MEAT AND THAT CAN PRODUCE ITEMS WE NEED.

IT IS LOGICAL THAT EACH COUNTRY SHOULD PRODUCE WHAT IT HAS GREATER FACILITIES FOR. WHEN COUNTRIES ARE FORCED TO PRODUCE THINGS WHICH ARE EXPENSIVE AND WHICH IT DOES NOT HAVE FACILITIES FOR ACCORDING TO THEIR NATURAL CONDITIONS, IT IS BECAUSE OF THE SHACKLES ON TRADE--A CONSEQUENCE OF POLICIES OF POWERFUL NATIONS WHICH THROUGHOUT HISTORY HAVE BEEN IMPOSING THEIR AMBITIONS IN ONE FORM OR ANOTHER.

TODAY THESE CONDITIONS DO NOT EXIST. TODAY WE CAN DEVOTE OUR EFFORTS TO PRODUCING UNLIMITED AMOUNTS OF ARTICLES WHICH NATURE HAS FURNISHED US.

LET US DEVOTE OURSELVES TO PRODUCING; LET US DEVOTE OURSELVES TO THE RATIONAL UTILIZATION OF ALL INTELLIGENCE, ALL FORCE, AND ALL WORKING INSTRUMENTS OF THE NATION TO PRODUCE WITHOUT LIMIT. THAT IS THE ORDER OF THE DAY; THAT IS THE GREAT TASK WE HAVE AHEAD. LET US DEMONSTRATE OUR CAPABILITY TO PRODUCE; LET US DEMONSTRATE OUR SUPERIORITY OVER THE BOURGEOISIE AND CAPITALIST SOCIETY IN THE FIELD OF PRODUCTION; BY EMPLOYING THE UNBELIEVABLE, EXTRAORDINARY ADVANTAGES PRESENTED BY THE POSSIBILITY OF A PLANNED ECONOMY AND THE RATIONAL USE OF ALL NATURAL, HUMAN, AND TECHNICAL RESOURCES AND THE ADVANTAGES DEPRIVED NOT FROM HAVING A DIVIDED NATION BUT A UNITED NATION IN A SINGLE AND COMMON ASPIRATION.

NATURALLY WE WILL DEVOTE OUR EFFORTS TO PRODUCTION AND WE SHALL SEE IF THE CAPITALIST COUNTRY HAS CONDITIONS TO PRODUCE, AS WE HAVE TO PRODUCE, SOME ITEMS, AMONG THEM SUGAR.

SUGAR, YES. THE SUGAR IN WHICH MANY COUNTRIES, SEVERAL COUNTRIES, THOUGHT IN VIEW OF THE IMPERIALIST BLOCKADE AGAINST CUBA A MAGNIFICENT OPPORTUNITY TO TAKE OVER THE MARKETS, A MAGNIFICENT OPPORTUNITY TO BENEFIT AT THE EXPENSE OF CUBA, THEY TOOK ADVANTAGE OF OUR DIFFICULTIES. FIRST CAME THE ELIMINATION OF OUR QUOTA, WHICH FOR THE MOMENT LEFT THE COUNTRY WITHOUT MARKETS, WHICH CREATED THE SUGAR (WORD INDISTINCT) IN THE COUNTRY, WHICH INFLUENCED THE LOWERING OF SUGAR PRODUCTION, BECAUSE IT EVEN HAD TO BE DECIDED TO CUT ALL THE CANE IN ORDER TO USE THAT LAND FOR OTHER CROPS IN VIEW OF THE ELIMINATION OF OUR QUOTA. THUS CANE AREAS WERE DESTROYED TO SOV OTHER LESS

AFTER THAT WE HAD TWENTY YEARS OF HEAVY DROUGHTS. WE HAD ALREADY STARTED TO FIND MARKETS, WE HAD NEW AND SOLID MARKETS, HOWEVER, OUR SUGAR PRODUCTION HAD DECREASED. NEVERTHELESS, WE HAVE EXCEPTIONAL CONDITIONS TO PRODUCE SUGAR--A CIRCUMSTANCE, ALSO DERIVED FROM THE IMPERIALIST POLICY, CAME TO OUR AID. THE IMPERIALISTS WANTED TO (WCRD INDISTINCT) AND IT COST THEM HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS. WHEN THEY ELIMINATED OUR QUOTA THEY TRIED TO BUT ON THE WORLD MARKET AT THE LOWEST PRICES PREVAILING. OUR SUGAR NO LONGER FIGURED WITH THE SAME VOLUME ON THE WORLD MARKET. IT WENT TO OTHER MARKETS. A SCARCITY OF SUGAR WAS BROUGHT ABOUT AND AS A CONSEQUENCE AN EXTRAORDINARY INCREASE IN SUGAR PRICES.

NATURALLY, THESE PRICE INCREASES CREATED BY THE IMPERIALISTS WITH THEIR AVARICE AND WITH THEIR AGGRESSIVENESS (HAVE CAUSED FOR US) THIS YEAR, NEXT YEAR, AND PERHAPS FOR MORE TIME TO COME, A DECREASE IN OUR SUGAR INDUSTRY. BUT THEY HELPED US WITH THE SAME WEAPON THEY TRIED TO WOUND US WITH. FOR THAT REASON WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO GET WONDERFUL PRICES, AND WE HAVE EVEN SOLD SUGAR FOR 1965 FOR APPROXIMATELY 10 CENTS. WE HAVE (APPLAUSE) SUGAR FOR 1966 SOLD AT SUCH PRICES. WE HAVE MADE SALES FOR 1966 AT APPROXIMATELY 10 CENTS

NATURALLY THOSE COUNTRIES THAT TRIED TO BENEFIT FROM THE BLOCKADE--NOT THE COUNTRIES BUT THE BOURGEOISIE, WHO IN SEVERAL PARTS OF THE WORLD TRIED TO BENEFIT FROM THE BLOCKADE, WHO WERE STIMULATED BY THESE HIGH PRICES--HAVE DREAMED OF SEEING US SUPPOSEDLY INCAPABLE OF PRODUCING SUGAR. THEY ARE SLEEPING ON THE SOFT PILLOW THAT MAKES THEM DREAM THAT WE WILL PROGRESSIVELY HAVE LESS SUGAR.

(MORE)

28 NOV 420A CF/GS

8
FBIS 21

TENTH ADD 07 (CASTRO SPEECH: TEXT)

X X X HAVE LESS SUGAR.

(TEXT) WE ARE NOT INTERESTED IN THAT EMULATION; THAT IS, WE ARE NOT INTERESTED IN COMPETING WITH THEM, BY TRYING TO DEMONSTRATE THAT WE ARE CAPABLE. IT IS PREFERABLE, AND PREFERABLE EVEN FROM THE ECONOMIC VIEWPOINT, FOR THEM TO CONTINUE THINKING THAT; LET THEM BELIEVE IT.

WE HAVE TWO ANTAGONISMS HERE--OR RATHER ONE ANTAGONISM--TWO POLES OF THAT ANTAGONISM; TWO CONTRADICTORY THINGS. EACH ONE OF THEM HAS A GOOD PART AND A BAD PART. ON ONE HAND, IT IS GOOD FOR THEM TO THINK THAT WE ARE NOT CAPABLE OF PRODUCING. ON THE OTHER HAND, IT IS BAD. THE GOOD ASPECT IS THAT THEIR BELIEF INFLUENCES PRICES; THE BAD ASPECT RESTS ON THE RISK THAT THEY MIGHT--THE BOURGEOISIE, WHO COMPETE WITH US--ENGAGE IN PRODUCTION ON THE ILLUSION THAT WE WILL NOT BE CAPABLE OF PRODUCING AND THEN THIS FACT IS NOT BORNE OUT, AND THERE IS MORE SUGAR IN THE WORLD THAN CAN BE SOLD.

HOW TO SOLVE THIS CONTRADICTION? BY TELLING THEM THAT WE ARE CAPABLE OF PRODUCING AND FOR THEM NOT TO ENGAGE IN THAT ADVENTURE? NO. BECAUSE WE ARE NOT GOING TO CONVINCE THEM. WE ARE NOT GOING TO CONVINCE THEM. WHAT SHALL WE DO? LET THEM ENGAGE (IN PRODUCTION) IF THEY WISH, BUT LET US ENGAGE IN SERIOUS WORK. THAT COULD MEAN THAT AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE OPPORTUNIST POLICY OF THOSE WHO TRIED TO BENEFIT FROM AGGRESSION AGAINST CUBA A GREAT INCREASE IN SUGAR PRODUCTION MIGHT BE BROUGHT ABOUT WITHIN FIVE OR SIX YEARS.

HOW SHOULD THEY CONTEMPLATE THAT POSSIBILITY? HOW MUST WE CONTEMPLATE IT? WHAT SHOULD OUR ATTITUDE BE? WHAT SHOULD BE OR WILL BE THEIRS? BY RESTRAINING OURSELVES, BY BREAKING OUR (WORDS INDISTINCT)? NO. WHAT WILL BE THEIR ATTITUDE? WILL IT POSSIBLY BE TO TRY TO INCREASE PRODUCTION TO BENEFIT FROM THE SUPPOSED INCAPABILITY OF OURS? WHAT EFFECTS WILL SEVERAL YEARS OF LOW PRICES HAVE ON US WITHIN FIVE OR SIX YEARS--WITHIN FIVE OR SIX YEARS, BECAUSE DEMAND HAS INCREASED EXTRAORDINARILY AND PRODUCTION WILL NOT BE ABLE TO INCREASE (DURING THE NEXT THREE OR FOUR YEARS) AT THE SAME RATE THAT THE DEMAND HAS INCREASED AND A GREAT SCARCITY HAS BEEN BROUGHT ABOUT. FOR US IT MIGHT MEAN WITHIN FIVE OR SIX YEARS SOME YEARS OF LOW PRICES. WE MUST UNDERSTAND THAT. WE MIGHT MEET THAT OBSTACLE AHEAD, BUT BECAUSE OF THE DANGER POSED BY THE INCREASES IN OUR PRODUCTION PLUS THE OPPORTUNIST POLICY OF CANE GROWERS WHO TRIED TO PROFIT AT OUR EXPENSE SHOULD WE ABSTAIN FROM PRODUCING? NO. IN OUR OPINION, NO.

WHY RESTRICT OUR PRODUCTION? WHY RESTRICT THE PRODUCTION OF A FOOD ITEM NEEDED BY THE WORLD? THAT BELONGS TO THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE BOURGEOISIE AND CAPITALISM AND IMPERIALISM, BUT NEVER OF SOCIALISM. (APPLAUSE) WE SOCIALISTS WILL NEVER PUT A BRAKE ON OUR CREATIVE AND PRODUCTIVE ENERGIES FOR FEAR OF PRICES, ABOVE ALL IF THOSE ENERGIES ARE DEVOTED NOT TO PRODUCING (WORD INDISTINCT) BUT FOOD IN A WORLD WHERE TWO BILLION HUMAN BEINGS ARE

WE WILL NOT PUT A BRIDGE ON OUR PLAN BECAUSE OF FEAR OF PRICES. WE LIVE IN A WORLD WHICH HAS TWO CAMPS, TWO SYSTEMS, EACH OF WHICH HAS ITS LAWS. IF THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM EXISTED IN THE WORLD, THESE PROBLEMS WOULD NOT EXIST. BUT AS TWO SYSTEMS EXIST, WITH TWO SETS OF LAWS, AND COUNTRIES NEED TRADE EXCHANGE, WE, THEREFORE, FACE THE RISKS OF THE LAWS WHICH GOVERN THE CAPITALIST CAMP IN MATTERS OF PRICES AND PRODUCTION. BECAUSE SPECULATION, RISKS, AND AN INFINITY MATTERS WHICH ARE FOREIGN TO ECONOMY AND WHICH ARE VERY BECOMING TO THE EGOTISTIC AND PROFITEERING OF THE CAPITALISTS HAVE A BEARING ON PRICES IN THE CAPITALIST WORLD.

FOR THAT REASON, AS WE HAVE TO BE REALISTS AND IN PART HAVE TO TRADE WITH THE CAPITALIST CAMP, WE MUST TAKE A STAND. OUR STAND MUST NOT BE TO RESTRICT OUR PRODUCTION CAPACITY BECAUSE OF FEAR OF PRICES. FOR THAT REASON, WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN WITHIN FIVE OR SIX YEARS IS THAT WE MAY SPEND A FEW YEARS IN THE CAPITALIST CAMP OF LOW PRICES, IN THE SAME MANNER AS WE HAVE HIGH PRICES TODAY. BUT WE MIGHT BE IN A CONDITION TO STAND THAT, BECAUSE, AS IN THE HURRICANE NOT A SINGLE CANE GROWER WILL BE RUINED. WE WILL BEAR THE BRUNT OF THOSE YEARS, IF SUCH IS THE CASE ON THE SHOULDERS OF OUR ECONOMY WHICH WILL BE STRENGTHENED BY THAT TIME. NO SMALL CANE GROWER WILL BE RUINED. NO THAT HAPPENS IN THE CAPITALIST SOCIETY. WE HAVE STRENGTH TO DEFEND OURSELVES WITHIN THAT WORLD IN WHICH THE CAPITALIST LAWS PREVAIL WITH THE STRENGTH AND VIGOR GIVEN TO US BY OUR SOCIALIST ECONOMY. WHENEVER WE HAVE LEARNED TO HAVE IT, WHEN WE HAVE FULLY LEARNED TO HAVE IT, AND WHEN WE HAVE LEARNED TO USE ALL OF ITS ADVANTAGES.

(MORE)

28 NOV 450A CF/HH

ELEVENTH ADD 07 (CASTRO SPEECH TEXT)

XXX OF ITS ADVANTAGES.

(TEXT) FOR THIS REASON, WHAT WILL HAPPEN IN 1970, OR IN 1971? WE SHALL THEN BE IN A POSITION TO RESIST ANY PRICE DECREASE IN THE SUGAR PRODUCED IN THE CAPITALIST WORLD. I AM NOT TALKING ABOUT OUR TRADE WITH THE SOCIALIST WORLD, BECAUSE THAT IS GOVERNED BY OTHER LAWS AND PRINCIPLES WHICH HAVE TO DO WITH THE INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF LABOR AND THE BENEFIT WE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES CAN DERIVE FROM THE CORRECT USE OF THOSE LAWS. I AM TALKING ABOUT WHAT MAY HAPPEN TO THE CAPITALIST MARKET IN 1970 OR IN 1971. THEN WE SHALL HAVE A GREAT DEAL OF SUGAR HERE AND AN ECONOMY CAPABLE OF RESISTING ANY EXISTING PRICE LEVEL.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO THE BOURGEOIS PRODUCERS? THEY WILL BE RUINED. THE TIME WILL THEN COME WHEN THEY WILL HAVE TO PAY FOR THE ADVANTAGE THEY SQUEEZED OUT OF THE IMPERIALIST BLOCKADE AGAINST CUBA; THEY WILL THEN MEET WITH RESISTANCE. RIGHT NOW WE WANT TO EXPOSE A POINT OF VIEW THAT, NATURALLY, IS NOT A GOVERNMENT DECISION. NO, IT IS SIMPLY AN OPINION. IT IS THIS: ON THAT DATE WE SHALL NOT IMPOSE ANY RESTRICTIONS WHATSOEVER, AND PRICE WILL BE THE DETERMINING FACTOR FOR EVERY REGIME. WE HAVE COMPLETE CONFIDENCE IN THE CAPACITY OF OUR SYSTEM TO RESIST. WE SHALL NOT MAKE ANY KIND OF COMPROMISE (DEAL); WE SHALL NOT ENTER INTO ANY KIND OF RESTRICTIVE AGREEMENT; WE SHALL THEN INDULGE IN A PRICE WAR, AND WE SHALL SEE WHO WILL WIN THIS PRICE WAR--WHETHER IT WILL BE CUBA OR THE SUGAR-PRODUCING CAPITALIST BOURGEOISIE. (APPLAUSE) WE MUST THEN NEVER INDULGE IN METHODS USED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE CAPITALIST WORLD; WE MUST THEN NEVER ENTER INTO AGREEMENTS AND RESTRICTIONS AS THE CAPITALIST WORLD HAS WONT TO DO, FOR THESE METHODS ARE SPECULATIVE, HEARTLESS, AND INHUMAN.

BECAUSE WE SHALL BE IN A BETTER POSITION, BECAUSE NO OTHER COUNTRY WILL BE ABLE TO PRODUCE SUGAR UNDER THE SAME CONDITIONS THAT WE CAN, BECAUSE WE SHALL HAVE A DEVELOPED SUGAR INDUSTRY, BECAUSE WE SHALL BE IN A POSITION TO APPLY MODERN TECHNIQUES, AND BECAUSE WE SHALL BE IN A POSITION TO KEEP INCREASING THE OUTPUT OF OUR CAN FIELDS YEAR AFTER YEAR, THOSE BOURGEOIS COMPETITORS WILL SOME DAY REALIZE THAT THEY CANNOT COMPETE WITH US AND THAT, WHEN IT COMES TO SUGAR, WE SHALL HAVE THE "ATOMIC SUGAR BOMB" IN OUR HANDS. (APPLAUSE)

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN? IT MEANS THAT BY 1970 WE SHALL BE IN A POSITION TO SURPASS THE 13-MILLION-TON FIGURE IN SUGAR PRODUCTION. (APPLAUSE) WE SHALL BE IN A POSITION TO EXPORT 10 MILLION TONS OF SUGAR. (APPLAUSE) THERE WILL EXIST TWO ALTERNATIVES THEN: EITHER THE RESTRICTIONS WILL HAVE DECREASED AND THE DEMAND REMAIN HIGH, GUARANTEEING A MARKET FOR THE SUGAR, OR THE BOURGEOIS WHO ARE COMPETING WITH THE CUBAN SUGAR WILL BE RUINED. IF THE PRICE SHOULD GO DOWN, LET THEM NOT BLAME US, EVEN THOUGH THEY TRIED TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE BLOCKADE. IF THE PRICE OF SUGAR GOES TO TWO CENTAVOS, LET IT BE TWO CENTAVOS. IF THE PRICE OF SUGAR DROPS TO ONE CENTAVO, THEN LET IT BE ONE CENTAVO. WE SHALL SEE WHO CAN RESIST MORE; WE SHALL SEE WHO WINS THAT TEST BETWEEN THE CAPITALIST AND SOCIALIST METHOD OF PRODUCTION.

THEREFORE, BY THAT TIME--FIVE OR SIX YEARS (AS AHEAD) FROM NOV--THE PROBLEM OF THE SUGAR MARKET WILL BECOME CLEAR.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: FIDEL CASTRO TWICE MISPRONOUNCES THE SPANISH VERSION OF THE VERB "WILL BECOME CLEAR." SOMEONE IN THE AUDIENCE HELPS HIM AND, IN AN ASIDE, FIDEL MUMBLES: "THE GRAMMAR PROFESSOR HERE," BUT REPEATS THE VERB AFTER HIM AND FINALLY GETS IT RIGHT). WE HAVE WANTED TO SPEAK ABOUT THIS BECAUSE IT IS NECESSARY THAT THE PEOPLE REALIZE (THIS), THAT THEY UNDERSTAND THE PROBLEM OF OUR FUTURE PROSPECTS, THAT THEY UNDERSTAND THAT WE ARE EMBARKING ON A FORMIDABLE MARCH TOWARD PROGRESS, AND THAT WE ARE STILL FACED WITH IMPORTANT OBSTACLES THAT MUST BE OVERCOME IN THE COURSE OF THIS MARCH.

BUT, AT THE SAME TIME LET NO ONE HAVE ANY DOUBTS ON THE MATTER; LET NO ONE HAVE ANY DOUBTS ABOUT OUR VICTORY, WHICH WE CAN ACHIEVE WITH A PEOPLE SUCH AS WE HAVE--A UNITED, VALIANT, AND ENTHUSIASTIC PEOPLE WHO UNDERSTAND MORE AND BETTER EVERY DAY. AND WE KNOW THAT WITH A PEOPLE LIKE THIS, EVERY OBSTACLE WILL BE OVERCOME, ABOVE ALL BECAUSE THESE PEOPLE WILL ALWAYS KNOW WHAT TO STICK TO AND WILL ALWAYS UNDERSTAND.

(MORE)

28 NOV 1230P REB/DS

8 9
FBIS 84

TWELFTH ADD 07 (CASTRO SPEECH TEXT)

XXX WILL ALWAYS UNDERSTAND.

(TEXT) THE SITUATION OF OUR ECONOMY BEGINS TO IMPROVE SOLIDLY, AND IT DOES NOT MATTER SO MUCH THAT IT SHOULD BE FAST AS THAT IT SHOULD BE SOLID. BECAUSE OF THIS, EVEN AFTER THE HURRICANE, BY 15 DECEMBER THE LEVEL OF MEAT SUPPLIES, FOR EXAMPLE, WILL HAVE BEEN RESTORED. NOT ONLY THIS; THERE WILL ALSO BE A CONSIDERABLE INCREASE IN THE SUPPLY OF OTHER PRODUCTS RICH IN PROTEIN, SUCH AS FISH. ALSO, BY THE END OF THE YEAR WE SHALL SEE THE APPEARANCE OF SOME ARTICLES NOT SEEN FOR SOME TIME. THERE WILL BE MANY MORE TOYS THAN LAST YEAR FOR THE CHILDREN; MOREOVER, ALMOND CANDY, GRAPES, AND WINES WILL BE DISTRIBUTED, AS A RESULT OF THE PROGRESS OF OUR FOREIGN TRADE AND BETTER PRICES. MOREOVER, AS OUR ECONOMY IMPROVES, SO WILL OUR STANDARD OF LIVING, AND THE BENEFITS AND RESULTS WILL NOT BE LONG IN REACHING THE PEOPLE. DOES THIS MEAN THAT WE ARE BEING SPENDTHRIFTS? NO. WE ARE NOT SPENDTHRIFTS. DOES THIS MEAN THAT THE REVOLUTION WILL FIRMLY MAINTAIN ITS PROGRAM OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ALSO MAKE THE INVESTMENTS REQUIRED BY OUR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT? AS LONG AS CIRCUMSTANCES PERMIT, AS LONG AS IT IS POSSIBLE, AND AS LONG AS THE SITUATION IMPROVES, THE PEOPLE WILL ALSO RECEIVE PART OF THAT IMPROVEMENT. (APPLAUSE)

THIS IS JUST AND CORRECT, BECAUSE TWO STANDS COULD BE TAKEN: EITHER TO INVEST EVERYTHING, OR TO IMPROVE NOTHING; THIS WOULD NOT BE FAIR. THE REVOLUTION IS WORKING TOWARD THE FUTURE. IT IS TRUE THAT, UNDER A REVOLUTION, THE COMING GENERATIONS WILL GATHER THE BEST FRUITS. IT IS ALSO TRUE THAT THE GENERATION OF THIS REVOLUTION HAS RECEIVED BENEFITS FROM IT, AND THAT IT WILL ALSO RECEIVE BENEFITS FROM THE WORK OF THE REVOLUTION. HOWEVER, IT IS ALSO FAIR THAT THOSE WHO ARE CONSTRUCTING THE FUTURE RECEIVE IN PART THE FRUIT OF THEIR EFFORT AND WORK, AND THAT THEY ALSO BE REWARDED FOR THEIR IMPROVED SITUATION AND STANDARD OF LIVING.

WE ARE HOPING VERY MUCH FOR THE DAY WHEN THERE IS NO RATION BOOK AND WHEN, AS A RESULT OF OUR IMPROVED ECONOMY AND THE LABOR PRODUCTIVITY, TODAY'S FAIR DISTRIBUTION TO ALL WILL STILL CONTINUE, BUT WITHOUT A RATION BOOK. BEFORE, ONLY PART OF THE PEOPLE BENEFITED FROM OUR DISTRIBUTION, BECAUSE THERE WAS NO RATION BOOK. FOR EVERYONE TO SHARE IN WHAT WE HAVE, WE MUST HAVE A RATION BOOK. HOWEVER, WE HOPE THAT A RATIONLESS FUTURE WILL COME FOR EVERYONE. (APPLAUSE)

THE ROAD WE HAVE CHOSEN IS MAGNIFICENT. IT IS A MAGNIFICENT ROAD FOR HEALING OUR FINANCES AND FOR CONTINUING TO LIQUIDATE OUR INFLATION. IT WAS UNDERTAKEN AS A RESULT OF THE HURRICANE; IT WAS A PLAN OF PRODUCTIVE BUT NONINFLATIONARY INVESTMENTS. THE PLAN WILL BRING US GREAT BENEFITS. IT IS A MAGNIFICENT ROAD WE HAVE UNDERTAKEN. WHEN IT WAS ANNOUNCED, THERE WAS PREOCCUPATION, GREAT PREOCCUPATION, ABOUT THE PROBLEM OF COSTS AND EXPENSES. THIS PREOCCUPATION IS BEING FELT MORE AND MORE AMONG THE MANAGING

IT IS A MAGNIFICENT TASK WE HAVE UNDERTAKEN, WHEN ONE BEGINS TO SEE THIS PREOCCUPATION SPREAD TO EVERY SEGMENT OF OUR ECONOMY--ESPECIALLY OUR AGRICULTURE, BECAUSE THIS IS ONE FIELD IN WHICH WE ARE ABLE TO ADVANCE EXTRAORDINARILY, A FIELD IN WHICH WE CAN ECONOMIZE A GREAT DEAL. WE MUST WAGE A GREAT BATTLE TO INSTILL IN THE MIND OF EVERY AGRICULTURAL ADMINISTRATOR THE NEED TO SAVE AND TO ADMINISTER THE RESOURCES WITH STRICT CARE AND ECONOMIC AWARENESS. THERE MUST BE A DEFINITE STOP PUT IN THE FARMING AREAS TO THE PIRATING AWAY OF WORKERS AND TO THE COMPETITION AS TO WHO WILL PAY MORE--AN EXCLUSIVE TRAIT OF CAPITALISM. CAPITALISM USED TO MAINTAIN A LARGE POOL OF UNEMPLOYED AND CALLED WORKERS WHEN IT NEEDED THEM. IT ALWAYS HAD TOO MANY WORKERS. WITH THE COMING OF THE REVOLUTION, UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE RURAL AREAS PRACTICALLY CEASED. THEN THERE WAS A SHORTAGE OF MANPOWER.

A SOCIALIST ADMINISTRATOR CANNOT BEHAVE LIKE A VULGAR CAPITALIST, CARING LITTLE WHAT IS HAPPENING ON THE OTHER FARM, ON THE OTHER ENTERPRISE. AND EVERY CENT HE INVESTS IN ANY KIND OF ARMING OR IN ANY KIND OF WORK MUST BE A WELL-INVESTED PENNY, AND THE WORK MUST BE REMUNERATIVE. OF COURSE, THE EASIEST THING TO DO IS TO TALK, PAY, AND EVEN PLAY POLITICS WITH SOCIETY'S MONEY. A SOCIALIST ADMINISTRATOR HANDLES SOCIETY'S MONEY, AND HE MUST ADMINISTER IT MUCH MORE SCRUPULOUSLY THAN HE WOULD HIS OWN. IF ANYONE IS CARELESS ABOUT HIS OWN MONEY, HE HAS NO RIGHT TO BE FREE WITH THE MONEY OF OTHERS.

(K O R E)

28 NOV 248P REB/JD

8 6
FBIS 95

THIRTEENTH ADD 07 (CASTRIC SPEECH TEXT)

XXX MONEY OF OTHERS.

(TEXT) A POLICY OF LARGESSE CORRUPTS THE WORKER; IT TEACHES HIM TO RECEIVE TWICE AS MUCH MONEY FOR HALF AS MUCH WORK, OR THREE TIMES AS MUCH MONEY FOR ONE-THIRD THE WORK. THIS HAS HAPPENED IN SOME PARTS OF THE RURAL AREAS, AND FOR THAT REASON THE STRICTEST COORDINATION IS REQUIRED THERE, AS WELL AS THE EFFORT OF OUR PARTY, ADMINISTRATION, AND TRADE UNIONS, SO THAT MONEY IS EARNED BY WORKING AND WILL BENEFIT EVERYONE, AND SO THAT EACH ONE WILL RECEIVE ACCORDING TO THE WORK HE PERFORMS IN OUR RURAL AREAS. (APPLAUSE)

IF NEXT YEAR, IN THE YEAR TO COME, WE PROGRESS IN AGRICULTURE, ORGANIZATIONALLY AND FINANCIALLY, OUR ECONOMY CAN COUNT ON 100 ADDITIONAL MILLIONS, BECAUSE AGRICULTURE IS COSTING US 100 MILLIONS TODAY. FOR THIS REASON, WE ARE IN A POSITION TO SAY THAT WE CAN SAVE THE 100 MILLIONS; I MEAN, THE EXTRA 100 MILLIONS. MOREOVER, IF WE ADD THESE 100 MILLIONS TO THE CONTRIBUTION MADE AT THE TIME OF THE HURRICANE, WE SHALL HAVE 210 MILLIONS IN 1964. THIS AMOUNT WILL BE WITHDRAWN FROM CIRCULATION; RATHER, SINCE IT IS NOT A QUESTION OF WITHDRAWING, WE WILL NOT BE ADDING TO THE MONETARY CIRCULATION WHAT IS NOT REFLECTED IN PRODUCTION. IF THE MONEY INVESTED RESULTS IN A SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN PRODUCTION, THE CIRCULATION OF MONEY DOES NOT MATTER. THEREFORE, WITH A GOOD ORGANIZATION IT MAY BE THAT MORE MONEY IS EARNED AND THAT IT WILL NOT BE INFLATIONARY.

YET I WANT TO SAY THAT WE CAN ADD 100 ADDITIONAL MILLIONS TO THE ECONOMY IN 1964 BY DOING SERIOUS AND RESPONSIBLE WORK IN AGRICULTURE. THE PEOPLE HAVE ALREADY DONATED 100 MILLIONS AS A RESULT OF THE HURRICANE. LET OUR AGRICULTURE DONATE THE 100 EXTRA MILLIONS IT IS SPENDING, THE MORE SO BECAUSE, SINCE WE ASKED THE PEOPLE TO BE GENEROUS AND PAY FIVE CENTAVOS MORE FOR A PACKAGE OF CIGARETTES, WE ALSO HAVE THE RIGHT TO ASK OUR AGRICULTURAL ADMINISTRATORS TO SAVE THE PEOPLE'S MONEY AND NOT TO WASTE WITH ONE HAND THE MONEY THAT THE PEOPLE PUT IN THE OTHER. (APPLAUSE)

WE KNOW THAT WE ARE NOT ASKING THIS IN VAIN, BECAUSE OUR PARTY, OUR GOVERNMENT, AND THE AGENCIES THAT ADMINISTER AGRICULTURE ARE ALREADY CONCERNED WITH THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THIS OBJECTIVE IN OUR AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY; THEY ARE INTERESTED IN ACHIEVING A LEAP IN THE ORGANIZATION AND QUALITY OF OUR AGRICULTURE. HOWEVER, THESE THINGS MUST BE TACKLED PUBLICLY, BECAUSE THIS FIGHT, THIS WORK, MUST NOT ONLY BE THE TASK OF THE DIRECTORATES BUT ALSO THE TASK AND CONCERN OF THE PEOPLE EVERYWHERE. WHAT EXTRAORDINARY POSSIBILITIES OUR AGRICULTURE PRESENTS, BOTH IN THE PRODUCTION OF CANE AND IN THE PRODUCTION OF MEAT AND MILK, IF THESE EXTRAORDINARY POSSIBILITIES ARE TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF BY APPLYING ORGANIZATION, MECHANIZATION, AND TECHNOLOGY.

THE TECHNOLOGY THAT THE CAPITALISTS USED IN CUBA IN THE TWO PRINCIPAL FACETS OF OUR ECONOMY--THAT IS, CANE AND PASTURE--WERE TRULY ANTEDILUVIAN. FOR THIS REASON, THE TECHNICAL REVOLUTION MUST BEGIN IN OUR FIELDS; IT MUST BEGIN IN OUR AGRICULTURE. IT IS NOT EASY TO SAY THAT IT SHOULD BEGIN IN INDUSTRY, BECAUSE INDUSTRY REQUIRES OTHER KINDS OF WORK, A CERTAIN LEVEL OF TECHNOLOGY, A CERTAIN NUMBER OF CADRES, AND CERTAIN AMOUNTS OF INVESTMENTS. MOREOVER, THE FIELD OF OUR ECONOMY IN WHICH IT IS POSSIBLE TO APPLY ENTIRELY NEW AND REVOLUTIONARY TECHNIQUES-- WITH THE POSSIBILITY OF IMMEDIATE RESULTS--IS OUR AGRICULTURE. WE MUST NOT BE SATISFIED WITH 30,000 ARROBAS FOR EACH CABALLERIA WHEN WE CAN GET 100,000. WE MUST NOT BE SATISFIED WITH PRODUCING 2 MILLION LITERS OF MILK DAILY WHEN WE CAN PRODUCE MANY MILLIONS THROUGH A CONSCIENTIOUS AND ORGANIZED EFFORT.

OUR FIELDS OFFER EXTRAORDINARY POSSIBILITIES--THOSE FIELDS MISTREATED BY INADEQUATE TECHNOLOGY, EROSION, AND LACK OF SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE. WE ARE BRINGING TECHNOLOGY TO OUR FIELDS; WE ARE MECHANIZING OUR CULTIVATIONS; WE ARE COMPLETELY MECHANIZING OUR SUGAR CANE FROM THE TIME IT IS SOWED TO IT IS CUT--WITHOUT WHICH, MOREOVER, WE COULD NOT PRODUCE 10 MILLION TONS SOME DAY; WE ARE MECHANIZING EVERY PHASE OF CULTIVATION FROM TOBACCO TO MINOR VEGETABLES. MECHANIZATION IS POSSIBLE.

(MORE)

28 NOV 422P REB/NRR

8 6
FBIS 103

FOURTEENTH ADD 07 (CASTRO SPEECH TEXT)

XXX MECHANIZATION IS POSSIBLE.

(EXT STUDENTS OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING HAVE IMPORTANT TASKS TO CARRY OUT HERE. THE STUDENTS HAVE A VERY IMPORTANT ROLE TO PLAY IN THE PERSPECTIVES OF OUR ECONOMY. IN SOME THINGS, SUCH AS IN EDUCATION, WE HAVE EMPLOYED REALLY REVOLUTIONARY METHODS AND TECHNIQUES. WE CAN SEE RESULTS EVERYWHERE. WE CAN SEE EVERYWHERE THE NEW SPIRIT WHICH IN OUR SCHOOLS AND OUR HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF NEW SCHOOL ROOMS IS DEVELOPING.

VERY WELL--WE MUST REVOLUTIONIZE IT ALL, BUT NOT THE SOCIAL REGIME. WE HAVE COMPLETED THE FIRST TASK, THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION. LET US REVOLUTIONIZE OUR PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY IN EVERY FIELD AND LET US GET ON WITH THE ELIMINATION OF VICES WHICH OBSTRUCT AND PARALYZE THE IMPETUS AND THE SAP OF THE PEOPLE EVERYWHERE--IN TRANSPORTATION, AT THE WHARVES, ON THE SHIPS, EVERYWHERE, ON OUR DISTRIBUTION NETWORKS, IN OUR AGRICULTURE, AND ON ALL FRONTS.

LET US MOVE WITH VIGOR TO ATTACK ON ALL FRONTS WHERE WE HAVE REMAINED STAGNANT AND WHERE GREAT VICES STILL EXIST. LET US ERADICATE SOME VICES, SUCH AS STEALING FROM OUR WHARVES, THAT OF CONTRABAND WHICH STILL EXISTS AMONG SOME OF OUR SHIPS. IT IS A REAL SHAME THAT A SHIP FLYING THE CUBAN FLAG (APPLAUSE) SHOULD HAVE AMONG THE CREW SOME WHO ARRIVE IN A COUNTRY AND PRACTICE CONTRABAND. WHAT CONCEPT WILL THEY HAVE OF OUR REVOLUTION AND OF OUR SOCIETY WHAT ARE THEY GOING TO THINK OF OUR WORKERS?

AND THUS, IN STILL MANY SECTORS OF OUR ECONOMY, IN OUR TRANSPORTS SERIOUS VICES STILL EXIST WHICH ALL PUBLIC APPEALS HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO REMOVE. (APPLAUSE) THERE ARE VICES THAT MUST BE OVERCOME THAT CANNOT BE REMOVED BY COWARDLY CONTEMPORIZING. THEY ARE NOT RECOMP (AS HEARD)--THEY ARE NOT RESOLVED BY THE POLITICAL CODDLING OR CHEAP UNIONISM. NO (APPLAUSE)

(WE MUST ACT--ED.) WITH REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT, WITH MEASURES, AND ALSO WITH VIGOR SO THAT WE WILL BRING TO A DEFINITE END CASES INVOLVING THOSE WHO WHEN THEY FEEL LIKE IT, THEY TAKE THE BUS (GUAGUA) OUT AND WHEN THEY DO NOT FEEL LIKE IT, THEY DONOT. THEN THE PEOPLE ARE LEFT TO WAIT AT THE CORNERS. (THE PEOPLE RISE AND APPLAUD--ED.)

THE PEOPLE RISE AND THE PEOPLE RISE EVERY TIME THEY PUT THEIR FINGER ON ANY OF THE REAL WOUNDS WHICH THEY STILL BEAR AND WHICH MAKE US SUFFER. (APPLAUSE)

WHAT ABOUT THOSE WHO STEAL? WHAT ABOUT THOSE WHO STEAL?
- AND WHAT ARE JAILS FOR? WHAT IS THE FUNCTION OF THE REVOLUTIONARY
COURTS (APPLAUSE) IF IT IS NOT TO ENFORCE THE LAW AND PREVENT ANTI-
SOCIAL ELEMENTS FROM BREAKING THEM AND ANY INDIVIDUAL FROM CONSPIRING
AGAINST THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING SOCIETY?

SOME VICES EXIST SUCH AS THE ONE THAT ON ACCOUNT OF THE
SCARCITY OF SMALL CASH, THE "TICKET" IS NOT RETURNED--NO CHANGE IS
RETURNED. SOME MEN WHO WERE DISPLEASED WITH CONTROLS TO KEEP THEM
FROM STEALING--TO KEEP THEM FROM STEALING, AND HEAR THIS WELL--
STEALING IS A CRIME, STEALING IS INTOLERABLE. IT USED TO BE A CRIME
UNDER CAPITALISM, WHAT SHOULD NOT IT BE UNDER SOCIALISM? IF
UNDER CAPITALISM STEALING WAS COMMITTED AGAINST THE BOURGEOISIE,
UNDER SOCIALISM STEALING IS COMMITTED AGAINST A PEOPLE (APPLAUSE)

DISPLEASED WITH THE POLICY OF CONTROL, (SOME PEOPLE--ED.) REACT
BY KEEPING THE CHANGE, OR (WITH THE EXCUSE--ED.) "I HAVE NO CHANGE."
SO THAT THE PUBLIC MAY SAY "KEEP IT," THIS (ENABLING THE MERCHANT--
ED.) TO MAKE TWO, THREE, OR FOUR PESOS MORE IN THAT MANNER. NO

(MORE)

28 NOV 540P FRK/NRR

OSWALD

105-82555

Section EBF 376
part I only

2

PAPER MON

SUBSCRIPTION COPY
PRINTED IN THE USSR

"MOSKVA"
T. P.

433923 "AGITATOR"
MR. LEU H. OSWALD
BOX 2015
DALLAS, TEXAS 75244

-218

22

МОСКВА, ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО "ПРАВДА"

Пролетарии всех стран, соединяйтесь!

Агитатор

22



THE ROCK

1963



На первой странице обложки:

В центральной заводской лаборатории. Агитаторы химико-технологического руководителя группы удобрений Любовь Павлова Буслакова и заместитель начальника лаборатории Андрей Афанасьевич Мотылев у фотометра, с помощью которого определяется содержание полезных веществ в удобрениях.

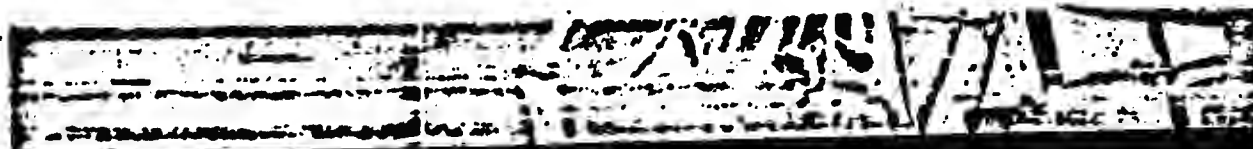
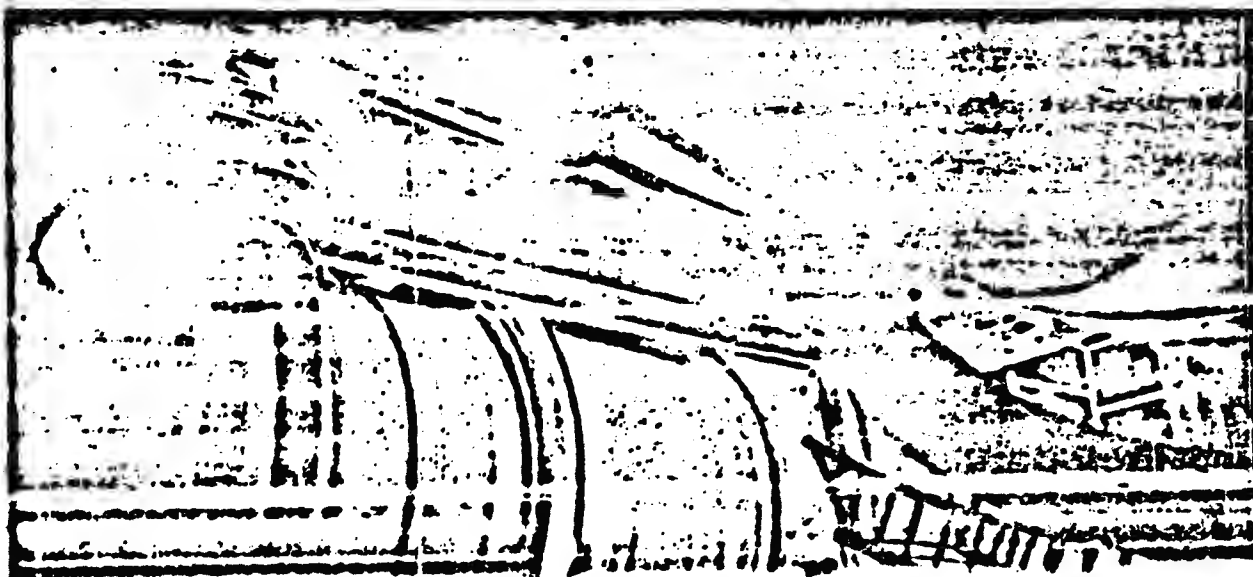
На второй странице обложки:

- В отделении экстракции цеха двойного суперфосфата.
- У мита управления старший аппаратчик, агитатор смены Владимир Шавалеев.
- Цех гранулированного суперфосфата.

ДЛЯ БОГАТОГО УРОЖАЯ!

Фотографии, помещенные на обложке этого номера, рассказывают о буднях Воскресенского химического комбината имени В. В. Куйбышева. В ответ на письмо ЦК КПСС и Совета Министров СССР коллектив этого передового предприятия обязался до конца года дать стране дополнительно тысячи тонн минеральных удобрений.

Фоторепортаж А. Герингса.



ПРОЛЕТАРИИ ВСЕХ СТРАН, СОЕДИНЯЙТЕСЬ!

Агитатор

22

ноября

1963

ЖУРНАЛ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОГО КОМИТЕТА КОММУНИСТИЧЕСКОЙ ПАРТИИ СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА

ВЫХОДИТ ДВА РАЗА В МЕСЯЦ

СООБЩЕНИЕ О СОЗЫВЕ ПЛЕНУМА ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОГО КОМИТЕТА КПСС

ЦК КПСС принял решение созвать очередной Пленум Центрального Комитета КПСС 9 декабря 1963 года.

На обсуждение Пленума ЦК вносится вопрос: «О дальнейшем развитии химической промышленности и широком использовании химических продуктов и материалов в народном хозяйстве». Докладчиком утвержден Первый секретарь ЦК КПСС товарищ Н. С. Хрущев.

В работе Пленума ЦК примут участие руководящие партийные, советские, хозяйственные, научные работники и новаторы производства из республик, краев и областей.

ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО «ПРАВДА»

К читателям «Азиатского»

Дорогие товарищи!

Завершается 1963 год. Редакция общается с вами с просьбой высказать свои соображения о том, что вам нравится в журнале, чего недостает, что, по вашему мнению, должно осваиваться и по-

вы хотели бы увидеть в журнале. Коллектив редакции работает в настоящее время над пересмотром плана на будущий, 1964 год. Хотим поделиться с вами на-

шими предварительными планами. Журнал продолжит публиковать материалы для бесед о важных событиях в политической, хозяйственной, научной и культурной жизни СССР, о международном положении, жизни и борьбе братских коммунистических и рабочих партий. К знаменательным датам статьи будут печататься за 1—1,5 месяца до юбилея. Еще шире и многообразнее будут представлены разделы, посвященные прак- тике и методике политической агитации, передовому опыту нелегальных городов и деревень, достижением науки и техники. По-прежнему регулярно будут печататься материалы, которые помогут агитаторам в изучении вопросов конкурентной экономики.

Редакция намерена чаще публиковать очерки об агитаторах, статьи на агитационные темы, о методическом опыте советского агитатора, отрывки из произведений советских писателей, в том числе из пьес, отрывки из произведений агитаторов и агитируемых. Состав авторов будет расширен прежде всего за счет самих агитаторов, видных публицистов, писателей, художников, ученых, партийных, идеологических работников. Просим рассказать о наших планах своим товарищам, работающим на политическом агитационном фронте. Ждем, дорогие товарищи, ваших писем с предложениями, замечаниями, пожеланиями.

РЕДАКЦИОННАЯ КОЛЛЕКЦИЯ

НАСТОЙЧИВО ПОВЫШАТЬ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ПРОИЗВОДСТВА

С большим удовлетворением восприняли все советские люди весть о созыве Пленума Центрального Комитета КПСС, посвященного вопросам дальнейшего развития химической промышленности и широкого использования химических продуктов и материалов в народном хозяйстве. Исходя из решений XXII съезда, Программы КПСС, Коммунистическая партия сосредоточивает усилия народа на подъеме наиболее прогрессивных и выгодных отраслей и направлений производства. Одно из первых мест среди таких прогрессивных отраслей принадлежит химической индустрии.

Большая химия — ударный фронт! Ее преимущественное развитие позволит ускоренными темпами двинуть вперед все отрасли нашего народного хозяйства. С помощью химии быстрее и легче решаются самые насущные задачи коммунистического строительства: быстрый рост общественного богатства, создание изобилия продуктов питания и товаров широкого потребления.

Партия ставит перед тружениками города и деревни задачу первоочередной важности: неустанно бороться за повышение эффективности общественного производства, за непрерывный рост производительности труда. Это требует настойчивого совершенствования планирования и управления промышленностью и строительством, широкого развития специализации и кооперирования, комплексной механизации и автоматизации, неуклонного проведения в жизнь ленинских принципов хозяйственного расчета, дальнейшего повышения материальной заинтересованности работников в результатах своего труда.

Выступая на Всероссийском совещании работников промышленности и строительства, товарищ Н. С. Хрущев указывал, что для каждой отрасли промышленности необходимо разработать объективные показатели, по которым можно было бы правильно оценивать уровень производительности труда в расчете на каждого работающего. «Эти показатели по заводу и цеху, — говорил Никита Сергеевич, — нужно сопоставить, сравнить с показателями не только наших лучших предприятий, но и иностранных фирм. Затем с участием широких трудящихся масс следует разработать конкретные мероприятия, которые надо осуществить на участке, в цехе, по заводу в целом для того, чтобы превзойти наивысшие показатели по производительности труда. Весьма важно, чтобы коллектив предприятия, каждый рабочий знал, какие будут взяты рубежи и к какому времени, какая помощь

8

8

для развития данного производства требуется от государства, что можно сделать своими силами. Это будет конкретный план борьбы каждого трудящегося, каждого рабочего коллектива за повышение производительности труда на основе новейших достижений науки и техники».

В этих словах четко сформулированы задачи партийных организаций и их агитколлективов: пропагандировать все новое, прогрессивное, быть застрельщиком внедрения передовых методов труда; добиваться, чтобы все в смене, бригаде, на участке, в цехе хорошо знало показатели, за достижение которых они призваны бороться в этом месяце, квартале, году; подсказывать людям пути повышения объема и качества продукции, помогать им добиваться выполнения и перевыполнения плановых заданий и социалистических обязательств.

Эффективность общественного производства зависит от итогов работы отдельных предприятий—заводов, фабрик, строек. Отсюда важная роль каждого коллектива в повышении производительности общественного труда.

Возьмем, к примеру, планирование народного хозяйства. В нынешнем году миллионы советских тружеников активно участвовали в составлении планов на 1964—1965 годы. Это способствует улучшению работы каждого предприятия и стройки, увеличению выпуска продукции. Экономисты планового отдела Московского шинного завода, например, первоначально представляли проект плана с годовым ростом объема производства всего на 1,2 процента. Этот проект обсуждали в коллективе предприятия. И что же? Выяснилось, что завод имеет реальную возможность увеличить выпуск продукции не на 1,2, а на 15 процентов!

Хороший почин родился недавно в коллективе Новочеркасского электровозостроительного завода. Группа специалистов предприятия под руководством начальника производства инженера А. Родова разработала новую систему оперативно-производственного планирования. Этот прогрессивный метод обеспечивает ритмичную работу коллектива завода, позволяет привлекать к управлению производством широкие круги трудящихся. Новочеркасские электровозостроители решительно покончили со штурмовщиной. Каждую декаду они выпускают треть продукции, предусмотренной месячным заданием. Повысились производительность труда и качество изделий, снизились потери от брака, лучше стали использоваться производственные мощности.

Доброму примеру последовали заводы: Тбилисский электровозостроительный, Калининский вагоностроительный, Московский координатно-расточный станков, Тульский железнодорожного машиностроения и Камышинский крановый. Здесь тоже внедрена новая система планирования.

Немало полезного почерпнут агитаторы, прочитав в этом номере нашего журнала статью заместителя секретаря парткома Ставропольского завода синтетического каучука М. Липатовой. Она рассказывает, как партийной организации, агитаторам флагамена большой химии Куйбышевской области удалось сплотить коллектив, добиться, чтобы все цехи, бригады, участки не только выполняли, но и перевыполняли план. Начали здесь с того, что людей научили управлять техникой, призвали их к поискам резервов. Агитаторы провели в цехах беседы о том, что дает знание оборудования и аппаратуры, помогая создать курсы повышения квалификации аппаратчиков. Специалисты, передовики производства кропотливо работали с новичками, делились опытом овладения технологическими процессами.

Когда победа была одержана, завод стал перевыполнять месячное задание, коммунисты повели коллектив на штурм следующего рубежа. Было решено перекрыть проектные мощности. Борьба с потерями

РАСТИТЬ АГИТАТОРОВ— ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИХ БОЙЦОВ

Агитатору, человеку, призванному работать в массах, воспитывать людей, вести за собой других, нужны прочные разносторонние знания, профессиональное мастерство, умение пользоваться богатым арсеналом идеологических средств.

Иногда приходится сталкиваться с фактами, когда роль агитаторов кое-кто склонен свести лишь к громкой читке газет, к заполнению досок показателей, распространению пригласительных билетов на собрания, вечера или, в лучшем случае, к периодическому проведению бесед. Но такое представление слишком узкое и попросту ошибочное.

Агитатор — это политический боец партии, которому в равной мере присущи широкий кругозор, моральная чистота, душевное богатство, талант организатора, умение зажигать словом человеческие сердца.

Ленинские черты агитатора-бойца, агитатора-организатора, активного проводника идей партии в массы, воспитываются неустанным трудом, повседневной учебой, самосовершенствованием и практическим участием в перековке людей.

Вопросы коммунистического воспитания трудящихся стали ныне первостепенными, центральными в деятельности партийных организаций. Тем больше их ответственность за воспитание своего боевого актива — агитаторов. Партийные организации призваны совершенствовать организационные формы учебы агитаторов, развивать у них внутреннюю потребность в политическом и экономическом самообразовании, в расширении общего кругозора. При этом смысл учебы нужно видеть не просто в том, чтобы дать агитаторам сумму теоретических знаний, а сделать ее фактором активного вмешательства в жизнь.

«Воспитание всего советского народа в духе коммунистической сознательности, — говорится в постановлении июньского Пленума ЦК КПСС, — формирование у всех советских людей научно-материалистического мировоззрения требует всемерного развития изучения коммунистами и беспартийными *марксистско-ленинской теории*». Это требование Пленума должно стать основополагающим и в организации учебы агитаторов, ибо настоящим идейным бойцом партии может быть только человек, воспитанный, закаленный в духе марксизма-ленинизма, в духе Программы КПСС, высоких моральных принципов.

Агитаторы призваны овладевать знанием конкретной экономики, хорошо знать достижения науки и передового опыта, досконально разбираться в специфике и возможностях своего предприятия, стройки, колхоза, совхоза, уметь подбирать ключик к сердцу каждого человека как на производстве, так и по месту жительства.

В. И. Ленин говорил, что без работы, без борьбы книжное знание коммунизма ничего не стоит, он решительно выступал против увлечения общими лозунгами, забывая «наиболее делового и практичного». «Подвели ли мы достаточно широкую и солидную базу убеждения под все новые производственные задачи?» — так он ставил вопрос. Вот и нужно учить агитаторов активно вмешиваться в жизнь, конкретно, практически воздействовать на дела своего коллектива, развивать высокое умение подводить «широкую и солидную базу убеждения».

Обязательное условие подготовки агитаторов — необходимость в совершенстве овладеть приемами, методами политической агитации, глубоко знать средства идеологического воздействия на людей, уметь в случае необходимости пользоваться такими помощниками, как магнитофон, эпидиаскоп, различные наглядные пособия.

Разнообразны формы воспитания агитаторов: школы, семинары, инструктивные совещания, совещания по обмену опытом, экономические кружки, школы коммунистического труда, кружки текущей политики, политическое самообразование.

Многие агитаторы учатся в сети политического просвещения. Однако это не избавляет партийные комитеты от необходимости инструктировать агитаторов, проводить семинарские занятия.

По-деловому помогает агитаторам партбюро прессового цеха № 1 Кутанского автомобильного завода. Здесь регулярно проходят семинары, на которых агитаторы получают квалифицированную помощь, знакомятся с цифрами и фактами, учатся увязывать агитацию с жизнью. Партбюро установило «день агитатора», проводимый еженедельно. В этот день разъясняются важнейшие политические события, даются ответы на вопросы, возникающие у агитаторов.

Особо следует сказать о школах агитаторов. Эта форма обучения, как показывает практика, полностью оправдала себя. Важно только хорошо поставить в них дело: разработать толковые, с учетом особенностей предприятия, колхоза, стройки учебные программы, подобрать квалифицированные кадры преподавателей, обеспечить агитаторов учебными пособиями и необходимой литературой.

Поручать руководить школой, преподавать в ней следует тем, кто глубоко знает жизнь, умело анализирует ее процессы, активно и разумно вмешивается в них. Только такие руководители и лекторы сумеют воспитать настоящих идейных бойцов, для кого смысл деятельности агитатора кроется в дополнительных пудах угля, стали, хлеба, масла, в торжестве светлых человеческих идеалов.

Два года уже действует школа агитаторов в колхозе «Петропавловский», Воронежской области. Занятия в ней ведутся дифференцированно, по секциям, с учетом специфики производства: 12 человек занимаются в секции полеводства, 11 — животноводства, 23 — в секции по работе с колхозниками по месту жительства. В составе лекторов — секретарь партбюро, агроном, заведующий сельской библиотекой и другие.

Ни одно важное событие в жизни страны, колхоза не проходит мимо слушателей школы. Им рассказывают об особенностях хозяйства, его задачах, учат методике бесед. Все это и позволяет агитаторам строить свою работу конкретно и целеустремленно.

Есть подобные школы и в других колхозах. Всего в хозяйствах Калачевского управления, куда входит названная артель, более 40 школ. В помощь им партком создал при управлении кабинет передового опыта и бюро экономического анализа, которые рассылают агитаторам подсобные материалы. Во многих из них в настоящее время особое внимание уделяется вопросам, связанным с применением удобрений, с высокой агротехникой возделывания сельскохозяйственных культур.

В некоторых местах, скажем, в Челябинске, создаются краткосрочные школы, рассчитанные на 3—6 занятий. Они работают по оператив-

или планам, которые предусматривают наиболее активные, свободные тем.

Возьмем, к примеру, химическое предприятие. Мелано Центральный Комитет КПСС и Совет Министров СССР обратились с письмом об увеличении производства минеральных удобрений и химических средств защиты растений. Как поступить партийному комитету, чтобы помочь агитаторам активно разобратся в существе поставленных задач и правительством задач? Можно провести семинар, но на одном семинаре трудно до тонкости, в деталях разобратся в существе выданных проблем. Поэтому партийная организация прибегает в этом случае к краткосрочным школам, если нет постоянно действующих школ агитаторов.

Школы и семинары — дело хорошее, нужное. Но сделать использовать также теоретические и методические конференции, специальные и партийные семинары по конкретным вопросам, совещания по обмену опытом, взаимное посещение бесед с посещающим разбором их, проведение семинаров бесед с агитаторами.

Партийные и партийные бюро призваны вести работу агитаторов на новом, строить ее дифференцированную, оперативно устранять недостатки. В постановлении о состоянии и мерах улучшения массово-политической работы среди трудящихся Донецкой области ЦК КПСС подчеркнул, что перед агитаторами ложны систематически выступать первыми секретари обкомов, горкомов и райкомов партии, председатели исполкомов, руководители хозяйственных организаций. Они обязаны разъяснять агитаторам важнейшие вопросы выдвинутой и внешней политики, сообщать о ходе выполнения планов хозяйственного и культурного строительства, учить их умению глубоко анализировать жизненные процессы, выявлять политическую партию с конкретными задачами.

Партию, руководители агиткомандиров важно разобратся в том, чтобы агитаторы самостоятельно повышали свой идейно-политический уровень, методическое мастерство, овладевая Ленинскими стилями агитации.

Многие агитаторы постоянно и упорно учатся. Это относится, например, к старшему инструктору ЦК Никопольского Южнотрудового завода агитатору Михаилу Михайловичу Журавлеву. Он выписывает регулярно читает «Правду», «Известия», «Экономическую газету», журнал «Коммунист», «Агитатор», следит за новинками художественной литературы, имеет библиотечку. Готовясь к беседам, агитатор часто советует в чужем бюро организации труда, с чужими экономистами. Поэтому и беседам его присущи политическая острота, глубокий анализ производственных дел.

Активное помогать агитаторам — одна из важных обязанностей руководителей, краевых, областных, городских комитетов политического просвещения. Хороший пример в этом показывает Ленинград. Здесь комитет политического просвещения проводит семинары и совещания агитаторов и руководителей агиткомандиров, помогает в подборе агитаторов и других необходимых материалов, организует групповые и индивидуальные консультации, выставки наглядной агитации. При Доме культуры школы оформителей наглядной агитации на общественных началах, в работе которой участвует много известных художников. Чем выше квалификация агитатора, тем шире его кругозор, тем полнее разберется его творческая активность в воспитании людей, его мастерство, обеспечиваются единство слова и дела, тем эффективнее массово-политическая работа.

МАРКСИЗМ-ЛЕНИНИЗМ В ДЕЙСТВИИ

(К ИЗДАНИЮ МНОГОТОМНОЙ
«ИСТОРИИ КПСС»)

Н. РУБАН,

заместитель заведующего отделом истории партии
Института марксизма-ленинизма при ЦК КПСС

По всей стране идет подписка на многотомное издание «Истории Коммунистической партии Советского Союза». Оно готовится по постановлению ЦК КПСС. Научный фундаментальный труд намечено издать в шести томах, некоторые из них будут состоять из двух книг. К разработке «Истории Коммунистической партии Советского Союза» привлечены многие научные учреждения, крупнейшие историки страны. Работа по подготовке многотомного труда сосредоточена в Институте марксизма-ленинизма при ЦК КПСС.

История Коммунистической партии Советского Союза — это марксизм-ленинизм в действии. Под руководством нашей партии советский народ проложил столбовую дорожку человечеству к социализму, к всеобщему счастью и вечному миру. Содержание нового труда раскроет многогранную деятельность партии в трех революциях и тяжелых войнах с империализмом, на фронтах мирного социалистического и коммунистического строительства, борьбу против оппортунизма, догматизма и ревизионизма, за единство международного коммунистического и рабочего движения. Оно будет проникнуто ленинскими идеями и ленинским научным методом, духом XX, XXI, XXII съездов КПСС и новой Программы партии. Авторы многотомника всесторонне покажут роль В. И. Ленина как великого организатора и вождя Коммунистической партии, гениального мыслителя и пролетарского революционера, верного продолжателя дела К. Маркса и Ф. Энгельса.

В первом томе полнее, чем это делалось раньше, освещается роль предшественников российской социал-демократии, историческое значение I съезда РСДРП. На конкретном материале будет раскрыта титаническая деятельность В. И. Ленина и его соратников в создании газеты «Искра» и созыве II съезда РСДРП. В отличие от западноевропейских социал-демократических партий РСДРП, благодаря усилиям Владимира Ильича, была тогда *единственной в мире* рабочей партией, в программе которой формулировалась идея диктатуры пролетариата, необходимой для подавления сопротивления эксплуататорских классов и построения социализма. Второй съезд РСДРП, создание марксистской революционной партии в России явились поворотным пунктом во всем мировом рабочем движении.

Первым историческим опытом осуществления роли подлинного вождя трудящихся масс в народной революции явилась боевая и организо-

торская деятельность рабочего класса в революции 1905—1907 годов. Анализ ее характера, движущих сил и уроков, данных В. И. Лениным, вошел ценным вкладом в сокровищницу марксизма-ленинизма. Деятельность партии в период 1904—февраль 1917 года освещается во втором томе.

Завоевание рабочим классом под руководством партии политической власти в России открыло новую эру в истории человечества, в развитии мирового национально-освободительного движения. Авторы и редакторы третьего тома, который посвящен периоду борьбы за победу Великой Октябрьской социалистической революции и разгрому интервентов и внутренней контрреволюции, раскроют историческую закономерность и обусловленность Октябрьской революции, роль народных масс. Победа в октябре 1917 года стала возможна благодаря правильному руководству ленинской партии, тесно связанной с миллионами рабочих и революционно настроенных крестьян.

Четвертый том «Истории КПСС» охватывает период борьбы за построение социализма в СССР (1921—1937 годы). Вторая программа партии, принятая VIII съездом РКП(б), вдохновила партию и весь советский народ на титаническую борьбу за построение социалистического общества. В этот период решалась задача не только восстановления разрушенного войнами хозяйства, но и ликвидации унаследованной от старого строя экономической, технической и культурной отсталости страны, задача построения социалистического общества.

Коммунистическая партия, верная заветам Ленина, наголову разгромила троцкистов и правых оппортунистов, пытавшихся идейно разоружить рабочий класс, помешать нам строить новую жизнь, и привела народы СССР к победе социализма.

Опыт нашей страны, партии великого Ленина показывает, что народы могут прийти к социализму только в результате социалистической революции и установления диктатуры пролетариата. Наш опыт доказывает также, что социализм и мир неразделимы.

В этот период сложился культ личности Сталина, нанесший большой вред партии и советскому народу, делу строительства социализма. В соответствующих главах будет показана несовместимость культа личности с идеологией марксизма-ленинизма, а также раскрыты причины его возникновения. Несмотря на вредные проявления культа личности, социалистическое строительство успешно продолжалось, народ полностью доверял Коммунистической партии и под ее руководством одерживал огромные победы.

В пятом томе (1938—1952 годы) рассматриваются вопросы, связанные с укреплением социалистического общества, Великой Отечественной войны против гитлеровской Германии, восстановлением народного хозяйства в первое послевоенное семилетие.

Большой интерес представляют материалы шестого тома (1953—1967 годы), показывающие борьбу КПСС за построение коммунизма в СССР и укрепление мира. Освещаемый в этом томе период — важный переломный этап в истории партии и Советского государства.

Вторым по своему значению историческим событием после Великой Октябрьской революции явилось образование мировой социалистической системы. Советский народ под руководством КПСС продолжал борьбу за новую жизнь в содружестве братских народов. Превращение социализма в мировую систему способствовало мощному подъему национально-освободительного движения.

Великое историческое значение для КПСС и международного коммунистического движения имел XX съезд партии. Решения его положили начало новому этапу в жизни советского общества и мирового коммунистического движения, способствовали их дальнейшему развитию на основе марксизма-ленинизма. Партия смело выступила против культа лич-

ЧТО ЧИТАТЬ ПО ИСТОРИИ КПСС

ности Сталина и его последователей, за восстановление азиатских народов жизни и принципов коммунистического руководства. Была разработана антипартийная группа Яковлева, Маленкова, Кагановича и Абулих, способствовавшая Ленинскому курсу. Восстановление ленинских норм партийной жизни повысило ответственность партий, укреплено ее связь с народом, открыто широчайший простор для инициативы и творчества всех советских людей. Выходящаяся задача в этом направлении будет решена в XXII съезде КПСС. Новая Программа партии подвела итоги борьбы за победу в окончательную победу социализма в СССР, определила главные задачи строительства коммунизма.

Вся деятельность КПСС в 1953—1963 годах — наиболее яркое воплощение в жизни нашей страны «Все во имя человека, для блага человека». Это годы бурного развития всех производственных сил страны, роста благосостояния народа. Как никогда прежде, активизировалась партия, политическая работа, поднялся уровень партийно-организационного руководства хозяйством. Исключительно активной стала внешняя политика Коммунистической партии, направленная на сохранение и укрепление мира между народами. Партия окончательно устранила элементы субсепаратизма в экономической политике. Выходящая партия достигла величайшего развития и успехов.

На протяжении своего 60-летнего пути наша партия — неотъемлемая составная часть международного коммунистического движения — боролась за исключение расов коммунистов всего мира, против буржуазной идеологии, с различными проявлениями оппортунизма, revisionизма, формализма и сектанства.

В основу многолетней «Истории КПСС» положены тридцать классовая марксистско-ленинская, государственных и партийных деятелей, ведущих съездов, конференций и пленумов Центрального Комитета партии. Широко используются документы Коминтерна, братских коммунистических и рабочих партий, материалы государственных и партийных архивов, воспоминания старейших членов КПСС. Особое внимание будет уделено анализу решений XX, XXI, XXII съездов КПСС, документов советского партийного представительства коммунистических и рабочих партий.

Научно аргументированная, написанная в доступном изложении, многолетняя «История КПСС» будет сопровождена справочным материалом, схемами, картами, документальными фотографиями.

Выход в свет многолетней «Истории КПСС» является важным этапом в дальнейшее развитие марксистской историко-партийной науки.

В. И. Ленинский институт экономики и статистики СССР имени Н. С. Хрущева
г. Москва, ул. Мухоморова, д. 10
Тел. 234 629. Он занимается изданием и распространением литературы по статистике и экономике.
Вопросы, связанные с работой, могут быть направлены по адресу: Москва, ул. Мухоморова, д. 10, кабинет 205.
Самостоятельно, без помощи специалистов, заниматься статистикой и экономикой не рекомендуется.



«ВЕЗДЕХОД ВСЕЛЕННОЙ»

1 ноября 1963 года в Советском Союзе произведен запуск управляемого маневрирующего космического аппарата «Полет-1».

Рассказать о значении этого нового эксперимента советской науки мы попросили члена-корреспондента Академии наук СССР АЛЕКСАНДРА САВВИЧА ПРЕВОДИТЕЛЕВА.

Успешный запуск космического аппарата «Полет-1» трудно переоценить. Не случайно Никита Сергеевич Хрущев сказал, что это событие свидетельствует о подъеме человеческой мысли на более высокую ступень.

«Полет-1» открывает новые широкие возможности для дальнейшего изучения и использования космического пространства. Он позволяет ученым выдвинуть перед собой такие задачи, которые еще вчера казались весьма отдаленными.

Эксперимент с маневрированием «Полет-1» означает прежде всего, что решение невероятно сложившей технической проблемы.

Советским ученым пришлось здесь снова вступить в борьбу с природой, с законами небесной механики. Снова потому, что впервые они вышли на такое единоборство 4 октября 1957 года. Тогда труд и знания советских конструкторов, инженеров, техников и рабочих воплотились в космической ракете, преодолели силы земного тяготения и вывели на орбиту вокруг нашей планеты первый искусственный спутник.

Меньше чем через два года в Советском Союзе был сделан еще один принципиально новый шаг на пути во Вселенную. 2 января 1959 года в сторону Луны ушла советская космическая ракета. Она не только

достигла второй космической скорости, но и превысила ее. В солнечной системе появилась искусственная планета, которую советский народ любовно назвал «Мечта».

С тех пор мир не раз рукоплескал успехам нашей науки и техники. В небо поднимались все более мощные и тяжелые корабли, в далекие путешествия отправлялись автоматические межпланетные станции. В истории навсегда останутся имена наших славных героев-космонавтов Ю. Гагарина, Г. Титова, А. Николаева, П. Поповича, В. Быковского, В. Терешковой, проложивших человечеству дорогу к звездам.

Со всех точек зрения, в том числе и с технической, эти полеты, несомненно, огромное достижение. Запуск кораблей «Восток-3» и «Восток-4» был произведен настолько точно, что практически они летели по одной орбите. Это дало возможность космонавтам видеть друг друга. Почти так же близко подходили друг к другу корабли В. Быковского и В. Терешковой.

Отвечая на вопросы корреспондентов, Андриян Николаев говорил, что кораблями «Восток-3» и «Восток-4» управляли не только с Земли, но и сами космонавты. Давая высокую оценку своему кораблю, В. Быковский подчеркивал, что в соответствии с полетным заданием он несколько раз ориентировал корабль автоматически и вручную. В. Терешкова также рассказывала об активном управлении всеми системами корабля, о том, что она пользовалась системой ручного управления.

Это были первые маневры-поиски в космосе.

Корабли типа «Восток» — очень совершенные аппараты. По команде с Земли или по желанию экипажа на них можно включить тормозную двигательную установку и заставить сойти с орбиты на траекторию спуска. Они легко и свободно ориентируются в околоземном пространстве и по своей орбите.

Однако при всех этих маневрах по законам небесной механики центр тяжести корабля неизменно будет описывать все ту же орбиту, эллиптическую или почти-ую, плоскость которой пройдет через центр Земли. Не изменятся и угол наклона плоскости орбиты спутника к плоскости экватора Земли. Поэтому все космические аппараты, запущенные до сего времени и в Советском Союзе и в Соединенных Штатах Америки, нельзя назвать по-настоящему маневренными. Они, подобно железнодорожным поездам, движущимся по рельсам, могли перемещаться в пространстве только по заранее проложенным, заранее намеченным и рассчитанным трассам. Так же нельзя было направить их полет в сторону, то есть переместить на орбиту, хотя бы таких же размеров, но под большим или меньшим углом к экватору. Выбирать в нужный момент нужную точку или район на планете для посадки или для научных исследований космические корабли были не в состоянии ни по команде с Земли, ни по воле пилота.

Как говорил Никита Сергеевич Хрущев, прежние корабли, запущенные на орбиту, главным образом совершали полеты в том направлении, которое им задавали, когда запускали их с Земли...

И вот 1 ноября нынешнего года мир узнал о новом замечательном достижении советских ученых, конструкторов, инженеров, техников и рабочих. В соответствии с программой освоения космического пространства и дальнейшего совершенствования космических кораблей у нас произведен запуск управляемого маневрирующего космического аппарата «Полет-1». Его уже не сравнить с поездом, движущимся по заранее проложенным рельсам. Это скорее космический «свездвод», водитель которого сам выбирает себе маршрут. Таким образом, советские ученые решили проблему исключительной важности. Ведь чтобы спутнику сойти с орбиты, нужны специальные приспособления. Важно точно рассчитать, под каким углом установить двигатели, чтобы корабль не вибрировал, сориентировать корабль, чтобы движение аппарата оставалось после маневра достаточно устойчивым.

Между тем провести подобные эксперименты в земных условиях нет никакой возможности.

1 ноября, как раз в день запуска «Полет-1», в США (мыс Канаверал) запущена в Атлантический океан самая мощная американская ракета «Титан-2». Одна из целей запуска — проверить устройство для гашения вибрации. Дело в том, что американские ученые возлагают большие надежды на «Титан-2». Сд-лс до последнего грмчмч они никак не могут найти причины и устра-



Рис. Вал. Моздолова.

нить вибрации у ракет этого класса. Вибрации же таковы, что, по выражению самих специалистов, у космонавта могут свилезти на лоб глаза. Что же касается маневрирования в космосе, то решение этой проблемы за рубежом, судя по всему, вообще отодвигают на более далекие времена.

Новый советский космический аппарат, запущенный 1 ноября, совершил замечательные маневры. Сначала он находился на эллиптической орбите с наибольшим удалением от Земли (в апогее) 592 километра и наименьшим (в перигее) — 339 километров. Затем «Полет-1» «перескочил» на орбиту с апогеем 1437 и перигеем 343 километра, то есть удалился от Земли, поднялся выше над ее поверхностью. Космический аппарат проделал значительные боковые маневры. Он менял плоскость своей орбиты и в конце концов занял конечную орбиту с углом наклона к плоскости экватора 58 градусов 55 минут.

Космические корабли такого типа могут стать великолепными аппаратами для исследования околоземного пространства, для изучения Луны, планет и самой Земли.

Если способность маневрировать придать, например, метеорологическим спутникам, то появится возможность непрерывно следить за перемещениями по земной поверхности ураганов, тайфунов, и прогнозы погоды станут более точными.

Принцип маневрирования, осуществляемый при запуске «Полюса-1», сыграет немаловажную роль при межпланетных перелетах. С помощью маневров будет изменяться траектория космической ракеты при условии, если она выйдет не на заданную орбиту. Это очень важно, так как даже в случае правильных предварительных расчетов малейшее изменение траектории ракеты при взлете приведет к большим изменениям всей космической трассы, и корабль пройдет мимо цели. Самое незначительное отклонение в начале пути при большом удалении от Земли возрастает до миллионов километров. (Причины же, которые вызывают отклонения, очень много, и земных и небесных. И возникают они порой совершенно неожиданно.) Другое дело, если космический аппарат способен маневрировать по командам с Земли или автоматически. В этом случае его межпланетный маршрут можно будет многократно уточнять прямо во время полета. Кроме того, маневрирующий космический аппарат можно будет переводить на другую нужную нам орбиту, скажем, на орбиту вокруг Марса, Венеры или другой планеты.

Управлять космическим кораблем необходимо и для того, чтобы избирать более

безопасный путь через радиационные пояса, избегать столкновения с неожиданно появившимися метеорными потоками, чтобы благополучно прилуниться или приземлиться.

Наконец, вероятно, в межпланетные перелеты будущие ракетопланы отправятся не прямо с Земли, а с орбиты искусственного спутника. Эту идею высказал еще основоположник авиационной техники Константин Эдуардович Циолковский. И вот сборка таких космических стартовых площадок и «перезагрузочных» станций тоже невозможна без маневрирующих управляемых аппаратов. Только они смогут встречаться в космосе, передавать в случае надобности запасы продовольствия, топлива и даже помогать ремонтировать возможные неполадки.

Советские люди с восхищением оценивают творческий подвиг создателей «Полюса-1», которые первыми в мире сумели преодолеть могучие силы законов небесной механики и построить космический корабль, послушный воле человека. Все мы с прискорбием гордимся от сознания того, что первенство в самой трудной и сложной области научного прогресса по-прежнему принадлежит Советскому Союзу.

«КОСМОС-21» В ПОЛЕТЕ

11 ноября 1963 года в Советском Союзе осуществлен запуск искусственного спутника Земли «Космос-21».

На спутнике установлена научная аппаратура, предназначенная для продолжения исследований космического пространства в соответствии с программой, объявленной ТАСС 16 марта 1962 года.

По предварительным данным, спутник выведен на

орбиту, близкую к расчетной, с параметрами: начальный период обращения — 88,5 минуты, максимальное расстояние от поверхности Земли (в апогее) — 229 километров, минимальное расстояние (в перигее) — 195 километров, угол наклона орбиты к плоскости экватора — 64 градуса 30 минут.

На спутнике имеются радиосистемы для точного по-

исрания элементов орбиты и радиотелеметрическая аппаратура для передачи на Землю данных о работе научной аппаратуры, установленной на борту.

Наблюдение за спутником в прием телеметрической информации производится наземными пунктами радиоизмерительного комплекса, расположенными на территории Советского Союза.

9 1 декабря — День Африки

Великие ПЕРЕМЕРЫ

Когда-то один из зубров британского колониализма — Сесиль Родс, организовавший захват англичанами огромной территории в Южной Африке, с откровенностью заявил о своих «африканских» амбициях: «Я бы аннексировал планеты, если бы смог».

В ту далекую пору чужеземные порабощатели, разрезав живое тело африканского континента на множество «заморских» земель и владений, кромали его, как инжир. Многие десятилетия Африка являлась резервом империализма. Что привлекало и привлекает сюда капиталистов? Площадь Африки составляет около 30 миллионов квадратных километров, население — примерно 260 миллионов человек. В ней добывается 98 процентов алмазов капиталистического мира, 73 процента кобальта, 69 процентов золота, 45 процентов хрома, 43 процента марганца, 30 процентов меди, 29 процентов сурьмы. По добыче урана Африка превосходит США и Канаду, вместе взятые.

Колонизаторы оставили тяжелое наследство во всех странах Африки. Они изуродовали ее экономику. Отсталость, монокультурное хозяйство, аграрно-сырьевая специализация, почти полное отсутствие собственной квалифицированной рабочей силы — таковы плоды их «цивилизаторской» деятельности. Только 8 процентов добываемого в Африке минерального сырья остается на континенте, а остальное вывозится. Даже по данным буржуазной статистики, средний доход африканца составляет 194 доллара в год, что никак не обеспечивает его прожиточного минимума. 80 процентов населения Африки — крестьяне, живущие в условиях невероятной нищеты и постоянных лишений. Подавляющее большинство из неграмотно.

Ныне безвозвратно канули в вечность черные времена безраздельного колониального господства. Много чудесных перемен произошло в Африке. Всего восемь лет назад, к началу 1955 года, здесь насчитывалось лишь четыре независимые стра-

ны. За последние годы африканцы одержали выдающиеся победы в национально-освободительном движении. Особенно крупных успехов в борьбе за свободу они добились в 1960 году, который справедливо назван «годом Африки». В течение одного года обрели национальную независимость 17 африканских стран с населением более 80 миллионов человек.

Сегодня флаг независимости развевается над 32 африканскими государствами, которые занимают четыре пятых территории континента. В них проживает свыше 85 процентов населения Африки. Гордо звучит их голос в ООН.

Но люди доброй воли помнят, что в оставшихся колониальных владениях Африки все еще томится миллионы людей. С оружием в руках завоевывают свои человеческие права жители Анголы и «португальской» Гвиней. До предела накалена обстановка в Мозамбике, Конго, Замбии, Юго-Западной Африке. Под усиливающимися ударами африканцев развалилась сплоченная империалистами Федерация Родезии и Ньясаленда. Горит земля под ногами фашиствующих расистов из ЮАР...

Странам, ставшим на путь самостоятельного развития, предстоит преодолеть последствия колониальной эксплуатации, избавиться от экономической кабалы империализма. Молодые государства принимают меры к развитию своего хозяйства, укреплению национальной независимости. Африканские коммунисты активно борются за последовательное доведение до конца антиимпериалистических, антифеодалных, демократических революций.

Аличные аппетиты нынешних наследников родов не уменьшились, но возможности для их удовлетворения теперь не те. Колонизаторы, вынужденные из большинства африканских стран, меняют тактику, стараются приспособиться к новым условиям. Путем военных союзов, экономической и военной «помощи», политического давления, идеологической экспансии империалисты США, Англии и их прихлебатели намерены создать равновесие в Африке.

НПСС рассматривает братский союз с народами, сбросившими колониальное и полуколониальное ярмо, как один из краеугольных камней своей международной политики.

Из Программы КПСС.



ПРИМЕЧАНИЕ: 28 НОЯБРЯ 1960 Г. БЫЛА ПРОШЛАГЛЕНА НЕЗАВИСИМОСТЬ МАВРИТАНИИ. ОНАКО МАРОККО СЧИТАЕТ, ЧТО МАВРИТАНИИ ЯВЛЯЕТСЯ НЕЗАКОННО ОТТОРНУТОЙ ЧАСТЬЮ ТЕРРИТОРИИ МАРОККАНСКОГО ГОСУДАРСТВА.

Но никакие силы не смогут остановить великий исторический процесс ликвидации позорной колониальной системы. Африканцы все решительнее требуют осуществления Декларации о предоставлении независимости всем колониальным странам и народам, принятой Генеральной Ассамблеей ООН в 1960 году по инициативе Советского Союза.

Советские люди с глубокой симпатией и

сочувствием относятся к героической борьбе африканцев за свою свободу, искренне радуются каждому их успеху, помогают им избавиться от тяжелого наследия колониализма. В День Африки, который прогрессивное человечество отмечает 1 декабря, мы шлем горячий привет подлинным вождям пробуждающегося континента. Вместе с ними мы с уверенностью провозглашаем: вся Африка будет свободной и счастливой!

ЗАБОТА О ЧЕЛОВЕКЕ— НА ПЕРВОМ ПЛАНЕ

С. ТОКА,
первый секретарь Тувинского обкома КПСС

Всего 19 лет прошло с тех пор, как Тува вошла в состав СССР. За это время благодаря повседневной заботе партии и правительства наша молодая республика добилась замечательных успехов в хозяйственном и культурном строительстве. Из края мелкого кочевого скотоводства Тува превратилась в республику с крупным многоотраслевым механизированным сельским хозяйством, с быстро развивающейся промышленностью и высокой — социалистической по содержанию, национальной по форме — культурой.

Основная отрасль сельского хозяйства республики — животноводство, в развитии которого у нас имеются определенные успехи. Растет его продуктивность, улучшается породность скота. За счет расширения посевов кукурузы, свеклы, бобовых культур создается прочная кормовая база.

В своей речи на совещании передовиков сельского хозяйства Казахской ССР 21 марта 1961 года товарищ Н. С. Хрущев говорил: «Быт тесно связан с производством. От улучшения условий жизни в огромной мере зависит рост производительности труда, увеличение количества и повышение качества продукции». В нашей республике быту животноводов и особенно чабанов уделяется большое внимание.

Только за последние четыре года в колхозах и совхозах республики построено более 3 600 благоустроенных жилых домов, открыты новые медицинские пункты, магазины, столовые, красные уголки, клубы, библиотеки, расширилась киносеть. Дети чабанов и животноводов находятся в школах-интернатах, детских яслях, детских садах. Родители спокойны, зная, что дети сыты, одеты, находятся в надежных руках, растут настоящими людьми.

Случалось, что отдельные руководители колхозов и совхозов, производственных управлений, республиканских министерств и ведомств безответственно относились к удовлетворению нужд и запросов людей. Кое-где на животноводческих фермах, особенно у чабанов, не были созданы нормальные условия для труда и отдыха.

Бывало и так: на ферме построены замечательные кошары, в них сухо, светло. Но о людях здесь не позаботились, даже помыться негде: бани нет. Находились и такие руководители, которые говорили: зачем мы будем строить дома, если чабаны привыкли жить в юртах? Иногда же вновь построенный дом почти ничем от юрты не отличался: полы не застланы, окна меньше чердачных, в стенах щели.

Много недостатков было и в работе почты, радио, торговых предприятий.

Мириться с этим мы не могли, и потому вопрос о культурно-бытовом обслуживании животноводов рассмотрели в феврале на пленуме обкома КПСС.

Пленум определил задачи министерств и ведомств, связанных с обслуживанием животноводов.

Сейчас все производственные управления, парткомы, колхозы и совхозы имеют конкретный план работы. В целом по республике в 1963—1965 годах думаем построить на отгонных пастбищах 1 765 жилых домов, 153 глубоководных колодца, 217 бань, 255 красных уголков. Для всех 129 организованных в республике укрупненных хозрасчетных чабанских бригад создадим микроцентры с комплексом таких построек, как жилые дома, красные уголки, бани, производственные здания. Несмотря на короткий срок, прошедший после пленума, во многих районах проделана большая работа.

Запевалами выступили коммунисты Дзун-Хемчикского района. Сейчас здесь уже построено 26 бань, 27 красных уголков, открыто 34 ларька, которые обслуживают продавцы на общественных началах, строятся жилые дома. На фермах и в чабанских бригадах имеются аптечки, санитарные посты, передвижные библиотеки, открыты «школы здоровья». По утвержденному парткомом и райисполкомом графику демонстрируются фильмы и устраиваются концерты художественной самодеятельности, читаются лекции, проводятся беседы агитаторов. Женщины из дружины «За здоровье» ведут ежедневное дежурство, выявляют недостатки и принимают меры к их устранению, выпускают бюллетень.

Больше заботы о животноводах проявляют и торговые работники. Лучше удовлетворяется спрос на белье, патефоны, радиоприемники, стиральные машины. В этом году чабанам и работникам ферм продано много стиральных машин. Они есть теперь на всех крупных фермах и в бригадах, где организуется стирка белья для животноводов.

Надежными «подручными» партийных организаций стали культурно-просветительные работники.

Едва ли в центральных областях в планах клубного или библиотечного работника найдешь такие, например, пункты: научить молодую мать правильно купать малыша или научить молодую домохозяйку печь хлеб, стирать, штопать, шить. У нас же в ряде случаев заведующие клубами или библиотеками вместе с некоторыми нерадивыми хозяевами старательно наводят порядок в их домах или дворах. Тяжелая это работа, но наши культработники не гнушаются ею, понимая, что приучать к культуре быта следует всех.

Много лет отдавала пропаганде книги заведующая Пий-Хемской библиотекой Анна Павловна Петрова. Она часто бывает на Туранской МТФ. Придет на ферму, окинет помещения опытным хозяйским взглядом и, если увидит неполадки, покрикует, а затем и сама поможет навести порядок. Обязательно порекомендует доярке или телятнице прочитать ту или иную книгу. Оформление красного уголка — тоже дело ее рук. Без нее не обходится и выпуск стенгазеты. Телятницы и доярки отзываются об Анне Павловне как о лучшем друге, задушевном агитаторе и неутомимой труженице.

Славится своими успехами клуб колхоза имени XXII съезда КПСС.

Дзун-Хемчикского района, которым заведует около десяти лет Константин Дамдын. Он сумел поднять и сплотить молодежь колхоза. На районных и республиканских смотрах художественная самодеятельность клуба неизменно занимает одно из первых мест. Правление колхоза и партийная организация, почувствовав в клубе хорошего помощника, оказывают ему большую поддержку. Теперь клуб хорошо оборудован, имеет комплект музыкальных инструментов, костюмы для участников художественной самодеятельности.

Константин Дамдын — известный и уважаемый в республике человек. Недавно ему присвоено звание заслуженного деятеля культуры Тувиинской АССР. Сейчас партком района и райисполком доверили Дамдыну руководить районным Домом культуры.

Активно участвуют в культурно-просветительной работе киномеханики Г. Каблуков, Ооржик Даваа, Тагба Чамзырай, Ю. Иванов; клубные работницы Х. Мерзю, Г. Столбовский, Л. Рябцева; библиотекари Сарина Бараан, Нина Ладыгина, Тамара Ондар и десятки других. Широкое применение нашли в нашей республике кинопередвижки, автоклубы и красные юрты.

Особенно интересна и разнообразна деятельность агитбригад. В них участвуют самодеятельные артисты, музыканты, лекторы, агитаторы, фотографы, парикмахеры, врачи. Каждая бригада, приехав на место, начинает с устранения неполадок быта животноводов. К работе прежде всего приступает врач, парикмахер, а уж потом лектор, беседа, дается концерт или демонстрируется кинофильм.

Отдельные номера концертной программы посвящаются критике пережитков, портящих наш социалистический быт.

В красных юртах и красных уголках проводятся тематические вечера, вечера вопросов и ответов, встречи со знатными людьми республики.

Конечно, мы еще не изжили до конца различные неполадки. Отдельные руководители колхозов и совхозов до сих пор не понимают всей важности культурно-просветительной работы, поэтому у таких «хозяев» клуб и библиотека находятся в неприглядном виде. Между тем все колхозы и совхозы имеют полную возможность превратить каждый клуб, библиотеку, красный уголок в настоящий культурный очаг.

Важную роль в массово-политической работе играют женские советы. В круг их забот входит привлечение женщин к общественно полезному труду, обучение механизаторским специальностям, проведение общественных смотров столовых, забота о детях, озеленение и благоустройство сел, МТФ, помещений чабанских бригад.

В колхозе «Большевик», Барун-Хемчикского района, женсовет организует для колхозниц лекции, доклады и беседы на политические и культурно-бытовые темы. Организованы курсы кройки и шитья, занятия по домоводству, огородничеству и т. п.

Особенно активен женсовет колхоза имени В. И. Ленина, Дзун-Хемчикского района. Он стремится вовлечь в общественную работу как можно больше тружениц и домохозяек. Санитарная комиссия в последнее время взялась за наведение чистоты и порядка в домах колхозников. Члены комиссии не только проверяют санитарное состояние домов, но и сами берутся за побелку жилых домов чабанских бригад, помогают в ремонте школы, клуба.

Женсоветы шефствуют над чабанскими бригадами. Член женсовета Анна Аракчаа добилась окончания строительства бани и кладовой на стане первой бригады в местечке Дуверон. Не забыта и самодеятельность: в хоре колхоза поют 40 женщин. Каждая женщина сельхозартеля взялась за посадку картофеля и обязалась научиться кулинарному искусству.

Доброй славой пользуются у тружеников животноводства «коробей».

ники на колесах» (так их называет народ) — продавцы наших автолавок, которые добираются до самых отдаленных пастбищ и МТФ, снабжая чабанов и их семьи всем необходимым.

Мы всемерно поддерживаем и распространяем все полезное в работе по культурному и бытовому обслуживанию животноводов. Труженики села благодарны руководителям Шагонарского и Чаданского промкомбинатов, которые первыми организовали выезды в сельскую местность с целью приема заказов от населения на пошив одежды. Опыт этих промкомбинатов находит в республике все более широкое распространение.

Активно помогает улучшению быта и повышению культуры на селе интеллигенция. Этому подчинена деятельность наших писателей и композиторов, актеров, художников. Они устраивают тематические концерты, организуют передвижные выставки, дарят сельским клубам свои лучшие произведения.

Учителя, врачи, агрономы и зоотехники, инженеры-механизаторы находятся в гуще трудящихся села, и слава о добрых делах многих из них идет по всей Туве; организованы и действуют десятки медицинских бригад, санитарные посты и дружины.

С замечательной инициативой выступили учителя Ийской школы Тоджинского района, создав колхозный совет культуры. Подобный совет работает и в колхозе имени Жданова, Улут-Хемского района.

В этом году мы более организованно провели подготовку к зимовке скота. В колхозах и совхозах подготовлено 318 запасных зимовок для овец. На всех зимних пастбищах будет применен загонный метод пастбы животных.

К местам зимовки завозятся грубые корма. В целях более рационального их использования колхозы и совхозы подготовили чаны для запаривания кормов, установили парообразователи и пастонзготовители. В колхозах и совхозах будут подготовлены тепляки для зимнего скота овец.

На случай глубокого снежного покрова каждый колхоз и совхоз готовит конные и тракторные клинья для расчистки снега на зимних пастбищах.

VI пленум Тувинского обкома партии, обсуждая решения июньского Пленума ЦК КПСС, глубоко проанализировал состояние идеологической работы в республике, вскрыл имеющиеся недостатки и определял пути их устранения. Мы видим свою задачу в том, чтобы систематически, настойчиво и терпеливо воспитывать нового человека, прививать ему черты труженика коммунистического общества, мобилизовать людей на решение величественных задач, поставленных XXII съездом партии, Программой КПСС.

Шырма.

Каждую искру — в пламя!

ПОБЕДА ПРИХОДИТ К НАСТОЙЧИВЫМ

М. ЛИПАТОВА,
зам. секретаря парткома Ставропольского
завода синтетического каучука.

Два года назад вступил в строй действующих флагман Большой химии Куйбышевской области — завод синтетического каучука в Ставрополе. Два года — срок небольшой, но мы сумели накопить за это время некоторый опыт воспитательной работы.

В первые месяцы завод не справлялся с заданием: люди были новые, оборудование еще не изучили как следует, не знали его возможностей. Перед парторганизацией, нашими агитаторами встал ответственный вопрос — сплотить коллектив, добиться, чтобы все цехи, бригады, участки не только выполняли, но и перевыполняли план.

Помню, собрались наши агитаторы в парткоме. Было их немного — человек тридцать. Разговор завели откровенный. С чего начинать? Учить людей управлять техникой, пусть знают ее наизусть, призвать их к поиску резервов — таков был общий вывод.

И вот агитаторы разошлись по цехам. Коммунисты цеха волимеризации В. Крашенинников и Н. Кищенко, цеха выделения каучука — Д. Карцев и П. Москаленко, заместитель главного инженера Г. Модестов, работник цеха контрольно-измерительных приборов А. Косенко, слесарь ремонтно-механического цеха М. Лукичев, заведующий лабораторией цеха В. Петрова и другие провели беседы о том, что дает знание оборудования и аппаратуры. С помощью агитаторов создали курсы повышения квалификации аппаратчиков. Хорошо знающих технологию прикрепили к новичкам. Партком и дирекция завода предложили специалистам оказывать людям всемерную помощь в овладении технологическими процессами.

День за днем, шаг за шагом партийная организация, агитаторы вели химиков к главной цели — выполнению производственной программы. Ежемесячно собирали агитаторов: раз — в парткоме, другой — в цехе, намечали совместные действия. Сначала всем казалось, что изменений не происходит, но как бы незаметно для нас перелом наступил. На заводской доске показателей появились цифры роста выработки каучука. Первую победу одержали в январе прошлого года, когда месячное задание удалось не только выполнить, но и значительно перевыполнить.

Снова собрались агитаторы в парткоме.

— Одержана первая победа, — сказал секретарь парткома В. Осипов. — Надо ее закрепить. У нас есть все возможности перекрыть проектные мощности. И мы перекроем, если будем добиваться этого настоятельно.

Он посоветовал, на что нужно обратить особое внимание. В цехе полимеризации — на строгий контроль за технологическим режимом, в цехе выделения каучука — на сокращение цикла прессовки брикетов, увеличение срока службы бронзовых сит, на качественную упаковку продукции.

Вскоре партком провел еще одно совещание, на котором старейший агитатор В. Кистанов поделился опытом. Он подробно рассказал, как готовится к беседам, какие материалы использует, чем заинтересовывает слушателей.

Это было хорошей школой. Нужно прямо сказать, что партком улучшению агитационной работы придавал и придает исключительное значение. Члены парткома советуются с агитаторами, помогают им практическими советами.

Главное, на что партийный комитет обратил внимание, — это на лучшее использование всех средств идеологического воздействия: лекций, бесед, докладов, посещений квартир рабочих, политической учебы, наглядной агитации.

В каждом цехе создали агитколлектив, при парткоме — школу агитаторов, идеологическую комиссию.

Большую помощь в налаживании агитационной работы оказала нам школа агитаторов, которая действует и по сей день.

Июньский Пленум ЦК предложил партийным организациям обеспечить неразрывную связь агитационно-массовой работы с конкретными задачами коллективов. И когда я думаю об этом, то невольно вспоминаю статью Н. Поликарпова¹, напечатанную недавно в журнале «Агитатор».

Каждую искру — в пламя! Да, именно в этом одна из важнейших сторон деятельности агитатора. Раздуть искры доброго в человеке, зажечь других благородной идеей, испепелить в очистительном огне критики плохое! Так и поступают наши лучшие агитаторы.

Расскажу об одном из ведущих цехов — цехе выделения каучука. Здесь завершается сложный цикл выпуска каучука. Пусть даже все участки работают хорошо, но стоит этому цеху замешкаться, нарушить ритм — и завод не выполнит плана.

А ритм зависит от многого: бесперебойной подачи сырья, его качества, четкой работы лентоотливочных машин, прессов-упаковок. Причем, цель коллектива не просто выполнить план, но и сэкономить дорогостоящие материалы.

Цеховая партийная организация провела большую работу. По ее инициативе передовики цеха — аппаратчица каскада коагуляции комсомолка Н. Ильичева, машинисты лентоотливочных машин коммунист П. Шестаков и беспартийный В. Попов, сушильщик многоходовой сушилки коммунист П. Москаленко поделились своим опытом с другими рабочими цеха. Такие беседы состоялись во всех сменах. Н. Ильичева, к примеру, подробно рассказала, как их смена борется с браком в сырье и влаге, как повышает производительность труда. Машинист В. Попов поделился приемами работы по уменьшению количества влажного каучука, сбрасываемого в бункер при остановке и пуске агрегата.

Очень полезной была беседа агитатора машиниста лентоотливочной машины П. Шестакова.

¹ Н. Поликарпов. Каждую искру — в пламя! «Агитатор», 1963, № 14. Отлики из статьи см. в №№ 12, 16, 18, 20.

Дело в том, что бронзовое сито машины стоит очень дорого, более 700 рублей. Через 200—300 часов оно обычно выходит из строя, и его заменяют новым. Помимо того, что тратятся деньги на приобретение сит, уходит много времени на их установку. Приходится останавливать весь сложный агрегат, производство каучука падает.

П. Шестаков задался целью увеличить срок службы сита в два раза и добился этого. Затем он собрал машинистов лентоотливочных машин и подробно рассказал о своем опыте.

Большое действие возымела эта простая и доходчивая беседа. Машинисты изучили приемы П. Шестакова, и сита теперь служат в полтора-два раза дольше прежнего срока.

Вот они, искры, раздутые в пламя! И это не единичный пример конкретной, зажигающей сердца людей агитации.

Как-то, подводя итоги использования материалов, руководители цеха увидели, что много перерасходовано полиэтиленовой пленки, бумажных мешков, ниток.

Решили собрать агитаторов в партбюро.

— Перерасход пленки вполне понятен, ведь она выдается без учета, валяется повсюду. За мешками тоже никто не следит: подумаешь, мол, восемь копеек мешок стоит! — возмутился агитатор Петр Храмов. И предложил: — Нам нужно навести порядок в хранении и выдаче этих материалов, всем разъяснить, сколько стоят пленка, мешки, нитки.

Вооружившись данными, агитаторы пошли по отделениям. На упаковочном участке рассказали, что на каждую тонну каучука расходуется около трех килограммов пленки, 32 мешка, 75 граммов ниток. Надо экономно расходовать эти материалы, убеждали они. В цехе появились плакаты с указанием стоимости мешков, ниток, пленки, призывы беречь их. Результат сказался быстро.

Убеждать фактами, примерами стало стилем наших агитаторов. И тут я снова возвращаюсь к мыслям Н. Поликарпова. Рассказав о законах рабочей чести, принятых передовой бригадой Ю. Кудрявцева, он заключает: «Думаю, что пропаганда этих законов может сыграть большую воспитательную роль. Ведь это девизы братьев по труду, объединенных сознанием, что мерилом чести, совести советского рабочего является отношение к труду, к долгу перед народом».

Правильно! Взять хотя бы такой девиз: «Рабочая минута — народное богатство. Все на заводе твое — береги все». Может ли остаться к нему равнодушным любой агитатор, каждый честный человек?

В ремонтно-механическом цехе в прошлом году потери рабочего времени достигали 20 процентов. Если перевести на деньги, то что ни минута — 18 копеек потерянных. Агитаторы подсчитали, какой ущерб наносят цеху и самим рабочим беспечное хождение и перекуры.

Особенно убедительной была беседа старого коммуниста слесаря М. Лукичева.

— Вот ты жалуешься, что заработал мало, — говорил он токарю Ракчееву. — А не подумал, что если будешь сидеть в курилке, и того не заработаешь. Вот, к примеру, сверловщик Илья Симкович и твой же товарищ токарь Петр Артемьев намного больше тебя зарабатывают. Прекращай перекуры с дремотой. Тогда и тебе и производству польза будет.

Слушали эту беседу и другие металлисты, включились в разговор, зло высмеяли любителей посидеть в курилке. В результате потери рабочего времени в цехе снизились почти в два раза.

А вот еще один девиз. Его у нас тоже приняли близко к сердцу: «Кадровый рабочий — друг, наставник и воспитатель новичка. Учи так, чтобы ни тебе, ни людям не было стыдно. Нашу смену — нам и воспитывать».

Сваровщик коммунист Ниль Петровна Сикова по праву считает себя производственным. Он один из первых начал создавать продукцию без контроля, затем работал за двух сваровщиц — в первую очередь в пехе лоскорно выношил головной пилан. Н. Сикова — ударник коммунистического труда. Большое внимание уделяет он воспитанию молодежи. Прикрепил, скажем, к нему ученика В. Боброва. За учение полагается плата, но Ниль Петровна отказалась от нее. Он решил безвозмездно обучить парня мастерству сваровщика, а так, что бы тот гордился своей профессией.

Поговорил с ним Ниль Петровна по душам, узнал, где живет, рассказал, что нужно для того, чтобы стать хорошим металлистом, посоветовал ему быть вежливым, корректным, дорожить своим рабочим местом.

Слушал парень вроде внимательно, но вскоре Ниль Петровна уже думал, что беседа не принесла пользы. Сварка затаяла на него, она давала на работу, ссылаясь на плохое движение автобусов. Ниль Петровна посоветовалась с мастером А. Медведевым, и они решили вложить откровенно поговорить с учеником.

Мастер и сваровщик не забыли ни одной промашки Боброва, напомнили ему, что с таким отношением к делу хороший мастер не станешь. И поняла парень, осознав свои ошибки, на глазах ученика стал исправляться. Отозвонившись, работать стал прилежнее. Ниль Петровна посоветовала ему поступить в члены профсоюза, в комсомол.

Он и сейчас не стесняется глаз с паренюшка. Постоянно следит за ним, как родной отец, настаивает на пути истинный.

К воспитательной работе мы прикрепили руководящий состав завода — директора, главного инженера, начальников пехов, смес, бригадиров, мастеров. Теперь стало понятно, что руководящие работники завода в месяц выступают в пехах. Они знакомят рабочих с жизнью страны, рассказывают о событиях в рубке, отвечают на свободные вопросы.

А вот еще одна интересная форма — собрания без повестки дня. На встрече с рабочими одной из смес выдана каучука пришло члены пехов, завод, руководители пеха. Директор завода О. Мурадян и другие руководящие работники дали обстоятельные ответы на вопросы, заданные рабочими.

Почти два часа длилась эта интересная беседа, во время которой были затронуты вопросы межнациональной и индустриальной жизни страны, рассмотрены производственные и бытовые нужды.

Такие встречи теперь проводятся регулярно, на них приглашаются и руководители заводских организаций.

Успешные заводские работы, ее конкретность позволяют осуществлять на производственных местах. План десяти месяцев выполнен на 16 дней раньше срока.

Сейчас коллектив завода переживает новый радостный подъем. Дарный трудом, ростом творческой активности отвечают триженкам завода на встречу о создании ЛК нашей партии, на котором будет рассмотрен вопрос о дальнейшем развитии химической промышленности в широком и широком химическом производстве и материальном хозяйстве. Во всех пехах еще выше поднялась волна социалистического соревнования. Наши агитаторы в эти дни ведут беседы с передовыми людьми, призывают людей и ударному труду. Их признают настоящим Лангем, признают людей и ударному труду. Их признают живой отклик. Химики Старополя ищут и находят все новые резервы для всемерного развития своего предприятия, для увеличения выпуска продукции.

Старополя объединяет.

БОЕВОЕ ОРУЖИЕ

В. БОРУШКО

Огромная роль наглядной агитации в решении задач коммунистического строительства, в воспитании нового человека общеизвестна. Но разве кое-где не держатся еще за устаревшие, примитивные стенды, монтажи, которые месяцами мозолят глаза, ничего не давая ни уму, ни сердцу?

Правда, чаще дело обстоит по-иному. Там, где смело отвергли штампы и пролегли хорошую выдумку, найдено немало свежих, действенных форм и средств. Но почему они, где и как применяются?

Чтобы получить ответ на эти вопросы, объединить и распространить лучший опыт, в Белоруссии решили провести смотр наглядной агитации. Начался он весной на предприятиях, стройках, в учреждениях, учебных заведениях. Затем летом лучшие образцы показали на городских, зональных и областных выставках. И в заключение в сентябре — октябре прошла республиканская выставка.

Отдельные товарищи с мест обихаживались: — Хорошие у нас, яркие плакаты, стенды, лозунги, а вот на выставку их почему-то не взяли.

Им объяснили:

— Да, ваша наглядная агитация очень яркая, внешне привлекательная. Но вот беда: лишена она главного — большого смысла, глубокого идейного содержания.

Что ж, еще случается, что щиты и плакаты вывешиваются у нас ради формы, лишь бы не ругали за отсутствие наглядной агитации.

В фойе, вестибюлях и залах Минского дома политического просвещения, где проходила выставка, из областей были представлены сотни экспонатов: доски почта, плашеты, плакаты, сатирические листки, фото-буллетени, телевизоры, крокодилы, световые газеты, агитирующие стенды и т. д. Все они довольно разнообразны по виду, оформлению, содержанию, но из объеди-

няют один — борьба за осуществление исторических решений XXII съезда КПСС и принятой им Программы партии.

Отрадно, что большинство средств наглядной агитации в республике посвящено созданию материально-технической базы коммунизма. На многих щитах, стендах, плакатах отражены величественные планы роста производства главных видов продукции за годы семилетия и за двадцатилетие. А рядом многочисленные доски показателей, фотовыставки, уголки рационализаторов, сигналы постов содействия партийно-государственному контролю говорят о том, как наши люди борются за выполнение намеченных планов.

В то же время смотр выявляет, что еще недостаточно пропагандируются некоторые положения Программы КПСС, в частности задачи в области формирования коммунистических общественных отношений, слабо показывается преимущество социализма перед капитализмом. Очень однообразно популяризируется моральный кодекс строителя коммунизма. Чаще всего это делается в виде щита с текстом кодекса. Лишь на Минском часовом заводе отступили от этого трафарета и каждый принцип морального кодекса строителя коммунизма проиллюстрировали выразительным рисунком.

Белорусские тракторостроители послали на выставку стенд «Наши маяки». На нем фотографии лучших производственников предприятия. Но смотришь на них и думаешь: а что это за маяки, в чем следует равняться на них? Стенд не дает на это ответа. Под фотографиями указаны лишь фамилии и должности, а опыт передовиков, приемы и методы их труда совершенно не раскрываются. Подобный недостаток присущ, к сожалению, большинству досок почта, галерей передовиков, стендов «Лучшие рационализаторы».

Это можно сказать и о пропаганде движения за коммунистический труд. На Езр-

СТЕПНЫЕ З О Р И

(ОЧЕРК)

В. БЕЛИКОВ

Маша Ларькина возвращалась в родное село по пыльной дороге вдоль золотистого моря созревающих хлебов... Задев свою Орловку, она чуточку забеспокоилась: как тут без нее, все ли шло своим чередом?

А потом снова вспомнилась Москва, деловая, творческая атмосфера Пленума Центрального Комитета партии, в работе которого она принимала участие.

Орловка — передовое отделение совхоза «Надеждинский». Здесь лучшие доярки, лучшие свиноводы, и в их числе она, Маша Ларькина. Полторы тысячи поросят! Скажем прямо, не всякая даже очень опытная свиноводка может вырастить столько за год.

А потом организовалась библиотека на общественных началах, и ей в партком предложено: «Возьмись, командуй. Подружь односельчан с книгой». Девушка согласилась. Так она стала общественным библиотекарем.

Деревянный домик, где вдоль стен разместились шкафы с книгами, по вечерам притягивал к себе старого и молодого. Домик стоит рядом с фермой, и Маше это удобно. Сразу же после работы она «входит» в новые обязанности: садится за стол, ставит в щичек с карточками читателей — библиотека открыта.

— Тетя Маша, мне бы про путешествия, — слышался, бывало, ребячий голосок.

— Доченька, нет ли чего-нибудь против садовых грызунов? Замучили, оканники, — сокрушался старый садовод.

— А мне бы про автомобиль, — требовал смуглый парень, еще не успевший сбросить замасленный ватник...

Нет, что им говоришь, а Маша была довольна.

Но в Москве, на Пленуме, пробудилась тревога: не рано ли успокоилась? С большим вниманием слушала она доклад, вы-

ступления участников, речь Никиты Сергеевича Хрущева. И вот тогда на деле односельчан она посмотрела с позиций высоких требований жизни... Вспоминались разные случаи: кто-то не вышел на работу; другой вышел, да полдня на перекуры потратил. Есть в совхозе мастера своего дела, а есть так, сбоку припека: не учатся мастерству и учиться не желают... А во что обходится государству наша санкиня? Страшно сказать: сто пятьдесят рублей центнер... Такое не может продолжаться.

Вот об этом и думала Маша Ларькина, возвращаясь в родное село. Вспомнились теплые слова Л. Ф. Ильичева в библиотеках. Верно ведь, очень многое зависит от них в воспитании людей!

Своими мыслями девушка поделилась с подругами. Те посоветовали чаще рассказывать о Пленуме, понастойчивей рекомендовать книжки, где о секретах мастерства говорится.

По вечерам в библиотеке сталолюднее. Сюда приходили не только свиноводы, но и работники других ферм, механизаторы. Маша рассказывала о своих впечатлениях, о том, что на Пленуме ей как-то очень ясно виделась вся страна в лесах новостроек, в трудовом кипении. Люди слушали сосредоточенно. А потом завязывался разговор о совхозных делах, о том, как лучше их решить.

Маша окинула взором шкафы с книгами, открытые стеллажи, книжные выставки. Почти восемь месяцев назад она впервые оказалась среди такого богатства. Но тогда девушке казалось: книги как книги, что в них особенного? Теперь-то она знает, что это — настоящее сокровище. Можно, конечно, подсчитать, сколько стоят все книги. Вероятно, получится большая сумма. Но подлинную ценность их так просто не определить.

Маша осторожно перебирает пыльные формуляры своих актанстов. Теперь знания, заключенные в книгах, будут жить в мыслях поступков, делах ее односельчан.

авторов. Будем учить людей, учить и экзаменовать.

Нет, не затем, чтоб наказать, пригласили Шуткина на заседание парткома. Здесь тоже шла борьба за хлеб, за молодого специалиста, за человека.

III

С чего начинается рабочий день директора совхоза? Он встает затемяно, садится в машину и едет к людям, в поле, на ферму, в откормочный лагерь. Сегодня этот давно заведенный порядок нарушен. Виносчик тому — секретарь парткома. Почти у самой машины он «поймал» директора, пригласил в контору.

— Давай-ка посмотрим, как наш художник постарался.

Тут и там вдоль стен большой комнаты стояли крепко сбитые, покрашенные и уже исписанные щиты. Они рассказывали о союзных рубежах, о жатве, о лучших людях, чьи дела, словно маяки, освещают дорогу другим.

Директор и секретарь вчитываются в каждое слово, цифру... Для них это особенные цифры. Родились они после многих расчетов и вычислений, где слоганом или многократом часто был сам человек — сила его ума и неукротимая воля к достижению цели.

Взять, к примеру, Бориса Николаевича Кожевникова. С какой меркой подойти к его делам? Он комбайнер, ударник коммунистического труда. На одном из щитов его обязательство: сколоть 1050 гектаров хлеба и намолотить 14 тысяч центнеров зерна. А ниже слова о том, что обязательство перевыполнено. Это же подвиг!

— Где думаешь разместить?

У Артамонова уже все расписано, и он рассказал директору свои соображения.

— Согласен... Важно, чтоб каждое слово было на виду, чтоб оно всегда напоминало людям об их долге.

За этим разговором застал совхозный руководитель Иван Степанович Хоменко, заместитель секретаря парткома Сердобского производственного управления. Подорожавшись, одобрил наглядную агитацию.

Хорошие получились призывы. Они злободневны, конкретны, убедительны.

— Кажется, вы нашли верный путь, — говорит Хоменко Артамонову. — Придется вам поделиться опытом...

Так у совхозных руководителей начался рабочий день, полный забот и волнений. Через несколько минут опустеет центральная усадьба совхоза, все разведется по отделениям, чтобы весь день проработать с людьми на переднем крае.

— Будете в Песчанке, напомните, пожалуйста, управляющему наш вчерашний разговор, — просит Хоменко директора.

А вчера произошло следующее. Хоменко

долго беседовал с пастухом Яковом Егоровичем Данилиным. Пастух, видно, он поросший, знающий. Низкие удачи и ему вояки не дают.

— Разве на одной пастбище большое молоко получишь?

— В лагерях нужен поросший скот, — подсказывает Иван Степанович.

— Верно, в лагерях, — соглашается пастух. — А его там иной раз днем с огнем не сыщешь... Хотели за месяц по 360 литров получить. Трудно будет.

— Вам надо за четыреста бороться. Корова-то у вас какая? Залют молоком, только норма не жалей.

— Разве я против? Можно и четыреста. Да вот начальство наше не очень добывается.

— Начальство беру на себя, поговорю с управляющим. По рукам, Яков Егорович?

— По рукам, Иван Степанович. Четыреста будет, если, конечно, норма...

Сразу же после разговора заместитель секретаря парткома заехал к управляющему. Короткий и острый разговор. Тот заявил, что норма будет: измельченная кукуруза, свекла, концентраты. И вот сейчас Хоменко рассказывает об этом директору, просит напомнить еще раз управляющему.

Много нового на селе после ноябрьского Пленума ЦК. Это новое, подобно молодым росткам, упорно пробивается сквозь. И прежде всего в отношении людей к своему долгу.

У директора и специалистов совхоза есть азветные блокноты, в них наблюдения, мысли, смелые проекты. Один из таких проектов — создание свиноводческого городка, целого комплекса сооружений, который позволит откармливать тридцать тысяч свиней в год. Будет скоро в совхозе и высоко механизированный птичник с автоматическим водоснабжением. Одна птичница сможет обслужить не меньше восьми тысяч кур-несушек, собрать почти полтора миллиона яиц. Это не какие-то далекие дали, а сегодняшний день. Строительство обонх объектов идет полным ходом. Птичник будет готов к концу года, а свиноводческий городок на половину. мощности уже действует.

Это планы расширенного воспроизводства на высокой технической основе, настоящего внедрения достижений науки и передового опыта новаторов, бурного роста производительности труда, создания изобилия дешевой сельскохозяйственной продукции.

...Удивительно красивы в здешних местах ясные утренние зори. В них есть что-то символическое. В их отблесках виден трудовой человек, его светлые устремления в будущее.

Сердобское производственное управление Пензенской области.

НА ПОЛНУЮ МОЩНОСТЬ

Е. ХРИСТОЛЮБОВА,

зам. начальника производственно-технического отдела
Горловского азотнотукового завода имени С. Орджоникидзе,

А. КОНДРАТЕНКО,

зам. главного инженера по органической группе цехов

С каждым годом ширятся границы, растут производственные мощности нашего завода: совершенствуется технология получения аммиака и продуктов его переработки, вступил в эксплуатацию совершенно новый для нас комплекс цехов органического синтеза. В 1962 году вошли в строй действующих цехи блочного и суспензионного полистиролов, в мае этого года — цех стирола. Они занимают 60 гектаров и дают 44 процента валовой продукции.

Заводскому коллективу совместно с проектировщиками, строителями, монтажниками пришлось преодолеть немало трудностей. В процессе пуска и отработки нормального технологического режима выявились несовершенства в схемах, в оборудовании. Партийная организация и администрация завода мобилизовали усилия инженерно-технических работников на поиски лучших технологических решений, на творческий труд.

В первоначальном проекте, например, был мало механизирован процесс подачи блоков полистирола в дробилку. Условия работы здесь оказались тяжелыми. Товарищи из заводского конструкторского бюро предложили свой проект, осуществление которого позволило механизировать этот процесс и значительно облегчить труд. Подверглась также реконструкции система транспортировки блоков полистирола из отделения полимеризации. В новых цехах силами работников цеха контрольно-измерительных приборов и автоматики, а также подрядных организаций осуществлена комплексная автоматизация всех технологических процессов. Управление ими теперь ведется из единой диспетчерской.

Большую работу провели сотрудники центральной заводской лаборатории, осваивая методы контроля сырья и готовой продукции. Для цеховых лабораторий подготовлены и обучены свои кадры.

В период освоения и пуска цехов горловские азотчики работали с большим воодушевлением. В цехе блочного полистирола в эти дни особенно много энергии проявили аппаратчики коммунисты В. Маршалкин,

И. Кобзарев, В. Горбачев, В. Лепешкин, начальники смены Н. Воробьев и другие. В мае 1963 года цех впервые выполнил государственный план, успешно работает он и сейчас.

Упорно искали и находили правильное решение всех возникавших, подчас неожиданных проблем инженеры, техники, квалифицированные рабочие цеха суспензионного полистирола. Поначалу очень «капризничали» подъемники готовой продукции шнекового типа. А. Быков, Э. Софинский, В. Попов вместе с работником механической службы завода И. Трофимовым решили отказаться от подъемников, перейти на пневматическую транспортировку. Это улучшило условия труда, изменился внешний вид продукции. Много хлопот доставляли приводы основных машин — экструдеров. Попробовали заменить их отечественными, и это оправдало себя.

В этом цехе развернулось движение за коммунистический труд. Особенно слаженно действуют коллективы смен, возглавляемые Н. Сусидко и В. Якубцом. Они успешно совмещают работу с учебой.

Благодаря дружным усилиям коллектив цеха достиг проектной мощности, полностью ликвидировал отставание.

Особенно много трудностей встретилось при освоении цеха стирола. Строительство и монтажные работы здесь закончились еще в декабре 1962 года, а первую продукцию он дал лишь в мае этого года. Дело в том, что проект, выполненный Воронежским филиалом «Гипрокаучука», имел многие изъяны. В отличие от проекта пришлось устанавливать новые, более производительные флегмовые насосы, вносить изменения в конструкцию вакуумных колонн и т. п. Кроме того, пуск цеха осуществлялся в необычных для Донбасса условиях снежной и морозной зимы. Это усугубляло трудности: ведь большая часть оборудования смонтирована на открытой площадке.

Руководители цеха коммунисты Н. Вовк, В. Недбайло, Б. Парфенов, не считаясь со временем, забывая об усталости, умело организовывали труд рабочих, устраняли обнаруженные дефекты, воодушевляли людей. Наилучших результатов добился коллектив смены, которой руководил комсомолец В. Любченко. Ей выпала честь первой получить сперва стирол-сырец, а затем и готовый продукт — стирол нужной концентрации. Быстро освоили новые профессии аппаратчики этой смены М. Жуков и И. Михайленок. Они дают продукцию только высокого качества. Успешно справляются с порученным делом недавние десятиклассники А. Глушко, А. Кифоренко.

И вот все цехи органического синтеза действуют. Горловские азотчики гордятся тем, что они вносят немалый вклад в развитие большой химии. Ведь наш завод — производитель суспензионного полистирола, который находит широкое применение в электропромышленности, радиотехнике, при производстве бытовых изделий.

Успех горловских химиков — результат кропотливой работы парткома и цеховых партийных организаций с людьми. Партком направил в новые цехи 56 коммунистов, закрепил на решающих участках агитаторов. Во всех цехах создали посты штаба «Комсомольского прожектора». Стенные газеты «Экструдер» — в цехе блочного полистирола, «Полимер» — в цехе суспензионного полистирола, сатирические листки оперативно откликались на каждый случай нарушения дисциплины, нормального технологического режима и правил безопасности.

Рабочие, инженеры и техники цехов органического синтеза нашего завода выступили с открытым письмом ко всем химикам Украины, в котором призывали в срок и полностью осваивать новую технику и взяли на себя повышенные социалистические обязательства.

К сожалению, с выполнением этих обязательств дело обстоит неблагоприятно. В чем здесь причина? Виной тому недостаток сырья. «Союз-

главхим» до октября не обеспечивал завод необходимым количеством этилбензола. Из-за этого цехи стирола и полистирола работали со значительной недогрузкой. Государственный план по выпуску полистиролов с первых трех кварталов был перенесен на 4-й квартал. В результате плановая выработка 4-го квартала на 60 процентов превышает установленные мощности цехов.

Следует сказать и о качестве продукции. Наш стирол не уступает воронежскому, однако он не удовлетворяет всем требованиям для производства высококачественного полистирола. Есть необходимость наладить на заводе исследовательские работы с привлечением специалистов.

Заводской коллектив приложит все усилия для повышения производительности цехов полистирола, для совершенствования технологических показателей и улучшения качества продукции. Но для этого потребуется и помощь Государственного комитета по химии.

Прежде всего нужно решить сырьевую проблему — в ближайшее время наладить в стране производство дефицитного сырья для нашего завода и поставлять его без перебоев. Необходимо поручить одной из проектных организаций разработать техническую документацию для изготовления запасных деталей и некоторых видов оборудования на одном из заводов химического машиностроения. На нашем заводе следует создать крупную органическую лабораторию при ЦЗЛ, специализирующуюся на производстве полистиролов, учитывая, что в ближайшие два года войдут в строй еще два органических цеха.

Горловским химикам не страшны трудности. Став на вахту в честь предстоящего Пленума ЦК КПСС, они настойчиво борются за выполнение социалистических обязательств, стремятся, чтобы новые цехи работали на полную мощность.



«Уголок молодого работника» — так называется художественно оформленный стенд в библиотеке поселка Нефтьстрой. На нем представлены популярные книги и брошюры по автоматической сварке, слесарному делу, отделочным работам, справочники по реконструкции и строительству.

Молодые рабочие проявляют большой интерес к технической литературе. Среди активных читателей библиотеки бухгалтерист Р. Бурмилкин, слесарник А. Бит-

ленкин, оператор А. Раевский, аппаратчик С. Драчев и другие.

В. ШИШКОВ

Ярославль.

Интересное собрание состоялось в поселке Кировского тоннельно-мостового отряда, борющегося за коммунистический труд и быт.

После доклада заместителя прокурора города А. Божинца «Борьба с правонарушителями — дело всей общественности» в прениях выступил бригадир бригады коммунистического труда С. Анания, член совета коммунистического быта домохозяйки А. Асламани, депутат горсовета плотник Г. Малков и другие, внесшие ряд ценных предложений.

На собрании был вручен почетный вымпел отряда

связи А. Макукина, С. Туляганова, Г. Мартirosова, поблизившие образцового поведения в доме, где они проживают.

С. ДЕМУРОВ

Кировская Армянская ССР.

Передвижная библиотека отдела культуры Мордовского райисполкома обслуживает 12 населенных пунктов, расположенных в 15—30 километрах от районного центра. Книжный фонд библиотеки насчитывает свыше 10 тысяч экземпляров. Для постоянной связи с селами ей выделена специальная автомашина.

Заведует библиотекой-передвижкой В. Г. Астафьева, которая ведет большую работу среди читателей и местного населения.

А. ДАНИЛОВ

Тамбовская область.

ЩЕДРЫЕ ГЕКТАРЫ

А. ГОЛЬЦОВ,

директор совхоза «Большевик»,
депутат Верховного Совета СССР

Нашему хозяйству немногим более тридцати лет. Валовое производство овощей и картофеля превышает 55 тысяч тонн, а себестоимость каждого центнера овощей—1 рубль 29 копеек. Капуста поздняя и средняя обходится по 0,5 копейки килограмм. За последние пять лет в совхозе почти вдвое увеличились площади под овощными культурами. В 1961 году совхоз достиг уровня производства, запланированного на конец семилетки. Наибольшую часть доходов дают овощеводство открытого грунта и картофелеводство. В 1963 году сдачи овощей государству достигла 51,3 тысячи тонн, картофеля—4 012 тонн, а урожайность в среднем по овощам составила 425 центнеров с гектара.

По валовым сборам и товарности совхоз представляет собой настоящую фабрику овощей. Мы поставляем в торговую сеть и организациям общественного питания Москвы пятую часть картофеля, капусты, моркови, лука и других овощей, поступающих от всех подмосковных хозяйств.

О том, как наш коллектив добился высокой урожайности и низкой себестоимости овощей и картофеля, мы рассказывали в статьях, брошюрах, телепередачах. И всякий раз по-иному. Потому, что опыт постоянно обновляется, дополняется ценными наблюдениями, лучшими приемами. Улучшения касаются и агротехники, и механизации, и организации производства.

Мы постоянно следим за состоянием почв. Агрономы изучают их состав, степень плодородия, знают и преимущества пойменных земель и трудности их освоения. Удобрения и правильная система обработки почвы обеспечивают высокие, устойчивые урожаи. Вот уже в течение многих лет на площади 1500 гектаров выращиваются только овощи и картофель. Многолетних трав здесь не высеем.

Плодородие пойменных земель практически дает возможность ежегодно повышать урожайность. Оно восполняется каждой весной, когда талые и дождевые воды сносят на пойму очень полезные для питания растений вещества в виде ила. Но и минеральные удобрения нужны. Их вносим под овощи и картофель более 5 центнеров на гектар. Внесение калия, небольших доз фосфора хорошо «оплачивается» прибавками урожая. Есть на пойменных землях и свои трудности: с полыми водами сюда попадает много семян сорняков. Приходится зорко следить за тем, чтобы они не развивались. У нас сложилась определенная система борь-

бы с засоренностью почв: осенняя перепашка зяби, систематические культивации и прополки, применение гербицидов, глубокая осенняя пахота.

Все полевые работы мы ведем с максимальным учетом климатических и почвенных условий, особенностей рельефа и водного режима различных участков поймы. В затопляемой части можно их начинать дней на 10 позднее, чем

на прилегающих полях водоразделов. Приходится ждать, пока вода спадет. Задержка такая, конечно, нежелательна. При этом ранние овощи и столовые корнеплоды созревают соответственно на 10—15 дней позже, сокращается вегетационный период у поздних культур, что ведет к недобору урожая. Поэтому, чтобы не упустить лучшие сроки, надо проводить посев и посадку выборочно, по мере готовности почвы, и обрабатывать ее дифференцированно. Участки, на которых полые воды протекают бурно, нельзя пахать под зябь, иначе почву смоем. А там, где течение спокойное, обязательна глубокая (на 27—30 сантиметров) зяблевая вспашка. Под поздние культуры весеннее боронование необходимо, а ранним овощам оно может лишь повредить, так как задержит созревание почвы. У нас принято за правило готовить ее в день посева или посадки и ровно столько, сколько можно засеять или засадить рассадой в тот же день.

В наших условиях борьба за правильный водный режим для растений — это борьба за урожай. Весной вся агротехника строится так, чтобы сохранить влагу в почве. Летом же на первый план выдвигается орошение, работа о том, чтобы провести его своевременно, наиболее рационально. За период вегетации растений поля в зависимости от сухости почвы проводим до 7 раз.

Из реки Оки с помощью насосных станций вода подается по трубопроводам в постоянную оросительную сеть открытых каналов и уже оттуда — в дождевальные агрегаты («ДДА-100М», «ДДН-45»). Как правило, наши овощеводы совмещают полив с подкормкой. Для этого на дождевальном агрегате «ДДА-100М» устанавливают подкормщик и дозатор. По сравнению с обычным поливом без подкормки урожайность повышается процентов на 30. Затраты на сооружение оросительной системы (около 100 рублей на гектар) окупаются за счет прибавки урожая (примерно на 25 процентов) в течение первого же сезона.

Ежегодно на больших площадях возделывается продовольственный картофель. Раннего картофеля сдаем около 2 тысяч тонн, причем значительную часть его выращиваем из яровизированных клубней. Уборку ведем во второй половине июня картофелекопалками, навешенными на трактор «Беларусь», или картофельными комбайнами. Средний урожай ранних сортов — до 10 тонн, а поздних — 15—23 тонны с гектара. Себестоимость каждого центнера 4,8 рубля.

С 1960 года овощи и картофель выращиваем по технологическим картам, которые помогают лучше организовать труд, полнее использовать технику. Они предупреждают нарушения агротехники и побуждают творчески относиться к делу. Комплекс агротехнических мероприятий становится у нас таким же обязательным, как технологический процесс на заводе.

Конечно, было бы неправильным считать его застывшим, неизменным. Совершенствуют свое мастерство овощеводы, картофелеводы и механизаторы. То, что год-два назад проверялось в опытном порядке,



сегодня — обязательный прием, доступный всем бригадам. Так, в 1960 году мы впервые посеяли овощные культуры широкополосным способом вместо принятой во многих хозяйствах широкорядной схемы посевов. При пятистрочных и четырехстрочных схемах посева увеличивают количество растений не путем загущения их в рядах, а путем уменьшения расстояний между строчками. При этом междурядья достаточны, чтобы обеспечить почвенное питание растений и вести их обработку механизированно.

Применяем мы также уплотненные и повторные посевы. Хорошо уживаются на одном поле огурцы и столовая свекла. Бригада В. Резник собирает по 160—170 центнеров огурцов и по 300—350 центнеров столовой свеклы с каждого гектара. После лука (на веро) вполне успевает вырасти капуста или редька.

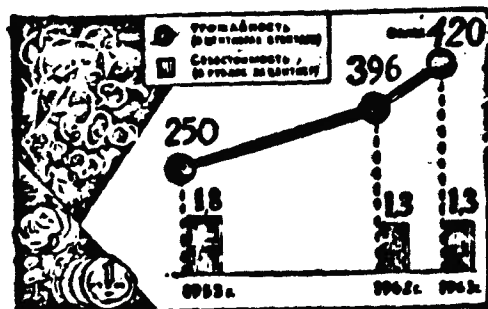
Высокое плодородие приокской поймы позволяет интенсивно использовать землю, получать с каждого гектара максимум товарной продукции. Поэтому каждый год мы заботимся о том, чтобы расширять посевные площади в пойме, осваивать новые шедрые гектары. Подсчеты показывают, что затраты на мелиорацию и освоение пойменных земель окупаются в первый же год.

Поля стараемся размещать крупными массивами. Это позволило укрупнить бригады, закрепить за ними значительные площади и такой набор культур, который позволяет равномерно загрузить людей в течение всего сезона. К тому же крупные массивы позволяют широко применять различные машины для посева, посадки, обработки полей и уборки урожая.

Уже в 1961 году все рассадные овощные культуры были посажены машинами «НРМ-4» и «НРМ-6». Последняя более надежна в работе и дает возможность засаживать до 4,5 гектара в день, то есть в 9 раз повысить производительность труда по сравнению с ручным способом. Широко применяем торфоперегнойные горшочки. Их ежегодно готовим более трех миллионов.

Коллектив совхоза добился высокого уровня механизации при возделывании овощей и картофеля. Используем как заводские машины, так и приспособления, изготовленные нашими рационализаторами. В зависимости от характера работ и культур, от почвенных, погодных и прочих условий применяем различные наборы машин. Однако если при обработке почвы, посеве и посадках, а также при подготовке и внесении удобрений, при поливе, рыхлении междурядий и обработке растений гербицидами основные трудоемкие процессы механизированы, то уборка овощей пока остается «узким» местом. Но кое-что мы все-таки придумали и здесь.

При отсутствии заводских уборочных машин изготовили навесные свеклоподъемники на базе культиваторов «КОН-2,8». Ими подпахиваем все корнеплоды и лук. Производительность такого агрегата в сочетании



Урожай и производительность овощей в совхозе «Большое».

с трактором «МТЗ-5» или «ДТ-24» — до 4 гектаров в день. По сравнению с конным подпахиванием трудовые затраты сокращаются в 5—7 раз, а с ручной копкой — в 12—15 раз. В совхозе успешно применяются подборочные тележки «ПТО-2». Каждая такая тележка вмещает более 2 тонн овощей и значительно облегчает труд при выборочной уборке урожая. Для перевозки кор-

генералов применяем контейнеры (емкостью 350—400 килограммов). Тресторный или автомобильный поручник прямо с пола поручает кон-тейнеры в кузов автомашин и разгружает их после перевозок.

И все же именно в осеннюю пору мы чаще всего вспоминаем о кон-тейнерах, которые пока еще не решали по-настоящему проблемы бы-строго механизированной уборки. А ведь от сроков во многом зависит качество. Взяв, к примеру, капусту. Если неурожай она в поле, то мно-гие коны разорвутся, потрескаются. Поэтому в период сбора урожая люди трудятся с особым старанием, несмотря на осеннюю непогоду. Дела хозяйные прежде всего. Но этому принуждают трудиться у нас уже не первое поколение овощеводов и картофелеводов. Кады в совхозе устойчивые.

В бригадах есть свои замечательные специалисты — сажальщики, сеяльщики, обеспечивающие точный, равномерный посев.

Старейший бригадир совхоза Е. Крюкова хорошо знает технику. Каждый год она участвует в просеивке и протравке машин после ремонта; ей поручается установка и регулировка сеялок на норму высева.

Хороший организатор, настоящий вождь сельскохозяйственного про-изводства А. Карпушева. Более двадцати лет работает она бригад-ром овощеводов, но тонкостей изучения агротехники домашнего земле-делия, биологические особенности развития каждого вида овощей. Она отличается сильным чувством нового, охотно берет за постановку про-изводительных опытов, указывает агрономов выполняет точно. Даже в трудном для овощеводов 1962 году бригада, возглавляемая А. Карпуше-вой, перевыполнила не только план, но и свои социалистические обяза-тельства, сдавая государству около 6 тонн овощей. Урожайность картофе-ля здесь составила 160 центнеров с гектара, то есть намного больше, чем в среднем по совхозу.

Партизан, профсоюзная и комсомольская организация постоянно заботится о том, чтобы в коллективе сохранялись и умножались добрые традиции, чтобы мастера твердо держались своими знаниями и умениями. Своим искусством со всеми тружениками совхоза.

Наши бригады А. Карпушева и В. Резник — одни из миниатю-ров соревнования под лозунгом «Сегодня рубят новаторы, завтра рубят коллективы». Это соревнование у нас очень конкретно и действительно по сей день. Чтобы практически помочь всем бригадам познать урожай-ность до уровня передовых, мы получаем так: передовые коллективы выделяют по несколько опытных рабочих и направляют их на весь сезон в отставную бригаду, чтобы на месте изо дня в день показывать луч-шие приемы, помогать их освоить. Столько же человек из этой бригады переходит учиться к передовикам. Поддерживающее большинство бригад и заведет имеет свои маки, на которые они равняются, а многие сами стали маками для соседних колхозов и совхозов.

В движении за коммунистический труд участвует весь коллектив совхоза. Оно ускоряет рост производства, делает полнокровнее нашу жизнь. Оно и вперед будет помогать людям проявлять инициативу, де-латься с товарищами по труду самым лучшим, передовым.

«ПОТЕРЯМ ХЛЕБА— ЗАСЛОН!»

ОБЗОР ПИСЕМ

По такому заголовку в № 13 вашего журнала была опубликована статья инженера-механика А. Панюкова. В ней ставятся чрезвычайно важные вопросы борьбы с потерями урожая. Автор статьи рассказывает о несложном приспособлении для зерновых комбайнов, использование которого сберегает миллионы пудов хлеба. Эффективность этого приспособления проверена практикой. В Зимовниковском производственном колхозно-совхозном управлении, Ростовской области, например, было изготовлено и смонтировано на комбайнах 700 приспособлений. Благодаря этому хлеборобы сберегли от потерь около 1 миллиона 800 тысяч пудов хлеба.

«Подсчитано, — пишет А. Панюков, — что применение этого приспособления в масштабах страны позволит сберечь от потерь 800—850 миллионов пудов хлеба, не считая экономии средств и рабочей силы. Внедрение волотинно-грабельных подборщиков транспортного типа, предложенных инженером Н. Чубиковым, гарантирует от потерь по меньшей мере еще 400—450 миллионов пудов хлеба».

На статью А. Панюкова редакция получила ряд откликов. Проявляя хозяйскую заботу о нашем народном богатстве — хлебе, читатели журнала предлагают шире распространить применение приспособлений, описание которых дано в статье, подтверждают их эффективность. Несколько писем пришло из колхоза «Ленинское знамя» Азовского производственного управления, Ростовской области, об опыте механизаторов которого упоминается в статье.

«Мне, комбайнеру колхоза «Ленинское знамя», проработавшему механизатором свыше четверти века, — пишет в редакцию Р. Емисевский, — понятно беспокойство о сохранности

урожака, которое проявляет тов. Панюков, а вместе с ним и редакция вашего журнала. Приспособления, о котором рассказывается в статье, мне пришлось изготавливать и монтировать на своем комбайне «СК-3». Сравнительные испытания дали хороший результат. Я полностью подтверждаю эффективность этого приспособления, применявшегося в нашей Ростовской области на тысячах комбайнов.

Нам, механизаторам, хотелось бы, чтобы на базе подборщика тов. Чубикова и этого приспособления были усовершенствованы все комбайны — и самоходные и прицепные. Тогда наше государство будет ежегодно сберегать от потерь не менее миллиарда пудов хлеба».

Комбайнера Р. Вешневского поддерживает и заместитель бригадира комплексной бригады по технике этого же колхоза М. Шеповалов. Он пишет:

«Автор статьи тов. А. Панюков известен нашим механизаторам по прошлому году. Он был в нашем колхозе, делал приспособления с механизаторами, консультировал их, проводил испытания. Это позволяло нашему колхозу сберечь от потерь большое количество хлеба».

Секретарь парткома этой сельхозартель Н. Белецкий пишет, что в 1962 году механизаторы, применявшие приспособления, добились сокращения потерь зерна в солому и полову от 200 до 300 килограммов на каждом гектаре.

«Мне, начинающему, — пишет тов. Белецкий, — получало высокую оценку в решении бюро Ростовского обкома КПСС и областного Совета депутатов трудящихся. Большую поддержку и помощь мы получили от об-

дственного отделения «Сельхозтехники». Наши агрономы, инженеры, механики, комбайнеры считают, что если, помимо простейшего приспособления к зерновым комбайнам, применить золотено-гребальный подэришник инженера Н. Чубикова вместо барабанного подборщика, вымолочивающего на землю много отборного зерна, то один только наш колхоз за сезон уборки 1964 года сможет сберечь дополнительно 2 500—3 000 центнеров хлеба. В масштабах же Ростовской области имеется возможность сберечь по меньшей мере около миллиона центнеров донской пшеницы и ячменя. К осуществлению этих мероприятий надо приступить с начала ремонта комбайнов.

Смелует сказать, что мнение практиков поддерживают и специалисты. В редакцию пришло письмо инженера Всесоюзного научно-исследовательского института механизации (ВИИ) А. Жирнов. Он считает, что успех ростовских механизаторов заслуживает внимания.

«Даже, инженеру ВИИ, — пишет тов. А. Жирнов, — возразился схеме соломотряса и золотено-гребального подборщика. Их можно изготовить на месте с небольшими затратами средств и труда, а эффект громадный».

Инженер А. Жирнов выдвигает предложение: созвать по зонам страны совещания механизаторов, на которых обсудить конкретные меры борьбы с потерями урожая.

«Автор статьи считает, что в масштабах страны можно сберечь более миллиарда пудов хлеба. Но если после организованной подготовки к уборке урожая 1964 года мы сможем сберечь от потерь хотя бы половину названной цифры, то и это явится большим вкладом в дело укрепления экономики страны».

Идею созыва совещания механизаторов и специалистов поддерживает и заведующий сельскохозяйственным отделом редакции газеты «Путь к коммунизму» (гор. Ростов, Ярославской области) В. Маковеев.

«Не вдаваясь в техническую сущность приспособлений и их экономической эффективности, — замечает тов. В. Маковеев, — мы вполне разделяем точку зрения редакции журнала «Агитатор», поднявшей на своих страницах жизненно важный вопрос о резервах зернового хозяйства нашей страны. Автор статьи затрагивает вопрос о необходимости совершенствования самоходных и прицепных комбайнов с тем, чтобы сберечь от потерь огромные количества хлеба. Ради этого целесообразно созвать Всесоюзные совещания механизаторов

и специалистов сельского хозяйства или совещания по зонам с тем, чтобы обменяться мнениями и наметить такие мероприятия, которые бы обеспечивали нам ежегодное сбережение сотен миллионов пудов зерна».

Эту же мысль высказывает в своем письме агроном Г. Нуждин. Он пишет:

«Убедительные факты и доводы, приведенные в статье «Потери хлеба — заслон!», которую я прочитал с большим интересом, не вызывают сомнения у меня, агронома, проработавшего в сельском хозяйстве более 30 лет. Если поддержать опыт механизаторов Дона, Волги и некоторых других районов страны, которые оборудовали самоходные и прицепные комбайны простейшими приспособлениями, то наше сельское хозяйство сможет намного увеличить валовые сборы зерна».

Хорошо организованная подготовка техники к уборке урожая 1964 года и массовое изготовление приспособлений, сберегающих зерно от потерь на землю, в солому и волезу, позволят действительно намного увеличить наши хлебные ресурсы. Настала необходимость в созыве Всесоюзного совещания — о резервах в зерновом хозяйстве и борьбе с потерями на уборке урожая».

Возвращаясь к письму в редакцию прислала агитатор — преподавательница школы № 7 гор. Митуринска Г. Никитина. Она дала высокую оценку статье «Потери хлеба — заслон!» и высказывает пожелание, чтобы на страницах «Агитатора» чаще публиковались материалы о борьбе за увеличение производства зерна, о нашем, по словам автора письма, «хлебе засушном».

«Я не допускаю мысли, — пишет Г. Никитина, — что наши специалисты, ученые, механизаторы могут проходить равнодушно мимо того, во что обречен наш хлеб, зная, что одна десятая часть урожая составляет неизбежные потери».

Редакция разделяет мнение агитатора Г. Никитиной, а также других товарищей, которые считают необходимым повсеместно внедрить приспособления, сберегающие зерно от потерь. Долг механизаторов, специалистов, всех труженников села — перенять опыт тех, кто по-хозяйски сберегает хлеб. Важно заблаговременно, уже в ходе ремонта и подготовки машин к уборке урожая 1964 года, взяться за изготовление приспособлений, о которых рассказывалось в статье «Потери хлеба — заслон!». В то же время редакция надеется, что предложения и советы, высказанные нашими читателями в откликах на эту статью, заинтересуют руководителей «Союзсельхозтехники», конструкторов и инженеров заводов сельскохозяйственного машиностроения.



Достижения
НАУКИ И ТЕХНИКИ
В ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕ

ЭКСКУРСИЯ В МИР ХИМИИ

РЕПОРТАЖ С ВДНХ

На любых выставках, когда знакомишься с экспонатами, всегда приходит такая мысль: в сколько времени потребовалось проектировщикам, инженерам, рабочим, чтобы создать этот станок, эту машину, этот чудесный материал, необходимый народному хозяйству?

На выставке, о которой хочется рассказать, эта мысль приходит сразу еще и потому, что здесь почти все, что предстает перед взором, производится в нашей стране недавно.

Мы в павильоне «Химическая промышленность». Это своеобразный отчет о развитии химической промышленности за годы между майским (1958 год) Пленумом ЦК КПСС и предстоящим декабрьским Пленумом ЦК КПСС, который будет посвящен дальнейшему развитию этой прогрессивной отрасли и широкому использованию химических продуктов и материалов в народном хозяйстве.

Перед посетителями — красочно оформленные стенды, убедительные диаграммы, цифры, яркий иллюстративный материал. Экспозиция знакомит с ростом химической индустрии в стране.

Один из стендов рассказывает о качествах синтетических материалов. Некоторые из этих материалов превосходят по многим свойствам черные и цветные металлы, древесину. И в то же время производство их требует значительно меньше средств.

Группа посетителей рассматривает пластмассы. От применения их, в таком синтетическом смол в намеченном плане объеме годовая экономия только на капитальных затратах составит 2584 миллиона рублей.

— Какая большая выгода! — восклицает одна из посетительниц.

— А ведь, кроме этого, еще высвобождается 1857 тысяч тонн черных металлов. В тяжелом машиностроении за 20 лет (1940—1960 годы) потребление пластиче-

ских масс и синтетических смол возрастет в десятки раз.

Все мы знаем, — продолжает экскурсовод, — как много тратится электрической энергии на освещение городов, сад, предприятий. Кажется, мало берет энергии одна лампочка. А ведь их сотни миллионов. Как уменьшить расходы электроэнергии?

На выставке можно убедиться, что эта проблема решена с помощью светосоставов. Каждая тысяча тонн таких составов, применяемых для изготовления электрических ламп, высвобождает миллиарды киловатт-часов электроэнергии. А применение светотехнических полимерных материалов позволяет повысить коэффициент полезного действия светильников на 10—20 процентов и увеличить срок их службы в 3—4 раза.

Большим потребителем пластмасс уже сейчас стала наша кабельная промышленность. Стенды, иллюстративные материалы помогают уяснить ту огромную выгоду, которую получает государство при производстве этой продукции, используя материалы химии.

Как будто неприметная продукция — тара. Сейчас немало ее для расфасовки и упаковки пищевых продуктов производится из полимерных материалов. И это естественно: они не только дешевые, но и обеспечивают сохранность первоначальных свойств и качества продуктов. К тому же благодаря их применению снижаются потери при хранении, транспортировке и реализации товаров. И вот подсчитано, что за счет снижения этих потерь советские люди дополнительно получают тысячи тонн мяса и мясопродуктов, рыбопродуктов, замороженных ягод, плодов, овощей, сахара.

Экспозиция ярко рассказывает об огромном значении химии в развитии всего материального производства и технического прогресса в самых различных отраслях народного хозяйства: машиностроения, элек-

протектической промышленности, пищевой и пищевой промышленности, знакомит с ее ролью в индустриальном строительстве.

А вот экспонаты, характеризующие достижения нашей страны в производстве химических реактивов, особо чистых веществ. На стенде — этикетки для новых цветных негативных киноплёнок «ДС-5» и «ЛН-5», повышающие качество цветопередачи, синхронизаторы, обеспечивающие высокую светочувствительность плёнок.

Другой стенд посвящен производству синтетических жирных кислот из нефтяных парафинов, экономической эффективности применения синтетических жирозаменителей в народном хозяйстве. Здесь даны такие цифры: завод в эксплуатацию только Шебалинского и Волгоградского заводов перичных спиртов позволит высвободить ежегодно от употребления для технических целей 30,9 тысячи тонн пищевых жиров.

Здесь же стенд, рассказывающий о химических волокнах. Производство их увеличилось на 66,5 процента в сравнении с 1958 годом, а синтетических волокон — на 167 процентов. За это время введены в строй новые предприятия: Курский, Черниговский заводы синтетического волокна, Разанский, Черкасский, Кировоградский заводы и Балаковский комбинат искусственного волокна.

Группа экскурсантов — у стенда, повествующего о непрерывном способе получения извитого капронового волокна. Агрегат «ШАК-15И», производящий эту продукцию, установлен на Клинском комбинате. Перед строителями — макет, показывающий блокировку цехов Разанского завода искусственного волокна.

В техническом прогрессе химическим волокнам отводится в нашей стране важное место. И в первую очередь там, где природные волокна не могут удовлетворять требованиям современного хозяйства. Только для технических целей волокон необходимо около одного миллиона тонн. Их могли бы заменить 2—3 миллиона тонн хлопкового волокна.

На стендах — вискозные, ацетатные, полиамидные, полиэфирные химические волокна, волокна из полиакрилонитрила. Некоторые из них по удельному весу легче воды. Зато прочность их на разрыв не уступает прочности железной проволоки того же сечения.

— Волокна в технике, — говорит экскурсовод, — применяются для фильтрации подземных и грунтовых вод взамен металлических сеток. Ткани из них используются для производства спецодежды с содержанием

70 процентов лавсана и элорина. Они имеют в 3—4 раза меньшую усадку, чем естественные, и в 1,5 раза легче их.

Посетители выставки с интересом осматривают раздел «Анилино-красочная промышленность». В нем представлены новые полупродукты для красителей — мезидин, нитрометиллен, текстильно-вспомогательные вещества, красители для дерева, анилины, органические пигменты и лаки. Далее стенды, посвященные переработке пластических масс. Показаны методы этой переработки: литье под давлением, вакуумное формование и другие. Можно увидеть, как изготавливаются крупногабаритные изделия из термопластичных материалов — ванны, умывальники, детали холодильников. Только пять минут требуется для того, чтобы, применяя небольшое давление, изготовить ванну.

Материалы выставки рассказывают о работах научно-исследовательских институтов, занятых внедрением в производство новых способов получения лакокрасочных материалов на синтетической основе, а также окрасочной аппаратуры и контрольно-измерительных приборов. То, что огромное количество самых различных бытовых предметов приобретает в стране все более изрядный внешний вид, во многом зависит от качества красок, лаковых смол и других химических материалов. Вот почему объем производства лаковых синтетических смол, изготавливаемых на лакокрасочных заводах, увеличился в 1965 году в 3,1 раза против 1958 года.

Демонстрируется здесь и полуавтоматическая установка, наносящая органическую пленку на экран кинескопа. С использованием полиэфирмалеинолукса для отделки футляров телевизоров резко улучшилось качество и внешний вид покрытия, сократился технологический цикл окраски.

Материалы выставки рассказывают, какими путями достигается у нас увеличение прочности и надежности автомобильных шин. Здесь же повествуется о технологическом процессе ремонта шин.

Конечно, обо всех многочисленных экспонатах, представленных на этой интересной выставке, рассказать невозможно. Но каждому посетителю, осмотревшему ее, становится ясно: много, очень много уже получает все отрасли советской промышленности от ускоренно развивающейся в нашей стране химии. Да и не только промышленности. Экспонаты выставки красноречиво рассказывают, каких огромных успехов может достичь сельское хозяйство, используя быстро растущую мощь химических предприятий.

Здесь все необычно. Даже колонны центрального зала павлины: в потолку поднимаются снопы кукурузы, гороха и других высокоэффективных кормовых культур. Они словно символически собой ту опору, на которой строится сейчас развитие высо-

копродуктивного животноводства в нашей стране. Но мало заготовить хорошие корма для скота, важно уметь сохранить в них питательные вещества и правильно подготавливать и скармливать.

Вот рулон розовой непрозрачной плен-

из поливинилхлорида. Она предназначена для наземного силосования кормов. Под воздухопроницаемым покрытием из этой пленки хорошо сохраняется, как бы консервируется силос. Вместе с тем значительно облегчается доступ к нему по сравнению с традиционным способом закладки силоса. В подмосковном совхозе «Заря коммунизма», Подольского района, под пленкой вывез высококачественного силоса составил около 97 процентов, при этом почти полностью снизились затраты по сравнению с другими методами силосования.

На соседнем стенде — два прозрачных пакета с зерном кукурузы. Сохранение зерна является важной народнохозяйственной задачей. О путях решения этой проблемы и рассказывает стенд.

В правом пакете все зерно черное, с плесенью — оно испортилось за 20-е сутки, а слева — зерно не утратило своей золотистой свежести, хотя лежит уже больше 60 дней. Продлила жизнь влажному кукурузному зерну волшебница-химия: к зерну был добавлен белый сыпучий порошок — пиросульфит натрия, обладающий консервирующими свойствами.

Обычно влажное зерно на вторые-третьи сутки самовозгорается, плесневеет и затем гибнет полностью. Но стоит добавить этого чудесного порошка в бунт зерна даже сорокапроцентной влажности — и оно может и при дождливой погоде храниться свыше двух месяцев под открытым небом. А в силосных сооружениях сырое зерно с 0,5 процента пиросульфита хранится без порчи и потери более года.

В Московской и Калужской областях этот метод применяется очень широко. Здесь в прошлом году совхозы и колхозы законсервировали с помощью химикатов около 500 тысяч тонн зеленой массы. Затраты на закупку и внесение в силос химических добавок не только окупились, но и в 10 раз были перекрыты за счет дополнительно сохраненного высокопитательного корма.

Можно ли без излишних расходов кормов получить в хозяйстве дополнительно тонны мяса? Специальная экспозиция павильона, посвященная антибиотикам, тканевым препаратам и биостимуляторам роста, убеждает в том, что это вполне достижимо.

Ученые подсчитали, что добавление в корм, например, только одного килограмма антибиотиков дает возможность за тот же срок откорма получить дополнительно одну тонну мяса в убойном весе без добавочной затраты кормов. Антибиотик широко используется в колхозах и совхозах Московской, Калужской, Смоленской, Брянской и других областей, в Белоруссии, Молдавии.

Вот один из антибиотиков — кормовой тетрациклин. В сухом виде это черный порошок, который добавляется в корма в незначительных дозах, но оказывает удивительно эффективное воздействие. При откорме ста свиней расходуется всего 20 килограммов кормового тетрациклина, а дополнительный привес составляет до 1000 килограммов. Этот препарат выпускают более 60 предприятий страны.

На одном из стендов павильона показы-

вается интересная продукция Смоленского мясокомбината — сухой порошок перичевого цвета. Это так называемые тканевые препараты, приготовляемые по методу академика В. П. Филатова из охлажденной селезенки, печени и других органов забиваемых животных. В них имеются особые вещества — биогенные стимуляторы, активизирующие жизненные процессы в организме. Применение биостимуляторов в совхозе имени Ватутина, Новосалицкого района, Черновицкой области, позволило получить дополнительно 95 центнеров мяса.

Дешевым и эффективным стимулятором роста животных и птицы является и нефтаное расточное вещество — НРВ, получаемое из нефтяных продуктов. Данные Азербайджанского университета и научно-исследовательского института животноводства, приведенные на одном из стендов, свидетельствуют, что при скормливаннии микроскопических доз НРВ с мушкетными и другими кормами получают повышение привеса у телят на 21—29 процентов и у свиной — на 11—17 процентов.

Нередко даже при хорошем кормлении и содержании животные терпят продуктивность, плохо развиваются, заболевают. Ученые установили причину этих бед: недостаток в кормовых рационах микроэлементов, таких, как йод, кобальт, железо, и других минеральных веществ, играющих большую роль в жизнедеятельности организма животных.

От недостатка в кормах кобальта, например, заболевают сухоткой коровы; нехватка солей железа сказывается на здоровье поросят; отсутствие меди в рационах может привести к парализации коночных суставов животных.

Вот почему большим вниманием посетителей павильона пользуется экспозиция, рассказывающая о минеральной подкормке животных.

В павильоне демонстрируются сальные брикеты-лизунцы, выпускаемые на солевом заводе «Артемсоль» Донецкой области. Они напоминают огромные таблетки и предназначены для «лечения» животных. Экспозиция павильона рассказывает также о том, что при добавлении микроэлементов к основному кормовому рациону животных увеличивается надой молока, на полмесяца сокращается время откорма бычков свиней, возрастает настриг шерсти, на 25 процентов повышается яйценоскость кур.

Комбикорм с добавками микроэлементов обеспечил в совхозе «Пронь», Тульской области, при среднем уровне кормления молодняка повышение привеса на 17—20 процентов, а в племязаводе «Сантахово» — на 30 процентов.

Во Всесоюзном научно-исследовательском институте кормов разработан метод улучшения качества кормов аммиачной водой. Установлено, что в обработанном растительном корме аммиачной водой на одну кормовую единицу приходится вместо 70 граммов переваримого протеина 120—130 граммов.

По данным института, приведенным на одном из стендов павильона, среднесту-

ный привес молодняка при скармливании обработанного аммиачной водой оплоса составляет 614 граммов, а необработанного — всего 493 грамма.

Аммиачная вода хорошо восполняет недостаток кормового белка в свекловичном жома, кормовой патоке — маляссе и других пищевых отходах промышленных предприятий. Сахарные заводы Украины, Белоруссии и Северного Кавказа вырабатывают до 40 миллионов тонн жома. При неправильном хранении жом закисает и теряет почти половину своих питательных веществ. Аммонизация и правильное хранение его даст дополнительно около 20 миллионов центнеров мяса.

Опыт многих хозяйств, раскрываемый в павильоне, подтверждает большую эффективность применения в животноводстве мочевины — вещества, обогащающего корма белком. Один килограмм мочевины в кормах обеспечивает получение дополнительных 10—12 антроп молока, до 2 килограммов мяса, до 160 граммов шерсти.

Интересный опыт обогащения малопитательных кормов мочевиной накоплен в совхозе «Хуторок», Краснодарского края. Здесь на свекловичном жома, кормовой смеси из кукурузных стержней и мочевины, а также на силосе откормлено за три года 32 тысячи голов скота. При этом сэкономлено свыше 20 тысяч центнеров концентрированных и грубых кормов.

Химия не знает отходов. Это известно сегодня каждому. И все же трудно не удивиться, увидев на стендах павильона «Корм» такие, казалось бы, неуместные здесь продукты, как опилки, древесная щепа и другие отходы лесопилки. И тем не менее они имеют непосредственное отношение к этому павильону.

Дело в том, что на предприятиях гидролизной и целлюлозно-бумажной промышленности из растительных отходов производят кормовые дрожжи — высокопитательный белковый корм для животных. А исходными продуктами их получения как раз и являются древесные отходы, кукурузные почерстки, подсолнечная лузга, солома, хлопковая шелуха, отходы целлюлозной промышленности.

В кормовых дрожжах содержатся все жизненно важные аминокислоты, витамины и микроэлементы, а белок дрожжей усваивается организмом животных лучше, чем белок, содержащийся в зерне, жмыхах и отрубях. Одна тонна кормовых дрожжей равноценна 80 тоннам силоса и 120 тоннам кормовой свеклы.

Продуктивность скота и птицы, в рацион которых введены дрожжи, растет буквально «как на дрожжах». Вот данные Научно-исследовательского института животноводства: добавка 100 граммов дрожжей в рацион подсосных увеличивает их привес на 18 процентов; 200—300 граммов в рацион супоросных свиноматок на 12 процентов увеличивает вес помёта; 450 граммов дрожжей увеличивает на 24 процента молочность кормящих свиноматок.

В павильоне рассказывается еще об одном новшестве, разработанном во Всесо-

юзном научно-исследовательском институте животноводства, — о заменителе цельного молока, или сокращении ЗЦМ. Он призван высвободить молоко, расходуемое для выкармливания телят.

Значение такого заменителя особенно велико для колхозов и совхозов пригородной зоны, являющихся основным поставщиком молока населению промышленных центров страны.

Что же представляет собой ЗЦМ? Основную часть его — до 80 процентов — составляет сухой обрат; 15 процентов — осадочный продукт растительного масла — соломас, а остальное — химические добавки: фосфоритный концентрат, витаминизированный и витаминизированный А и Д.

Применять заменитель цельного молока можно уже с одиннадцатого дня жизни теленка. В опытных хозяйствах института, в совхозах «Первомайское», «Волоколамский» и других на заменителе молока выращено около 1000 телят.

Подсчитано, что одно теленко, использование ЗЦМ при выпойке 300 тысяч телят в колхозах и совхозах Московской области даст дополнительно 60 тысяч тонн молока населению столицы. Для получения такого количества молока потребовалось бы стадо в 20 тысяч голов с удоём каждой коровы в 3000 антроп в год.

Соломса в обычном своем виде не отличается высокими вкусовыми качествами, это не ахти какой корм. Вот почему нерадивые хозяева нередко просто сжигают солому прямо на полях.

Между тем при умелой подготовке и скармливании соломы может стать неплохим дополнительным кормом.

По данным Научно-исследовательского института кормов, обработка соломы раствором аммиака значительно повышает ее кормовую ценность. Об этом свидетельствуют и результаты, полученные Одесской опытной станцией: рационы с обработанной соломой на 200 граммов повышают привес молодняка и на 2 антра надон молока.

Обработку соломы аммиачной водой применяют многие колхозы и совхозы Московской, Тульской, Калужской и Рязанской областей.

Другой способ — кальцинирование, или обработка соломы известью. Это в 1,5—2 раза улучшает вкусовые качества соломы, обогащает ее кальцием и микроэлементами.

Кальцинирование широко внедряется в хозяйствах Троицкого производственного управления Челябинской области. Технология кальцинирования отличается простотой и доступна любому хозяйству.

Экспонаты павильона «Корм», пропагандирующие методы химизации животноводства, красноречиво свидетельствуют о том, что в животноводстве приходят могучий помощник тружеников ферм — волшебница-химия — резерв неограниченных возможностей увеличения производства мяса, молока, масла.

**Р. СУХАНОВСКАЯ,
Б. РЕВСКИЙ**

туральным «Трехгорная мануфактура», например, выпускает из смеси лавсана с хлопком и лавсана с вискозой ткани для мужских сорочек. Они обладают завидной прочностью. Добавка 40—50 процентов лавсана в хлопчатую ткань придает ей важное свойство: она не мнется.

Синтетическая нитка, каждый год дает путевку в жизнь новым волокнам, со все более ценными качествами. Кому не известен ветеран семейства синтетических волокон — капрон? Теперь он уже во многом изменился к лучшему. Заслуженным спросом у покупателя пользуются безразмерные чулки и носки из эластика — прочной пушистой капроновой пряжи; волокна ее растягиваются, подобно резине, и в 12 раз прочнее капроновых.

В последнее время в нашей стране начал выпуск так называемых объемных петлестых нитей. При обработке капроновых и лавсановых нитей в струе сжатого воздуха на их поверхности образуется множество мелких петелек. Волокна увеличиваются в диаметре, приобретают шерстистость и мягкий вид. Ткани из таких нитей получаются прочными, непрозрачными, легкими и гигиеничными.

В текстильном деле немало отходов. Короткие волокна длиной в 8—12 миллиметров уже не захватываются прядильной машинкой. Если в стране все такие волокна собрать вместе, то из них можно получить дополнительно миллионы метров ткани. Да и сам процесс прядения волокон и изготовления из них ткани отнимает немало времени и труда. Так ли уж он обязателен?

Совсем нет! Можно идти более простым путем: не ткать, а склеивать волокна. Химики наших дней создали для этого замечательные полимерные клеи.

Тонкую ветку, что слезет с чесальной машины, складывают в несколько слоев, склеивают и пропускают через горячие валы. При этом можно использовать до 80 процентов коротких, «негодных» для пряжи волокон любого вида. Производство таких «тканей» осуществляется с завидной скоростью — до 300 квадратных метров в час!

Самые различные материалы можно создавать этим путем. Они могут быть любой толщины — от долей миллиметра до десятков миллиметров. Вес их значительно ниже, чем у тканых материалов. Ведь склеены они из самых легких волокон. Много и других преимуществ у новоселов текстильной семьи: они стоят дешево, на них легко делать всевозможные выпуклые рисунки; воздухопроницаемость у них выше, чем у обычных тканей. Уже многие десятки миллионов метров новых материалов, изготовленных на наших текстильных предприятиях, служат теперь советским людям.

Большие возможности химии убедительно подтверждают ткани, которые лечат некоторые заболевания: ревматизм, радикулит, подагру (в их основе — синтетическое волокно элорин). При носке элоринового белья в нем от трения постоянно возникают небольшие электрические заряды, которые

благоприятно воздействуют на больной организм.

А вот и еще одно достижение химиков в этой области. В Ленинграде, в Институте текстильной и легкой промышленности, созданы образцы пряжи и трикотажа из волокон, которое... способно убивать болезнетворные микробы!

Производство химических волокон выгодно и может расти очень быстро. Да и сырья для них достаточно — древесина и нефтяные газы, уголь и отходы сельскохозяйственного производства. Не случайно за двадцатилетие производство химических волокон у нас возросло в 15 раз. Если сейчас доля искусственных и синтетических волокон составляет только одну десятую часть сырья, используемого текстильными предприятиями страны, то к 1980 году из них будет производиться треть всей продукции текстильной промышленности.

Резкое увеличение выпуска химических волокон обеспечит дальнейший рост производства товаров народного потребления. По капитальным вложениям и по затратам на производство лен, хлопок и шерсть не идут ни в какое сравнение с химическими волокнами.

Только один завод синтетического лавсана (нитрона, лавсана и других) дает в течение года столько продукции, что она заменяет шерсть 15—18 миллионов овец.

В последние годы при изготовлении обуви на фабриках применяется капроновая нить. Что это дает? Увеличивает на 15—20 процентов срок носки обуви без ремонта. А ведь это равноценно дополнительному выпуску нескольких миллионов пар обуви.

В Программе КПСС достойное место отведено пластмассам: за 20 лет выпуск синтетических смол и пластических масс возрастет примерно в 60 раз! Чем объяснить такое внимание к ним? Напомним, что в них, как ни в одном другом материале, сочетаются самые разнообразные ценные свойства. Пластмасса может быть прочной, как металл, прозрачной, как стекло, эластичной, как резина, легкой, как пробка. Ее можно прессовать и отливать в формы, сваривать и вытягивать в ленты, резать, окрашивать в цвета самых разнообразных оттенков. Все эти качества делают пластмассы незаменимым материалом для создания самых различных вещей в быту. Легкие и прочные, не проводящие тепло и звук, жароустойчивые и кислотостойкие, они находят применение всюду.

Попробуйте посчитать, какие из пластмассовых вещей вы видите у себя дома. Чашечный прибор и вентручка, телефонный аппарат и настольная лампа, тарелки и ведра, коврик у дверей и скатерть на столе, электрическая бритва и электрический выключатель. И все это прочно, красиво, удобно.

Парад нами разноцветный материал, словно сотканный из паука. Это вспененная пластмасса — полиуретан. Несмотря на свою легкость, он достаточно прочен. Хорошо эта пластмасса для изготовления мягкой мебели, матрацев.

Чтобы изготовить стол или стул, надо высушить древесину, сделать заготовки, обработать их. А при изготовлении стульев из пластмассы производство ограничится штамповкой отдельных частей и сборкой. Отличный материал для мебели — древесно-стружечные и древесно-волокнистые пластики. Сырьем для них служат древесные стружки, спрессованные с синтетической смолой. Такой мебели не страшны ни огонь, ни вода. Прекрасно выглядит пол из древесно-волокнистых плит, отделанных под ценные породы древесины. Впрочем, пол в новом доме можно сделать и другим способом. Его заливают пластмассой. Это значительно дешевле линолеума и паркета; такой пол водонепроницаем. А как хорош для стен ванной комнаты или кухни облицовочные плитки из полистирола!

Особенно выгодно применение пластических масс в производстве санитарно-гигиенических изделий. Полиформальдегид — так называют новый синтетический материал, который идет для этой цели.

Исключительной прочностью обладают стекловолокнистые армированные пластмассы. Их поверхность можно покрыть красивыми пластмассовыми обоями, например, пластиком, состоящим из нескольких слоев бумаги, пропитанных синтетической смолой и спрессованных. Такому материалу можно придать любой рисунок, любой вид. Эти обои превосходно моются.

На Лисичанском химическом комбинате из стеклопластиков изготавливают плитусы и водоотливные доски, балконы, раковины для водопровода.

Драпировочные и облицовочные материалы из синтетики сделают наши квартиры более гигиеничными. Они не поглощают пыль и легко чистятся.

Микропористая пластмасса — есть теперь и такая! Основное ее свойство — способность пропускать пары и задерживать воду. В дождь она не пропускает воду и в то же время пропускает тепло организма. На основе этого полимера можно создать совершенно новый вид непроницаемой ткани из тонкой пленки пористой пластмассы, покрывающей обычную ткань.

Внедрение пластических масс в наш быт сулит очень много выгод. Какую ощутимую экономию может дать, например, пластмассовая тара всех видов! В нашей стране за год изготавливается два миллиона стеклянных бутылей, затрачивается около 25 тысяч тонн металла для металлической тары. Нетрудно понять, какое народнохозяйственное значение имеет создание тары из материала, который мог бы надежно служить в течение ряда лет. И такой материал есть — это пластмассы.

Применение полиэтилена, полипропилена, поликарбоната позволит значительно уменьшить вес транспортной тары. Молочные фляги и цистерны, изготовленные из полимеров типа полиэтилена и поликарбоната, в 4—5 раз легче металлических. Сейчас при транспортировке в стеклянных бутылках фруктовых и минеральных вод, молока, пива вес тары достигает 70 процентов. Вес молочных цистерн на тысячу литров

превышает 200 килограммов. Легко понять, как возрастет полезная грузоподъемность транспортных машин при переходе на пластмассы.

Все шире находят применение полимерные пленки. Они прозрачны, газонепроницаемы, эластичны, очень прочны. Только одного килограмма полиэтилена достаточно, чтобы изготовить 100 квадратных метров такой пленки. Выгодно ли применять такие пленки для хранения пищевых продуктов? Многие из них очень стойки к низким температурам. Это позволяет вместо воздушного замораживания пищевых продуктов в морозильных камерах замораживать их на конвейере при температуре минус 30—40°. Производительность труда при этом возрастает в 4—6 раз.

Пленки из специально обработанного полиэтилена в горячей воде резко сокращаются в объеме. Они очень плотно облегают упакованные в нее продукты. Испытания показали, что такая упаковка сохраняет их не хуже, чем стеклянная или жестяная тара. А естественная убыль веса сокращается при этом до 7 процентов.

Большой экономический эффект дает применение полимерных пленок при соединении отдельных частей одежды, при замене шитья.

Еще в одной важной роли выступают теперь пластические массы — вместе с синтетическими каучуками они заменяют кожу. Теплая обувь, замшевые и лакированные туфли, футляры для фотоаппаратов, чемоданы, самые различные красивые и прочные вещи — все это производят теперь из новых искусственных материалов. Искусственная кожа имеет волокнистое строение, по внешнему виду ее нелегко отличить от натуральной, а по качеству она уже во многом превосходит то, что дает природа.

В Калининском комбинате «Искожа» выпускается, например, прочная и изысканная лакированная кожа. Стоимость ее в 4—6 раз ниже натуральной. Здесь же производится искусственная замша. Агрегат по производству такой замши (по качеству она намного выше натуральной) вырабатывает за смену свыше тысячи погонных метров этого ценнейшего сырья для легкой промышленности. Чтобы произвести столько натуральной замши, потребовалось бы около двух тысяч бараньих шкур.

Многие наши обувные заводы выпускают обувь из искусственной кожи с особой, непроницаемой для воды, но легко пропускающей воздух прокладкой. Ежегодное производство искусственной подошвенной кожи уже достигло у нас такого количества, какое можно получить от многих миллионов голов крупного рогатого скота.

Химия — наука одновременно очень древняя и очень молодая. С незапамятных времен человек начал пользоваться ее дарами, ее открытиями — например, при дублении кожи, серебрении зеркал, изготовлении дрожжей и т. д. Но только в наш век химия проникла повсюду, стала могущим двигателем технического прогресса. Как добрый друг, она вводит в нашу жизнь, украшает ее.



Издай экономику.

УМЕТЬ ХОЗЯЙСТВОВАТЬ

КАЧЕСТВО ПРОДУКЦИИ ДОЛЖНО БЫТЬ ОТЛИЧНЫМ

А. ЛЕБЕДЕВ,
Я. СОРИН

При наших грандиозных масштабах и стремительных темпах роста производства с каждым годом все острее встают задачи резкого улучшения качества всех изделий. Для создания коммунистического изобилия мало увеличить лишь их количество. Недостатки качества нельзя компенсировать увеличением количества. Это справедливо как в отношении машин, аппаратов и других технических устройств, используемых в народном хозяйстве, так и изделий бытового назначения. В самом деле, несколько часто ломающихся радиоприемников не могут заменить одного хорошо работающего. Стоит перегореть лишь одной радиолампе в электронно-вычислительной машине, как нарушится вся цепь сложных вычислений, и итог получится ошибочный. Откажет выключатель в одном из звеньев автоматической линии — производственный поток на заводе остановлен. Не сдвинувшись одна из тысяч задвижек в химическом производстве — и возможна тяжелая катастрофа.

Подобные нежелательные последствия невнимания к качеству ясно видны. Но мы должны также отчетливо представлять себе и экономическую сторону дела. Отлично сделанная вещь долго и надежно служит, не требует частого ремонта или какого-то специального ухода. И наоборот, там, где при изготовлении с самого начала допускались неточность, поспешность или нарушения технологии, — жди скорой поломки.

Бывает также, что в погоне за увеличением выпуска и снижением себестоимости продукции на предприятиях должным образом не заботятся о ее качестве. В результате количество растет, но снижается срок службы каждого изделия. Значит, отдачу такое «повышение» производительности труда дает обратную: общий срок службы всего выпуска уменьшается, а расходы на сырье, электроэнергию и материалы увеличиваются.

При правильном, экономически обоснованном хозяйствовании повышение производительности труда неотделимо от улучшения качества изделий. И, оценивая эффективность различных изменений в технологии

их изготовления, следует учитывать не только прямые затраты на продукцию, но и расходы, связанные с ее эксплуатацией (уход, чистка, смазка, регулировка и ремонт). И, конечно же, точно собранный, отлаженный станок будет служить надежнее и дольше. Вот почему повышение качества в конечном счете равносильно увеличению количества. При этом рост выпуска продукции происходит на тех же производственных площадях, на том же оборудовании, не требует строительства новых заводов.

Увеличение срока службы основных машин и оборудования в угольной промышленности на 25—30 процентов может дать экономию в 150 миллионов рублей за год. Если продлить срок службы тракторов, автомобилей, строительных и дорожных машин на 18—20 процентов, государство получит свыше 3 миллиардов рублей годовой экономии.

Движение за повышение качества и надежности, начатое в канун XXII съезда КПСС коллективами московских предприятий, продолжается и сегодня. Только один из его инициаторов, коллектив Московского завода координатно-расточных станков, в нынешнем году за счет повышения надежности и долговечности узлов и деталей сберет 16,5 миллиона рублей. Их хватит для изготовления 45 точнейших станков.

Тысячи передовиков всех отраслей промышленности ведут повседневную борьбу за честь своей заводской марки. Высоким качеством отличается продукция московского станкостроительного завода «Красный пролетарий», Барнаульского прессового, Коломенского станкостроительного и многих, многих других. Часы, фотоаппараты и другие изделия нашей промышленности пользуются заслуженной славой на мировом рынке.

Однако имеются еще у нас коллективы, которые выпускают продукцию с большим количеством дефектов, недоделок. Такие изделия имеют низкую надежность и малый срок службы.

В чем же причины этого? Как их преодолеть?

Иногда считают, что достаточно улучшить технологию производства, повысить уровень его механизации, обеспечить своевременную поставку необходимого сырья, материалов — и высокое качество продукции обеспечено. Но это не так.

Брак никогда не возникает сам по себе. Его допускают люди. Значит, чтобы предупредить его, необходимо прежде всего, чтобы каждый рабочий, мастер, инженер выполнял свои обязанности старательно, с душой.

Не случайно мы говорим о хорошей вещи: «Да, эта вещь сделана на совесть!» Отличное качество ее мы невольно связываем с совестью рабочего, трудившегося над ее изготовлением. «Совесть — шлагбаум для брака» — под таким девизом сейчас работают коллективы многих предприятий. Значит, борьба за высокое качество продукции — это вопрос не только техники, но и воспитания у каждого рабочего подлинно коммунистического отношения к своему труду. И у агитатора здесь широкое поле деятельности.

Прежде всего необходимо наглядно и убедительно показать каждому рабочему, что, допуская брак, мы наносим ущерб стране, своему коллективу, самим себе. Обращаясь к слушателям, агитатор вправе сказать: мы справедливо критикуем недостаточную надежность купленного нами телевизора, холодильника, швейной машины или любого другого изделия. Но давайте подумаем: а нет ли в этом доли нашей вины?

И нередко приходится убеждаться, что в приобретенном изделии имеются детали и материалы, изготавливаемые у себя же на предприятии, и подчас с недоделками, с браком.

Рабочий одного из химических комбинатов прислал в Общественный комитет надежности и контроля качества письмо, в котором выражает возмущение низким качеством купленного им телевизора.

Поднимая на щит людей, работающих на совесть, выпускающих продукцию только отличного качества, нужно также создавать общественное мнение вокруг бракоделов. Большая роль принадлежит здесь агитатору. Он не может оставлять без внимания ни одного случая брака на своем участке, в цехе, на заводе и призван выявлять конкретных виновников, выносить их поступки на суд общественности. Живое, яркое слово в беседе или на собрании, острая заметка в стенной или многотиражной газете, выступление по заводскому радио, участие в организации и проведении «суда рабочей чести» — любую форму воздействия может использовать агитатор в борьбе с браком.

Большое значение имеет сила личного примера. Поднять людей на освоение нового, на поиски резервов производства лучше всего сумеет тот агитатор, который сам хорошо знает дело, работает с душой, на совесть.

Почему такой широкой известностью во всей стране пользуется товарищ Кировского завода Иван Давыдович Леонов? Почему его беседы, доклады и выступления о качестве продукции вызывают такой большой интерес, слушаются всегда с неослабным вниманием? Потому что сам Леонов — новатор. Он постоянно совершенствует свой труд, дает продукцию только отличного качества.

С каждым днем ширятся ряды агитаторов, умело организующих труженников на борьбу за высокое качество продукции. Все разнообразнее становятся формы этой работы: общественные смотры, выставки, встречи с потребителями, рейды по цехам и т. д.

При активном участии агитколлектива хорошо прошел в 1963 году смотр на Томском подшипниковом заводе. Внесено 798 предложений о повышении качества продукции и культуры производства.

Подготовке к смотру качества продукции на заводе «Сибэлектро-мотор» послужили рейды по цехам, организованные при активном участии заводских агитаторов. В первом механосборочном цехе участников рейда поразило обилие роторов, сваленных как попало у стен, станков, в проходах. Годы скапливались и статоры.

Буквально на следующий день после рейда в цехе начали разбирать залежи бракованных деталей, наводить чистоту и порядок. Бракованные моторы сдали на исправление. Ремонт вернул к жизни тысячи статоров. Большую роль в успешном проведении смотра сыграла хорошо поставленная наглядная агитация. Сейчас цех не узнать.

Наоборот, там, где агитаторы слабо привлекаются к борьбе за высокую культуру производства, не получают ожидаемых результатов. При подведении итогов смотра на предприятиях Мосгорсовнархоза в первой половине 1963 года было установлено, что на заводе электронасосов, Пресненском машиностроительном, на заводе торгового оборудования и некоторых других смотр был организован плохо. И именно эти предприятия не выполняют обязательств по повышению качества, надежности и гарантийных сроков службы выпускаемых ими изделий.

Слово — вещь неосозаемая. Но яркое, убедительное, доходящее до ума и сердца слово агитатора может стать и металлом и зерном, может сыграть огромную роль в борьбе за улучшение качества, за повышение надежности и долговечности всей выпускаемой нашей промышленностью продукции.



На общественных

МЕСТАХ

НЕОБЫЧНЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ

Большой Дворец культуры химиков города Дзержинска под стать любому крупному очагу культуры областного или краевого центра. В октябре в Большом зале здесь снова собрались на первое занятие слушатели института общественного мнения.

Необычный институт возник год назад по инициативе идеологического отдела Дзержинского горкома партии и городского отдела общества «Знание». Новая форма работы завоевала широкую популярность: на каждом занятии присутствовало по 800—900 человек. Живой интерес вызвали такие темы: «О тех, кто мешает нам жить», «Соблюдать правила социалистического общежития», «Могут ли быть они родителем!», «Разве это соседи!» и другие.

Слушатели активно участвовали в обсуждении злободневных вопросов.

Институт играет заметную роль в формировании общественного мнения: ведь то, что обычно обсуждается в стенах Дворца культуры, становится достоянием всего населения. В прошлом учебном году, например, состоялось более четырехсот собраний трудящихся предприятий и учреждений города, на которых нашли отклик темы, затронутые на занятиях института.

Секретарь Дзержинского горкома партии Н. Егорченков, открывая первый сбор слушателей, рассказал о назве занятий института в новом учебном году. Сегодня, сказал он, мы обсудим тему «Тузевдадам в нашем обществе места нет».

Первым взял слово заместитель председателя исполкома Дзержинского горсовета А. Муромцев. Он называл тех, кто ведет паразитический образ жизни, отаминивает от работы, скормливает хлеб скоту, продает молоко на рынке по спекулятивной цене. Их ценного в нашем городе, по его мнению, нет. Им должно быть поднят голос общественности.

После этого примера города А. Дмитриев в своем выступлении сказал, что за декабрь

месяцев 1963 года рассмотрено 14 дел и одиннадцать тузевдад выслали в специально отведенные для их исправления места.

— Мы все любим свой город, — говорит начальник ЖЭК № 6 Б. Кубанский. — Но среди 250 тысяч жителей есть и такие, которые мешают нам жить и работать. Много лет нигде не трудится М. Дедюхина, проживающая на Октябрьской улице в доме № 26. Ее «рабочее место» — центральный рынок. А когда Дедюхину задерживает милиция за продажу товаров по спекулятивным ценам, она перекочевывает в Горький. Таких сурово надо наказывать, а не считать трудом на благо общества.

В своих выступлениях участники собрания, говоря о борьбе с явными и скрытыми тузевдадами, вместе с тем подчеркивали, что на предприятиях и в домоуправлениях необходимо усилить политико-воспитательную работу, доходить до каждого человека.

Занятия в институте проходят один раз в месяц. На ближайшее время программа предусматривает такие темы: «За город высокой культуры и образцового порядка», «Реальные пережитки — на суд народа», «О женской гордости и мужском достоинстве», «Пьянство — наш враг».

Институт общественного мнения — это только одна из многочисленных форм идеологической работы среди химиков города. Сотни рабочих и служащих занимаются при Дворце культуры в «Университете технического прогресса». Здесь можно послушать интересные лекции о новейших достижениях науки и техники, о развитии автоматизации в химической промышленности, о роли химии в народном хозяйстве, о производстве в СССР минеральных удобрений.

Во Дворце культуры есть народный театр и литературный клуб, работающие на общественных началах, кружки художественной самодеятельности.

С. ШЕТИНИН

Дзержинск,
Горьковской области

Какие рабочие инструментального участка, который носит почетное звание коллектива коммунистического труда, явив утром на работу, увидели на сучом из окон цветы. Их принесли из дому Андрей Гаур, Петр Харченко и Николай Загороднюк. На другой день почти каждый инструментальщик пришел на работу с цветами.

Учли эти рабочие других цехов и решили не отставать.

Когда порядок был наведен во всех цехах, рабочие принялись за территорию завода: покрасили наружные стены помещений, залили асфальтом дорожки, разбили цветники и клумбы. И завод просто-таки преобразился. По чистоте и порядку он занял одно из первых мест в городе.

Все это сказалось и на внешнем облике людей и на их отношении к труду. Коллективы всех участков и цехов выпускают сейчас продукцию только высокого качества. На черных досках с надписью «У нас сегодня брак осуду выведено: «брак нет!»

И. ЛЮБАЩЕНКО

«КУРС — НА МАЯКИ!»

Под таким заголовком Ленинский райком КП Молдавии выпускает плакаты, пропагандирующие опыт передовиков производства, ударников коммунистического труда. В дни подготовки к июньскому (1963 год) Пленуму ЦК КПСС, например, вышел плакат, в котором о своем опыте рассказывали новаторы трикотажной фирмы «Стеяу Рошине» помощники мастера П. Гудзенко, вышивальщица М. Крецу, кеттельщица М. Мидарь. Другой плакат посвящен опыту смены коммунистического труда электромеханического завода имени Котоеского, которой руководит И. Шеро.

Штатные и внештатные работники райкома партии организуют школы передовых методов труда, встречи с новаторами, экскурсии на предприятия-маяки. В районе стало традицией — ежегодно в канун дня рождения В. И. Ленина проводить слеты передовиков соревнования за коммунистический труд. К этим слетам выпускаются брошюры о новаторах. В одной из них — «Люди, дела, мечты...» помещено 14 очерков о лучших людях нашего района, в другой даны портреты тридцати знатных производственников и кратко рассказывается об их трудовых успехах.

Издание брошюр и плакатов — одно из действенных средств пропаганды и распространения передового опыта.

М. СУМИН,

инструктор идеологического отдела РК КП Молдавии

ПОЛЕЗНЫЙ СЕМИНАР

В Ереване состоялся семинар агитаторов строек и предприятий промышленности стройматериалов республики.

Агитатор Ахталанского строймонтажного треста В. Абелян, руководитель агитколлектива комбината стройматериалов из поселка Анипемза Г. Парсаян, бригадир плотников Дилижанского строительного управления С. Айнасян, агитатор Кировского комбината железобетонных конструкций Г. Багдасарян и другие поделились опытом массово-политической работы.

Выступивший на семинаре член бюро ЦК КП Армении по руководству промышленностью и строительством Г. Татевосян подробно остановился на плане капитального строительства и задачах массово-политической работы.

Председатель Госкомитета по делам строительства и архитектуры Совета Министров республики Г. Агабабян рассказал о градостроительстве в Армении и его перспективах. Заведующий Домом политпросвещения ЦК КП Армении А. Абрамян дал агитаторам строек ряд методических советов.

А. КАРАПЕТЯН,

внештатный корреспондент «Агитатор».

ПОЧТАЛЬОНЫ-АГИТАТОРЫ

Уважают в станице Красноярской Антонию Глашко. Уже восемь лет работает она почтальоном — и ни одной жалобы.

Сейчас Антонина обслуживает более 700 дворов. Знает, кто чем интересуется, какие газеты и журналы подписывает, когда у кого кончается срок подписки. В сумке заботливого почтальона всегда найдутся конверт, марка, открытка. Распространяет она и книги.

Глашко — активный агитатор. Она часто навещает животноводов, бывает в поле, находит время и для коллективных и для индивидуальных бесед с колхозниками.

С похвалой отзываются рабочие соседнего овощесовхоза «Волгодонской» о своей почтальоне Ирине Козловой. Она тоже агитатор, желанный гость на животноводческих формах и в бригадах.

Сейчас у Антонины Глашко и Ирины Козловой, как и у других почтальонов района, особенно много дел — идет массовая подписка на периодические издания 1964 года.

И. НОВОСЕЛЬЦЕВ,

организатор подписки Цимлянского районного участка «Союзпочта»

Ростовская область.

Не в бровь, А В ГЛАЗ

Точка зрения на удобрения

Творила нем
председатель
водрад уж много лет:
— Нужны нам удобрения,
а их в колхозе нет.
Ниско во все
востанция,
проска,
шутка...
И вот —
суперфосфат на станцию
вспрыска химзавод.
Ложет он
вод откосы

Подано,
засел,
сод,
а транспорт на колхозе
за ним никто не шлет...

Иная точка зрения
далека в основу легла:
в поле все удобрения,
и каждая грамм собирай!

Вас. БИРЮКОВ

с. Просечье,
Рязанской области.

ПЕРЕСОЛИЛИ

В Комарово для нужд ин-
дустриальной промышленности
запасают соль (в частности,
для азототукового завода)
издалека, с озера Васильевка.
Между тем высококачествен-
ная соль из озера Вурьян-
ского, находящегося в этом
же экономическом районе,
для местных нужд не исполь-
зуется, а ее транспортируют
в другие районы.

Ведут хозяйство
в очень странном стиле:
по чести соли
здесь пересалили.

Откин В. Матвеева,
Комарово.

Рифмы-колючки

ПОД ПРОС БЫ...

Под прос бы
обязательства несли.
И все угадай в тоске,
что в них две рифмы
судна,
А остальное все — вода.
В. ПОПОВ
Чусовой,
Пермской области.

В СИЛУ ПРИВЫЧКИ

Днем и ночью засыдал...
Далеко место
«до свидания»
Говорить друг другу
«спаси»
Каждый раз:
«до свидания».

ЛЕТУН НА ОРИЕНТЕ

Он, что не месяц,
брал расчет.
Дално им честь рабочая
забыта.
Из века в век,
с завода на завод
Ведет его «расчетная»
орбита!
Мих. ВЛАДИМОВ

«БОРЕЦ»

Подхалимак и шельм Терес
Искоренна без колебаний.
Он даже шефу как-то раз
Намывала крепко вино...
в бане!

Красноярский,
Московской области.

ДОХОДНАЯ СТАТЬЯ



Они не сают и не шлют,
но прилежно пишут.

рисунки В. Глебова,
Стихи И. Георгиева.

Мысли вслух

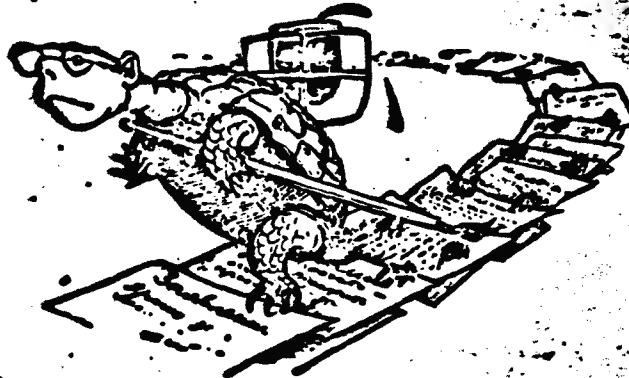
И о деталях наведется
скотинки поговорить об
общем и целом.

— Растут люди!
— Да. А ты-то сам!
— А я рассказываю о тех,
которые растут.

Если чего-либо не знаешь,
так и говори: «не знаю».
Но не говори того, чего не
знаешь.

Л. МИТНИЦКИЙ

На свалку!



Товарищ! Увидев следы волонтеры,
Внезапно на свалку со волонки ты!

Рисунок А. Фомина (Самаринск).
Стихи Ник. Соколова.

Сатирические миниатюры

У него была своя систе-
ма работы — бессистем-
ность.

Его бросали на узкие ме-
ста, а он делал их еще
уже.

Заведующий магазином не
любил слушать критику, а
предпочитал их разбавлять.

П. РЕЗНИЦКИЙ

Харьков.

Шной все честенькое поспит,
А совесть швабры
с пылом просит.

М. ИЛХИНСКИЙ

Феодосия.

Нашествие «богатырей»

Васнецовскую картину
«Богатыри» я полюбил с
самых юных лет. И вот со-
сем недавно, приехав в го-
род П., в большом вокзаль-
ном зале ожидания уви-
дел своих любимцев и
страшно обрадовался. Мне
показалось, что и богаты-
ри тоже были рады встре-
че: Илья Муромец будто
приветственно поднял руку,
Добрыня Никитич лихо вло-
жил меч в ножны, а Алеша
Попович лукаво подмигнул.

— Здравствуйте! — по-
клонился я. — Рад встре-
титься!

Я помахал им кепкой и
отправился в гостиницу.
По дороге зашел в столо-
вую. И здесь снова по-

встречал их. Они занимали
добрую треть стены.

Когда я пришел в гостини-
цу, то первое, что уви-
дел в вестибюле, — это при-
скакавших сюда «Богаты-
рей». Былинные предки уже
успели построиться в том
порядке, как их поставил
В. Васнецов. Но теперь они
стали совсем хмурыми. Ви-
димо, столь частые встре-
чи со своим поклонником
им тоже опротивели. А у
Ильи Муромца было такое
выражение, будто он за-
тел склеить мне:

— Гой ты еси, добрый
молодец! Измучи не то скле-
тишь на ораки!

Отдав паспорт на про-
писку, я занес чемодан в
камеру хранения и поднял-
ся на третий этаж. Но пока
дежурная доставала из
шкафчика ключ от моего
номера, я опять увидел бо-
гатырей в коридоре и сто-
ропел. Илья Муромец за-
махнулся на меня широчай-
шей палицей, Добрыня Ни-
китич обнажил меч, а Але-
ша Попович целился из лу-
ка в самое сердце. Я бро-
сился в номер. А когда
открыл дверь, богатыри
уже были там.

Паспорт, чемодан и за-
бытую второпях кепку за-
бавная администрация гес-
тиницы вернула мне до-
мой.

М. КОСТЮКОВ

ТРУДЯГА

— Когда, Семен, ты был в кино?

— Ох, и припомнить не могу.

Давно...

— Ну, а когда в театр ходил?

— Не до театра!

Я о нем забыл.

— Понятно, книги целый день читал?

— Да что ты!

И для чтения часа нет.

Вконец я заработался, сосед.

Мечтой живу я о кино, театре и литературе!

— Да где же, наконец, ты занят так бываешь?

— Я лекции читаю о культуре.

Виктор ЛАГОЗА

Перевод с украинского
Василия СМЕРНОВА

На международные темы

СМЕНА МАРИОНЕТОК В ЮЖНОМ ВЬЕТНАМЕ

Э. БАСКАКОВ

В полдень 1 ноября в столице Южного Вьетнама Сайгоне загрохотала артиллерийская канонада. Части морской пехоты пошли в атаку на резиденцию «правительства». Зазвенели цветные стекла, выбитые разрывами гранат. По ковравым дорожкам министерских коридоров протоптали новые солдатские каблучки. К ночи исход борьбы был решен. «Президент» Нго Динь Дьем, а также его брат и подручный, шеф тайной полиции Нго Динь Нью погибли от руки заговорщиков.

Всего через 17 часов после начала восстания в районе президентского дворца был ликвидирован последний очаг сопротивления верных Нго Динь Дьему элитных войск. Захватившая власть армейская верхушка во главе с генералом Зыонг Ван Минем объявила о создании нового кабинета из военных и гражданских лиц. Премьером назначен бывший вице-президент Южного Вьетнама Нгуен Нгох Тхо.

Кровавый фашистский режим южновьетнамского диктатора Нго Динь Дьема, продержавшись восемь с лишним лет, рухнул. Этого ждали давно и не без оснований.

Правление 82-летнего Нго Динь Дьема превратило Южный Вьетнам в царство бесправия и нищеты, разнузданного полицейского террора и массовых казней. По данным не полным данным, за годы пребывания его в кресле президента было истреблено 154 тысяч человек, 370 тысяч человек (о том числе 8 тысяч детей) были брошены в тюрьмы; 3 тысячи человек сожжены живьем. Мирные деревни уничтожались авиационными бомбами.

Продвиженный диктатор снискал ненависть и презрение всех слоев населения. С каждым днем росла оппозиция сайгонскому правительству. Это особенно наглядно проявилось в августе, когда борьба патри-

стических сил вышла за пределы джунглей и захлестнула крупные центры — Сайгон, Туз, Нячанг. Волнения охватили студентов, преподавателей и даже буддистов. В стане правителей усилились раздоры и пропавшие речи. Репрессии в Южном Вьетнаме вызвали бурю негодования во всем мире.

В этих условиях США вынуждены были убрать свою марионетку. Недавняя поездка в Южный Вьетнам министра обороны США Макнамары и председателя комитета начальников штабов генерала Тейлора окончательно убедила Вашингтон в неспособности Нго Динь Дьема обеспечить интересы США. В те дни правительственная «Вашингтон пост» писала: «Придется переосмотреть вопрос об оказании помощи дьемовскому правительству». А «Вашингтонская «Ньюс» откровенно заявила: «США убеждаются в необходимости свержения Нго Динь Дьема и... не замедлят признать любое правительство, которое придет к нему на смену».

Это было два с лишним месяца назад. Уже тогда судьба Нго была решена. Хозяин решил убрать нерасторопного лаяла, и Нго Динь Дьема свергли по приказу из Вашингтона.

Падение Нго Динь Дьема является крупным поражением американского империализма, его политики в Южном Вьетнаме. Именно правящие круги США сделали бывшего мандарина и японского шпиона президентом, именно они долларами и штыками помогали ему удержаться у власти. С его помощью они надеялись подавить сопротивление южновьетнамского народа американской экспансии в Азии.

По подсчетам корреспондента агентства Ассошиэйтед Пресс, агента Вашингтона в этом районе земного шара обошлась американскому народу почти в 6 миллиардов долларов. Каждый день необъявленной войны в Южном Вьетнаме уменьшал году

Американцы вьетнамцы США на 2 миллиона человек. Для оказания непосредственной помощи своей маршальской базе в Сайпоне на острове Сайпоне в Южном Китае почти 20 тысяч американских солдат и офицеров, которые не только осуществляют контроль над островом, но и принимают участие в капитальных операциях против коммунистической Вьетнама. Рядом с Сайпонам был создан Социалистический Вьетнам, он держался исключительно на американской помощи и финансировании. Рядом с Сайпонам был создан Социалистический Вьетнам, он держался исключительно на американской помощи и финансировании. Рядом с Сайпонам был создан Социалистический Вьетнам, он держался исключительно на американской помощи и финансировании.

Вьетнамцы вьетнамцы США на 2 миллиона человек. Для оказания непосредственной помощи своей маршальской базе в Сайпоне на острове Сайпоне в Южном Китае почти 20 тысяч американских солдат и офицеров, которые не только осуществляют контроль над островом, но и принимают участие в капитальных операциях против коммунистической Вьетнама. Рядом с Сайпонам был создан Социалистический Вьетнам, он держался исключительно на американской помощи и финансировании. Рядом с Сайпонам был создан Социалистический Вьетнам, он держался исключительно на американской помощи и финансировании.

НА СЛУЖБЕ МОНОПОЛИЙ

Основное содержание конституций буржуазных государств, как подчеркивал В. И. Ленин, сводится к охране частной собственности. Они призваны гарантировать диктатуру капитала, господство монополий, закрепить экономическое, политическое и социальное неравенство людей в условиях капиталистического строя.

Американский президент Джеймс Мэдисон (1791—1836 год) с предельной откровенностью сформулировал эту мысль: «Государство должно быть устроено так, чтобы охранять богатое меньшинство от большинства».

У каждой буржуазной конституции свое вполне благообразное лицо (личное, маска), своя история. Они имеют даже свою классификацию. Их делят на «жесткие» и «гибкие», на «писанные» и «неписанные», на дарованные монархами и принятые учредительными собраниями и т. д. Но, разные по форме и структуре, они едины в своей социальной сущности и природе, как «гибкая» конституция Англии, так и «жесткая» конституция США равно поставлены на службу промышленным и финансовым магнатам.

Объявляя частную собственность священной и неприкосновенной, буржуазия тщится освятить авторитетом конституции эксплуатацию человека человеком.

Мы предлагаем вниманию читателей некоторые сведения и высказывания о буржуазных конституциях, а также цифры и факты, со всей очевидностью подтверждающие этот великий закон капиталистического мира.

«**ПЕРВАЯ БУРЖУАЗНАЯ КОНСТИТУЦИЯ** была принята в США в 1787 году, после отделения американских колоний от Британской империи. Конституция явилась политическим выражением антинародного компромисса буржуа и рабовладельцев, стремившихся свести на нет демократические принципы «Декларации независимости» 1776 года. В течение 175 лет в конституцию были внесены 23 поправки, из которых 10 — в 1791 году. Последние получили название билля о правах. Но эти права систематически попираются и ограничиваются. «Декларация прав человека и гражданина», провозглашенная буржуазной Французской революцией в конце XVIII века, — первый конституционный документ капиталистического класса, пришедшего на смену феодализму.

Принцип частной собственности лежит в основе как первых, так и последующих буржуазных конституций. Любое нарушение этого священного и неотъемлемого права жестоко карается законами капиталистического мира.

«**СВОБОДА И РАВЕНСТВО**... Эти торжественные слова под давлением масс вписаны во многие конституции, но они не представляют угрозы господству капитала. Буржуазная демократия стала демократией для меньшинства — дочужденных тузов. Непокоренные короли Соединенных Штатов — Рокфеллеры, Меллоны, Диплоны, Форды — живут спокойно, извлекая из народа неисчислимые в миллиарды долларов. Годовой доход, превышающий 1

миллион долларов, в США, по официальной статистике, получают 250 человек.

Американскому рабочему высочайшей квалификации приходится бы откладывать весь свой заработок в течение 100 тысяч лет, чтобы сравняться по состоятельности с семейством нынешнего президента США Кеннеди, и около 1 миллиона лет, чтобы стать в ряд с Рокфеллерами, один из которых ныне губернатор штата Нью-Йорк. Один процент нации владеет половиной богатств страны в Англии.

Вот они, «равные возможности» в условиях капитализма!

«**КОМАНДНЫЕ ВЫСОТЫ В ЭКОНОМИКЕ** позволяют финансовым воротилам обеспечивать себе господствующие позиции и в политике. «Всегообщее, равное избирательное право», «представительные учреждения, законность» — все это для них лишь ширма.

Писатель Теодор Драйзер так охарактеризовал избирательную систему США: «Из всех бутафорских привилегий, которыми обладает современнейший трудящийся американец, самая бутафорская — это его право голоса».

Около 20 миллионов человек не было допущено к голосованию во время президентских выборов 1960 года в США. Это — свидетельство буржуазной газеты «Нью-Йорк таймс».

Свыше 50 ограничений к закону о «всеобщем» избирательном праве исключается в США по официальным данным. Только на основе ценза осведомленности были аннулированы

за голоса во время тех же выборов 8 миллионов американцев. Из 100 негров голосовал лишь один. В южных штатах не дали проголосовать 5 миллионам негров, в ряде штатов — всем индейцам, неграмотным жителям Америки. В девяти штатах США действует имущественный ценз, а в девятинадцати — образовательный. Высокий возрастной ценз отстраняет от участия в выборах значительную часть молодежи.

«ИЗБИРАТЕЛЬНАЯ ГЕОГРАФИЯ» — один из способов грубого нарушения принципа равного представительства, широко используемый буржуазией. Избирательные округа составляются с таким расчетом, чтобы районы, в которых преобладает пролетарское население, посылали в органы власти столько же депутатов, сколько районы с меньшим числом избирателей, но населенные преимущественно людьми, находящимися под влиянием реакции. К тому же направлена и так называемая мажоритарная система, при которой депутатские места достаются только партии, собравшей установленное большинство голосов, а голоса избирателей, поданные за другие партии, полностью пропадают. Эта наиболее антидемократическая избирательная система действует в США, Англии, Франции, Японии и многих других странах.

«ДВЕ ГОРОШИНКИ В ОДНОМ СТРУЧКЕ» — так американцы окрестили двухпартийную систему, при которой республиканская и демократическая буржуазные партии, сменяя друг друга у власти, проводят одну и ту же политику господства капитала. Два оттенка серого цвета, а не черное и белое — вот характеристика, данная влиятельным буржуазным еженедельником «Экономист» предвыборным программам английских консерваторов и лейбористов — двум партиям, которые поочередно вершат судьбы Великобритании.

«АМЕРИКАНСКИЙ КОНГРЕСС», по существу, недоступен для рабочих и крестьян, для женщин, для национальных меньшинств, поставленных в неравноправное положение. Из 536 членов конгресса 87-го созыва 314 депутатов — юристы и адвокаты, состоящие на службе крупных монополий и фирм, 146 человек непосредственно связаны с большим бизнесом, 22 конгрессмена — крупные землевладельцы и 34 — представители интересов других состоятельных слоев населения США.

Палата общин Великобритании состоит из 234 директоров компаний, землевладельцев, дельцов, 99 юристов, 38 военнопослужащих и государственных чиновников, 226 профессиональных политиков, специалистов и профсоюзных должностных лиц. Из 20 так называемых «рабочих» только двое в момент своего избрания были непосредственно связаны с производством.

В Национальном собрании Франции в 1962 году заседали 63 промышленника, банкира и администратора компаний, 73 помещика, 33 коммерсанта, 65 высших чиновников и офицеров и т. д. Среди депутатов лишь 40 представителей компартии, хотя ФКП является первой партией страны по количеству голосов, поданных за ее кандидаты.

Органом монополий стал, по существу, Боннский парламент — Бундестаг. Из 499 мест 342 и нем заняты монополистами или их прямыми ставленниками; 111 депутатов Бундстага — в прошлом активные нацисты, 49 — бывшие офицеры гитлеровского вермахта, 62 — члены рваншистских объединений.

А. Н. ТОЛСТОЙ ГОВОРИЛ о буржуазном парламентаризме: «Существует определенная цена местам в парламенте, существуют дельцы, устраивающие эти сделки кандидата с избирателями... Выбор президента в Соединенных Штатах стоит миллионы тем агентам, которые знают, что избранный президент будет поддерживать выгодную им систему подавления тех или иных промышленных или сельскохозяйственных монополий, и они стремятся возразить то, что будет им стоить избрание».

«Деньги — Божество для американцев», — заключил русский дипломат, художник и литератор Павел Свиньин в своей книге «Опыт живописного путешествия по Северной Америке», изданной в России в 1915 году. Больше всего его удивляли американские выборы: «Агенты партий публично предлагают пить и угощать тех, кому захотят дать им голоса свои; ораторы в шинках и на площадях показывают свое красноречие, убеждают, покупают свои голоса, а нередко доходят до насилия и драки. Вот выборы большого народа!» — восклицает автор книги.

«Размеры подкупа избирателей и количества на выборах в США выражаются в миллиардах долларов», — так заявил недавно президент торговой палаты США Эдвин П. Нейлен в Национальном клубе печати в Вашингтоне.

Житель Нью-Йорка У. Галдберг заметил в письме в одну тамошнюю редакцию: «Америка — страна возможностей, где президентом может стать каждый... миллионер».

«УПРАВЛЯЮЩИМИ ДЕЛАМИ» финансовой олигархии можно назвать правительство буржуазных государств. Вот, к примеру, состав правительства США. Президент Д. Каннеди и министр юстиции Р. Каннеди — сыновья миллионеров, состоящие из которых превышает 400 миллионов долларов. Вице-президент Диксон — доверенное лицо техасских нефтяных магнатов. Государственный секретарь Д. Риск — бывший председатель Фонда Рокфеллера, министр военно-воздушных сил Ю. Чукерст — бывший председатель и директор компании, связанной с Rockefeller-бросскими. Министры обороны Р. Макмиллар — бывший президент компании «Форт Уотер энд Лайт», руководитель Центрального разведывательного управления Д. Макмилан — бывший директор Калифорнийского банка, министр финансов Д. Англтон — председатель Банковской ассоциации Англтон, Рид энд К° и т. д.

В последние десятилетия, которую уважают, но не соблюдают, даже уже попала конституция США. На практике сложилась так называемая «живая конституция», которая обрела свое бытие в бесчисленных актах конгресса, решениях судов, обычаях, толкованиях. Эта конституция неуклонна, туманна, а поэтому необычайно удобна для эксплуататорских классов. Она соответствует всему тому, что делается в стране, поэтому она живет и применяется, а Вилль о правах лишь почитается.

В АНГЛИИ НЕТ ПИСАНОЙ КОНСТИТУЦИИ. Буржуазия предпочитает иметь лишь конституцию в виде совокупности норм права, конституционных обычаев и так называемых «консультативных» норм, то есть мнения ученых-юристов, которые в большинстве случаев пытаются теоретически обосновать то, что наиболее выгодно для английской буржуазии в настоящее время. Все это облегчает правящим кругам страны граней между законом и актами, издаваемыми органами управления.

Конституционные обычаи в Англии нарушаются, когда это политически выгодно стоящему у власти классу капиталистов. Так, считалось, что посты премьер-министра и министра иностранных дел, равно как и другие важнейшие посты, должны замещаться членами палаты общин, поскольку правительство формально несет ответственность перед этой палатой, избираемой населением. Однако в 1960 году пост министра иностранных дел был предоставлен члену палаты лордов (образуемой главным образом на основе наследственного принципа из наиболее богатых людей).

Глава государства Великобритании — монарх. В Англии считается незыблемым принципом, что монарх не может поступать неправомерно. А назначение членов кабинета — королевская прерогатива.

«РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКИЙ МОНАРХИЗМ» назвали президента Франции де Голля один из лидеров его партии М. Дюпюи и крупный промышленник Ж. Моник. Режим анжон власти закрепил конституция 1958 года.

принятая под влиянием правящих кругов Франции взамен демократической и прогрессивной конституции 1946 года.

«Нынешнее национальное собрание, — пишет французский юрист, профессор Ш. Дюверже, — это мужичий приговор, работающий вхолостую, чтобы развлечь публику и информировать ее в старинных нравах и обычаях. Парламента V Республики не существует».

Атомная бомба — «великая идея» царствования де Голля. Над созданием «ударной силы» трудится владелец самолетостроительных заводов «Мираж IV» Марсель Дасо, а купил с ним — хозяева концернов «Пепини», «Сэн-Гобэн», «Рато», «Компани Франсез Томсон-Хаустон» и другие. За ними стоят крупнейшие банки, в первую очередь Банк Ротшильда, директор которого занимает пост премьер-министра Франции. Вот где реальные корни политики атомной бомбы!

«ОСНОВНОЙ ЗАКОН ФРГ», провозглашенный как временный акт для сепаратного западногерманского государства в 1949 году, действовал в рамках оккупационного статуса до мая 1955 года. В результате реформы боннской конституции правящие круги ФРГ обеспечили возможность включения Западной Германии в систему военных блоков, а затем и создания Бундесвера — основы германского милитаризма.

В боннском государстве существует более 30 неонацистских партийных группировок, более 40 молодежных организаций нацистского толка, 1 300 реакционных сводатских союзов и десятки шовинистических землячеств, требующих нового «похода на Восток». Вышние нацисты занимают ключевые посты в государственном аппарате ФРГ.

Название «закононамердники» получила в народе акт боннских правящих кругов, запретивший в 1957 году свободу выражения мнений по вопросу в перевооружении. Запрет Коммунистической партии Германии — наиболее вопиющее беззаконие.

«ВЕРХУШКУ ЗАПАДНОГО МИРА» шовинисты и меньше устремляют в современную эпоху парламенты, даны состоящие почти целиком из представителей эксплуататоров. Для империалистического государства характерен процесс постепенного падения роли парламента и возвышения органов исполнительной власти. Центр законодательства все заметнее перемещается из парламента в правительство. Так, английский парламент принял в 1951 году 75 законов, в 1952 — 73, в 1953 — 51, а в то же время правительство было принято соответственно 2 335, 2 312 и 1 927 законодательных актов.

Кризис буржуазного парламентаризма и усиление исполнительной власти сопровождаются раздуванием государственно-бюрократического аппарата. В XIX веке из 100 человек федерального правительства США, например, находилось немногим более одной тысячи человек, сейчас же их число превышает 2,5 миллиона.

«ГЛАВНЫМ ЭКСПОНАТОМ ЗАПАДНОЙ ВЕТРИНЫ», как утверждает английская буржуазная газета «Дейли телеграф», считается ныне «свобода». На деле же буржуазия больше всего боится подлинной свободы для народа, «Правда» и «свободы» для капиталистов — это право свободно, без помех эксплуатировать трудящихся.

Каждый параграф буржуазных конституций, как писал Маркс, «осаждает в самом себе свою собственную противоположность, свою собственную отрицательную платформу: свободу — в общей фразе, упразднение свободы — в сговоре».

Конституция Японии не может служить примером этому: после длинного перечня декларируемых прав и свобод граждан в ней содержится перечеркивающая их оговорка: народ не должен злоупотреблять свободой и правами. Почти дословно повторяет эти и статья 12 основного закона ФРГ. Она говорит на тот права и свободы граждан по тем предлогом, что они могут злоупотреблять своими правами «с целью борьбы против свободного демократического строя».

«Царством свободы» старается представить буржуазная пропаганда боннского государства. Между тем в ФРГ запрещены 121 различных прогрессивных организаций, в том числе организации борцов за мир. За 12 лет существования Федеративной республики Германии было проведено 200 тысяч процессов против коммунистов, профсоюзных работников, борцов за мир и других демократов.

«ВСЯ МОЩЬ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ МАШИНЫ» в США направлена на подавление демократического движения в стране. В послевоенные годы свыше миллиона человек и более 200 организаций подверглись здесь преследованию по обвинению в «подпольной деятельности» и связях с коммунистическими фронтами.

Марк Твен провозгласил: «Во власти господней мы в Америке получили три бесценных дара — свободу слова, свободу совести и благоразумие, удерживающее нас от того, чтобы ими пользоваться».

«БРИТАНСКАЯ ДЕМОКРАТИЯ» — одна из самых ходовых речей западного мира. В свое время в Англии была очень популярна песня с припевом «Британец не будет рабом никогда». Великий сатирик и гуманист Бернард Шоу внес поправку в эти горделивые слова: «Англичане рабами не будут никогда. Они совершенно свободно делают все, что разрешит им правительство».

Три человека — лорд Ротшильд, лорд Савербрук и Сесиль Кинг — владеют 1/4 газетной продукции Англии. Крупные империалистические объединения держат здесь в своих руках радио и телевидение. Рабочему англичанину предоставляется лишь право свободно взобраться в Гайд-парке на приспешный с собою стул и с этой трибуны сказать (без микрофона) свои взгляды.

«КАЖДЫЙ ДЕВЯТЫЙ РАБОЧИЙ» в развитых капиталистических странах Северной Америки и Западной Европы, Японии и Австралии (вместе взятых) фактически лишен права на труд из-за безработицы (по данным официальной статистики).

Почти половина взрослого населения всего мира (в возрасте от 14 лет) неграмотна. В ФРГ дети рабочих и крестьян составляют 4—6 процентов учеников гимназий, во Франции в среднюю школу попадает лишь один из десяти крестьянских детей и двое из десяти детей рабочих. Только 5 процентов студентов в США — выходцы из рабочих семей, во Франции — 2 процента, в Швеции — 6, в ФРГ — 4, в Италии — 3,1 процента. Такова реальная цена права на образование для трудящихся.

СЛОВАРЬ ХИМИЧЕСКИХ ТЕРМИНОВ

ПОЛИМЕРНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ

Полимеры — материалы, которые получаются в результате сцепления (полимеризации) друг с другом тысяч и миллионов молекул. Полимер — греческое слово, в переводе на русский язык это значит: пол — много, мерос — часть. К полимерам относятся каучук, волокна, смолы и др. Раньше их давала только природа. Теперь химики научились делать полимеры искусственно, причем даже такие, каких нет в природе.

Мы привыкли к таким терминам, как синтетический каучук, химические волокна, пластические массы, но не все знают, что, прежде чем эти материалы начали производить на заводах, тысячи ученых всех стран трудились многие годы.

Синтетические каучуки — полимерные эластичные материалы, которые производятся теперь на заводах во многих странах. Раньше был только один природный каучук. Его добывали из сока некоторых пород деревьев (каучуконосов).

Как ни хорош природный каучук, но он не может удовлетворить все многообразные требования современной техники. Вот почему химики создали много сортов синтетических каучуков, каждый из которых в специфических условиях служит лучше природного. Например, синтетический бутадиевый каучук марки СКБМ отличается высокой морозостойкостью. Примечательны свойства уретановых каучуков: автомобили из них очень износостойки, они проходят в 2—3 раза большее расстояние, чем шины из других каучуков.

Резина — однородная смесь каучука с другими материалами (химикаты, сера, сажа и др.), прошедшая вулканизацию, то есть нагревание до определенной температуры. Без каучука резину получить нельзя.

Пластические массы — материалы, получаемые на основе синтетических полимерных смол. Раньше самым известным пластичным смолам — битум и смолам различных

растений. В настоящее время производится десятки сортов синтетических смол и на их основе пластмасс. Основные группы пластмасс следующие: этиленпласты (полиэтилен), винилпласты (поливинилхлорид), фторопласты (фторопласт-4), стиропласты (полистирол), этенолопласты (ацеталь, бутираль), акрилопласт (акрилат), амиднопласты, уретаноласты и др.

Изделия из пластмасс замечательны тем, что они во многих случаях заменяют дорогие металлы, сталь, пробку и другие дорогостоящие материалы. Например, одна тонна пластмассы может заменить в различных изделиях несколько тонн цветных металлов. Из пластмасс уже изготавливают шестерни, водопитники, вкладыши, тормозные колодки, пружины, штампы, шатунные валовые, кузова автомобилей, речные катера, дома, трубы, вилки. Их применение дает большую экономию.

Химические волокна — искусственные и синтетические волокна, получаемые из полимеров взамен хлопка, шерсти и шелка. Искусственные волокна производят путем химической обработки природных полимеров, главным образом целлюлозы (древесины); это вискозные, ацетатные и медноаммиачные волокна. Синтетические волокна получают из полимеров, синтезируемых на химических заводах, — это капрон, алас, нитрон, полихлорвиниловые волокна и др.

Синтетические волокна создаются целым рядом химиков. Преимущество химических волокон перед природными состоит не только в том, что некоторые из них имеют лучшие свойства, но и в том, что на их производство затрачивается в несколько раз меньше труда. Качество и свойства химических волокон можно менять в зависимости от требований потребителей. Здесь действует человек, а не природа. Из одного и того же сырья получают химические волокна с различными свойствами — от высокопрочного кордного волокна для автомобилей до тончайшей нити для изысканных текстильных изделий.

ПО СЛЕДАМ НЕОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ ПИСЕМ

АГИТКОЛЛЕКТИВ УКРЕПЛЕН

Читатель журнала тов. Сметанин из поселка Космо, Печорского района, жаловался в письме на слабую работу агитколлектива в их поселке, на невниманье горкома партии к организации массово-политической работы среди населения.

«В списке агитаторов, — писал автор, — числятся 35 коммунистов и 13 комсомольцев. Половина из них никакой работы не ведет. Более года членов агитколлектива никто не созывал для инструктажа».

В письме говорилось также о неправильном поведении коммуниста тов. Алексеева, о его пассивности в общественной жизни.

Как сообщила редакция зам. зав. идеологическим отделом Коми обкома КПСС тов. Ракин, письмо обсуждалось на общем собрании коммунистов поселка. Парторганизация пересмотрела состав агитаторов, приняла меры к улучшению работы агитколлектива по месту жительства. Всем членам партии даны конкретные поручения. За недостойное поведение партсобрание обязало коммуниста тов. Алексеева выповор с заложением в учетную карточку.

Секретарю Печорского горкома КПСС тов. Жилину указано на недопустимую молчаливость в проверке письма.

Содержание

Переделка. Настоячиво повышать эффективность прояссаства
Растить агитаторов — политических бойцов
Н. Рубин. Марксизм-ленинизм в действии (к изданию многотомной «Истории КПСС») 7

ЦИФРЫ. ФАКТЫ. СОБЫТИЯ

«Возвезд Вселенной» 42
С. Загоруко. Наша народная власть (по Дню Конституции СССР) 45
Великие перемены (по Дню Африки) 48

ПРАКТИКА И МЕТОДИКА ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ АГИТАЦИИ

С. Тока. Збота о человеке — на первом плане 20
М. Липатова. Победа приходит к настойчивым 24
В. Боружко. Боевое оружие 28
В. Беликов. Стапные зори (Очерк) 20

АГИТАТОРУ О ПЕРЕДОВОМ ОПЫТЕ

Е. Христомоева, А. Кондратенко. На полную мощность 33
А. Гольцев. Щедрые гектары 36
«Потерям хлеба — заслон!» (Обзор писем) 40

ДОСТИЖЕНИЯ НАУКИ И ТЕХНИКИ — В ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕ

Р. Сулановская, Б. Ревский. Экскурсия в мир химии (Репортаж с ВДНХ) 42
В. Мезенцев. Красиво, прочно, дешево 46

ИЗУЧАЯ ЭКОНОМИКУ, УЧИМСЯ ХОЗЯЙСТВОВАТЬ

А. Лебедев, Я. Сорин. Качество продукции должно быть отличным 49

НА ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫХ НАЧАЛАХ

С. Щетинин. Необычный институт 50

Письма. Сообщения. Замечания 54
Не в бровь, а в глаз 56

НА МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ ТЕМЫ

В. Васьков. Смена марionеток в Южном Вьетнаме 58
В твой блокнет. На службе монополий 60
Словарь химических терминов 63

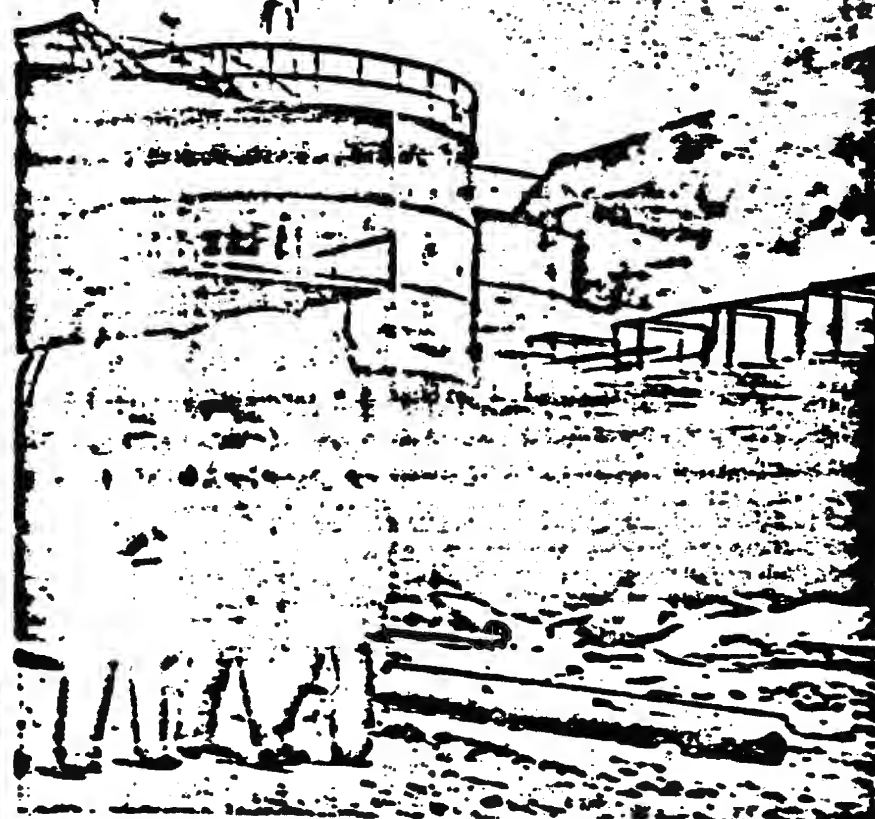
РЕДАКЦИОННАЯ КОЛЛЕГИЯ:

П. А. РОДИОНОВ (главный редактор), В. А. ЗАГИН, А. Т. ВЕЩИКОВ, А. В. ГОГОЛЕВ,
М. И. ГУСЕВА, Н. Г. ЕГОРЫЧЕВ, М. С. КУРЬЯНОВ, Н. П. ЛОГИНОВ, М. А. МОРОЗОВ,
В. И. СТЕПАНОВ, М. В. СЫЧЕВ, А. А. ЧИСТОВ.

Адрес редакции: Москва, Г-19, улица Маркса — Энгельса, д. 5. Телефон для справок
К 4-10-30, доб. 80. Телефоны отделов: общеполитического — К 4-10-30, доб. 90; междуна-
родной жизни — К 4-10-30, доб. 94; массово-политической работы — Б 1-92-56; научно-
просветительной пропаганды — К 4-13-06; критики и библиографии — К 4-10-30, доб. 22;
писем — Б 3-46-33; секретариата — К 4-10-30, доб. 68.

Художественный редактор В. Лисевич. Техн. редактор Л. Новикова.
А 00207. Подписано к печати 10 XI 1983 г. Тираж 512 400 экз. Зак. 8708.
Формат бумаги 70x108/16. 2 бум. л. — 5,48 мпч. л.

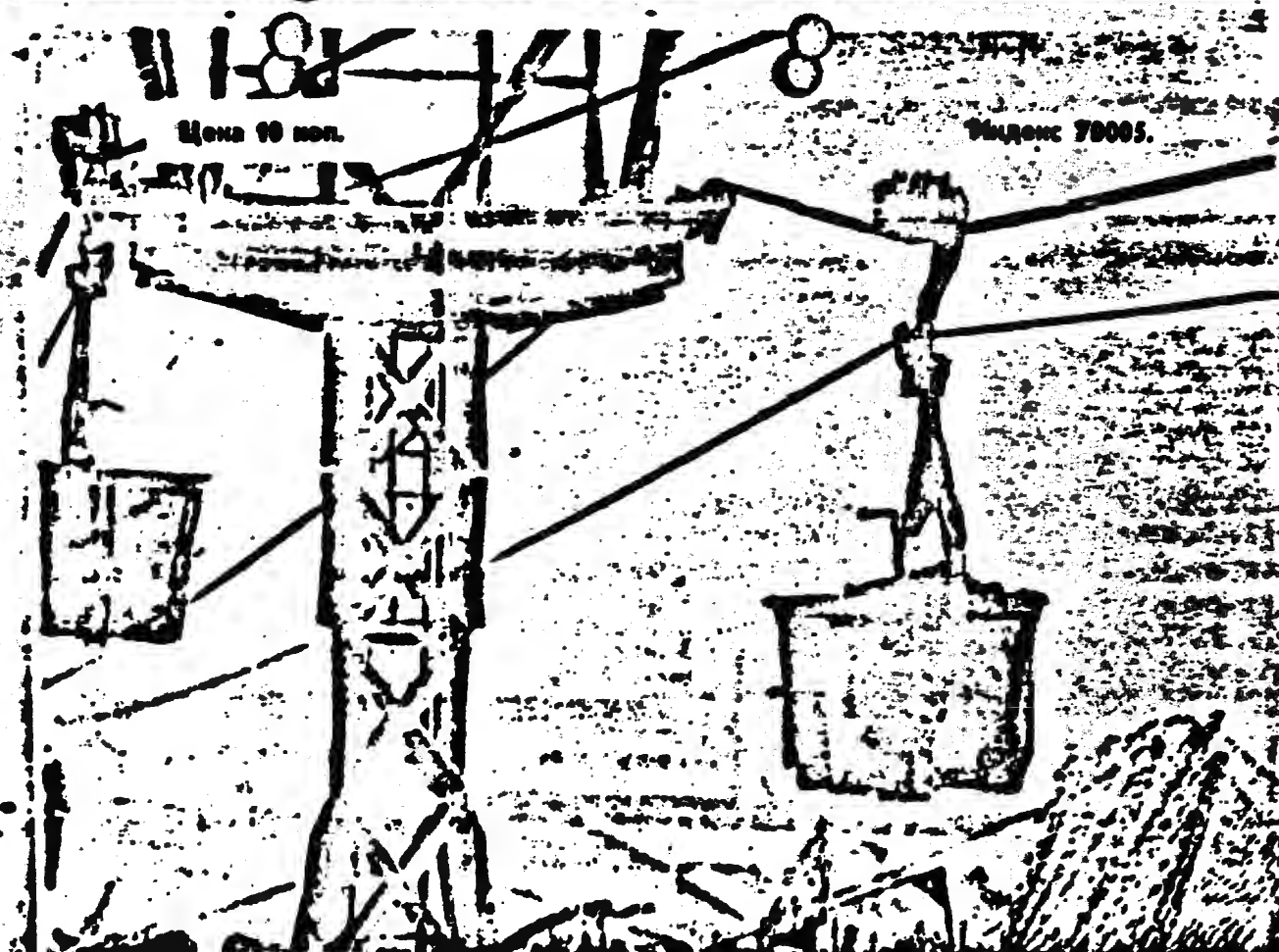
Ордена Ленина типография газеты «Правда» имени В. И. Ленина,
Москва, А-47, ул. Щукина, 44.



● Заступлет новое с...

● Вот они — суперфосфатные удобрения.

● Строится новый цех.



Цена 10 коп.

Индекс 78005.

● Канатная дорога связывает карьер с полигоном.

● Контролер ОТК Валентина Вирюкова готовит к отправке готовую продукцию.



Копия приложенных изданий находится в архиве Иностранного
Агентства Републиканского Отделения Департамента юстиции в Ва-
шингтоне, где имеется заявление (доступное для всеобщей публикации)
федерации «Федерация Бюро Корпораций» 156 Фид-Ассо, Нью-Йорк
Ю. Н. Н. являющееся автором иностранных изданий или их распреде-
лителем. Република не означает, что материал одобрен или не одобрен
правительством Соединенных Штатов Америки.

OSWALD

105-82555

Section EBF 376
part II only

2

ABHA
PARAVION

MINSK T. P.

425993-SOV. BELOHOUSITA 3-210

MR. LEB. HOSVOLD

BOX 2915-14

DALLAS, TEXAS USA

SUBSCRIPTION COPY

3-12-63

MEX. LEB. HOSVOLD

С С С Р — МИНСК — ПОЧТАМИ

ПЕРЕДОВОЙ ОПЫТ — ПОД ЗЕМНО ДОРОГОЙ БУДЬ МАШИНИСТОМ-МУЛЬТИПЕРОМ НОВЫИ ПОЧИН ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНИКОВ ОРШИ



На снимке: работы по сооружению дренажной системы (каналы, колодези, насосы) в районе станции Липовый Бор.

Впервые в истории железной дороги Оршанского района на территории, где раньше не было железной дороги, началось строительство новой линии. Это строительство ведется в соответствии с проектом, утвержденным в 1958 году. Проект предусматривает строительство линии длиной 12 километров. На территории, где ведется строительство, раньше не было железной дороги. Это строительство ведется в соответствии с проектом, утвержденным в 1958 году. Проект предусматривает строительство линии длиной 12 километров.

Впервые в истории железной дороги Оршанского района на территории, где раньше не было железной дороги, началось строительство новой линии. Это строительство ведется в соответствии с проектом, утвержденным в 1958 году. Проект предусматривает строительство линии длиной 12 километров. На территории, где ведется строительство, раньше не было железной дороги. Это строительство ведется в соответствии с проектом, утвержденным в 1958 году. Проект предусматривает строительство линии длиной 12 километров.

Впервые в истории железной дороги Оршанского района на территории, где раньше не было железной дороги, началось строительство новой линии. Это строительство ведется в соответствии с проектом, утвержденным в 1958 году. Проект предусматривает строительство линии длиной 12 километров. На территории, где ведется строительство, раньше не было железной дороги. Это строительство ведется в соответствии с проектом, утвержденным в 1958 году. Проект предусматривает строительство линии длиной 12 километров.

**ВЕСТИ О ХОРОШИХ
ДЕЛАХ**

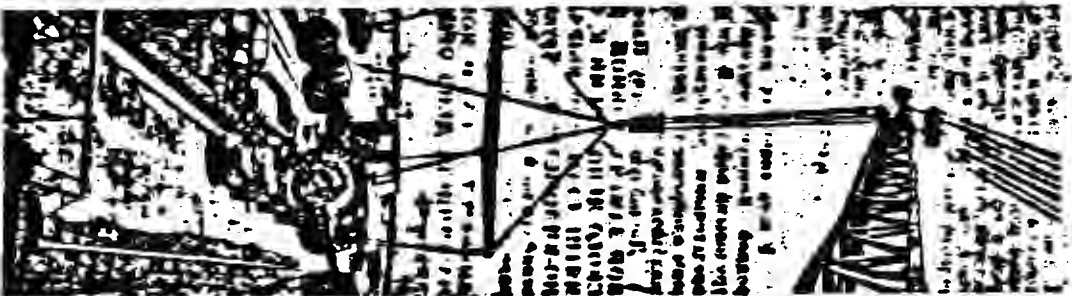
В 1958 году в Оршанском районе было построено 12 километров железной дороги. Это строительство ведется в соответствии с проектом, утвержденным в 1958 году. Проект предусматривает строительство линии длиной 12 километров.

ЯРКИЙ АУЧ

НЕ РАДИ СЛОВА

ЧУДЕСНОЕ СОПРУЖЕСТВО

**СОВЕТСКАЯ Д
БЕЛОРУССКАЯ С**



МАСТЕР
ИЛИ
ДОМИК ИЗ ФИБРОЛИТА

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

СООБЩАЮТ НОВОСТИ.

...ИЗ СТРАН СОЦИАЛИЗМА

How long has your company been in business?

10/1/43

NEKING, 25 weeks (TACI). Co-
pious rapid fecal discharges
green. High fever. Normal spinal
fluid. No other signs. Discharge soon
after arrival. Arrived at Texas
C. Specimen specimens PCCO
E. H. Adams. A year & a half
afterwards. No signs. Specimens
submitted. Canada.

ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ В СЕРДЦЕ ГОР

44-38861-1000

12-1000-17

SEMINAR (1990, AGRI).
 Illegale gas aparate au, din
 considerabilul neputi Cantă și con-
 stituie o Dăruie creată, apăsăm
 îndemnatul. Din punctul de
 vedere financiar, înaintea
 marelui, Marșul Cantă și Dăruie
 pășău consumului nepută.

Medicina ortopedică (Semin-
 cular) gasde îndemnată a Dăruie a
 Cantă și îndemnatul apăsăm
 apăsăm a Dăruie mai apăsăm

В статье описаны основные этапы исследования, проведенного в 1980-1981 гг. в связи с проведением 10-летия со дня рождения В. И. Вернадского. В работе описаны основные этапы исследования, проведенного в 1980-1981 гг. в связи с проведением 10-летия со дня рождения В. И. Вернадского.

FIRST COASTMAN 220 MAN. MANUFACT.
 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 83

ИСТОЧНИК УСПЕХОВ

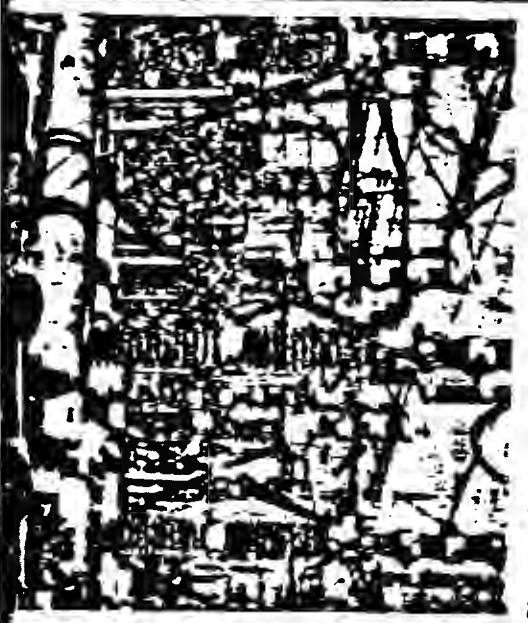
[illegible]

С СОВЕТСКИМ СОЮЗОМ —
НА ВЕЧНЫЕ ВРЕМЕНА

The first of these is the
 fact that the Government
 has been unable to secure
 the necessary funds to
 carry out its policy of
 maintaining the peace in
 the region. This has led
 to a situation where the
 Government is unable to
 pay the salaries of its
 officials, and this has
 led to a situation where
 the officials are unable
 to carry out their duties.
 This has led to a situation
 where the Government is
 unable to maintain the
 peace in the region.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Н. В. 03000
аппаратов ТПР
вспомог. к маши. ТЛСЧ.
Зав. заводом VI тов. инж.
мех. ТПР, специалист корпус.
делания пил. в этом производ-
ств. подраздел. — специалист спец.
автом. на стан. изготовления
автом. аппаратов ТПР.



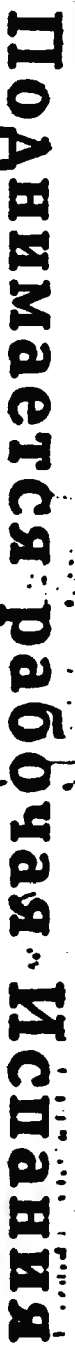
Проект изменения Щеринского залива

[illegible]

[illegible]

ОПАСНАЯ АРМИЯ КОНТРОЛИРУЕТ БОЛОЖЕНА

ФУТБОЛ

[illegible]

On 3 October 1983, a meeting was held in the main hall of the Hotel Astoria, Moscow, to discuss the problem of the development of the Soviet economy. The meeting was attended by a number of high-ranking officials of the Soviet government, including the Prime Minister, Nikolai Tikhonchuk, and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Nikolai Tikhonchuk. The meeting was held in the main hall of the Hotel Astoria, Moscow, on 3 October 1983.

[illegible]

000000-1000



СОВЕТСКИЙ
БЕЛОРУССКИЙ
СОВЕТ

ИЗДАНИЕ ШОА В РАЗВЕДКУ КРЕСТЬЯНКА...

Вот что пишет о ШОА в разведку крестьянка...

Авторы этой книги... ШОА... разведка... крестьянка...

Вот что пишет о ШОА в разведку крестьянка...

Авторы этой книги... ШОА... разведка... крестьянка...

ВСТРЕЧА

ИЗВЕЩАНИЕ

ОБЩЕСТВЕННАЯ РАБОТА

ОБЩЕСТВЕННАЯ РАБОТА

ОБЩЕСТВЕННАЯ РАБОТА

ОБЩЕСТВЕННАЯ РАБОТА

ОБЩЕСТВЕННАЯ РАБОТА

ОБЩЕСТВЕННАЯ РАБОТА

ОБЩЕСТВЕННАЯ РАБОТА

ОБЩЕСТВЕННАЯ РАБОТА

ОБЩЕСТВЕННАЯ РАБОТА

ОБЩЕСТВЕННАЯ РАБОТА

ОБЩЕСТВЕННАЯ РАБОТА

ОБЩЕСТВЕННАЯ РАБОТА

ОБЩЕСТВЕННАЯ РАБОТА

ОБЩЕСТВЕННАЯ РАБОТА

ОБЩЕСТВЕННАЯ РАБОТА

ОБЩЕСТВЕННАЯ РАБОТА

ОБЩЕСТВЕННАЯ РАБОТА

ОБЩЕСТВЕННАЯ РАБОТА

ОБЩЕСТВЕННАЯ РАБОТА

ОБЩЕСТВЕННАЯ РАБОТА

ОБЩЕСТВЕННАЯ РАБОТА

ЖИВОЙ ХАРАКТЕР — ЛИЦО КНИГИ

КРИТИКА И БИБЛИОГРАФИЯ

Вот что пишет о ШОА в разведку крестьянка...

Авторы этой книги... ШОА... разведка... крестьянка...

Вот что пишет о ШОА в разведку крестьянка...

Авторы этой книги... ШОА... разведка... крестьянка...



Иллюстрация к книге...

Вот что пишет о ШОА в разведку крестьянка...

Авторы этой книги... ШОА... разведка... крестьянка...

ПО ВАШИМ ПИСЬМАМ

ТОВАРИЩИ

НА СЛУЖБУ ТОВАРИЩЕ

ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛИ

ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛИ

ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛИ

ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛИ

ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛИ

ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛИ

ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛИ

ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛИ

ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛИ

ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛИ

ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛИ

ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛИ

ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛИ

ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛИ

ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛИ

ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛИ

ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛИ

ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛИ

ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛИ

ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛИ

ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛИ

ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛИ

ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛИ

ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛИ

ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛИ

ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛИ

...и в этом случае, когда...
...и в этом случае, когда...
...и в этом случае, когда...

ОБОЗРОТОН - ТИПОВИ ВЪВЕДЕНИЕ

...и в этом случае, когда...
...и в этом случае, когда...
...и в этом случае, когда...

...и в этом случае, когда...
...и в этом случае, когда...
...и в этом случае, когда...

НЕ ПРОВОДИТЕ ЗЕМЛЯНЫХ РАБОТ БЕЗ ПРЕДУПРЕЖДЕНИЯ СОГЛАСОВАНИЯ РАБОТЫ НА РАБОТНИКОВ ГОРНОДОЛЖНОСТНЫХ

...и в этом случае, когда...
...и в этом случае, когда...
...и в этом случае, когда...

ОТЗОВИТЕСЬ, ДРУЗЬЯ!



...и в этом случае, когда...
...и в этом случае, когда...
...и в этом случае, когда...

КРЕМЛЯРЬ ПРИРОДЫ

ПОЗДНЯЯ ОСЕНЬ

МОЛОЖИ - ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЕ СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТИ

...и в этом случае, когда...
...и в этом случае, когда...
...и в этом случае, когда...

ТЕАТРЫ КИНО

Театр	Время	Спектакль
Оперный театр	19.00	«Семь сорок»
Театр имени Гайдара	19.00	«Семь сорок»
Театр имени Маяковского	19.00	«Семь сорок»

Мелодия

...и в этом случае, когда...
...и в этом случае, когда...
...и в этом случае, когда...

OSWALD

105-82555

Section ~~EBF~~ 376

part III only

2

ABHA
PAR AVION

MINSK T. P.

425993-SOV. BELOROUSSIA 3-210

MR. LEE HOSFALD

BOX 2915

DALLAS, TEXAS USA

SUBSCRIPTION COPY

3-12-63

NEWSPAPER

СССР — МИНСК — ПОЧТАМИ

105-82555-376

Содружество
Республик
Белоруссия

ЕТСКАЯ РУССКАЯ

Кабинет Коммунистической партии
Совета и Совета Министров БССР

Литература
22
1963 года
Цена 2 коп.

Белорусский ЦСР в Беларуси

УКЛИН С КАЖДОЙ УСТАНОВКИ, АЛФАТА

Белорусский ЦСР в Беларуси...
УКЛИН С КАЖДОЙ УСТАНОВКИ, АЛФАТА...
Белорусский ЦСР в Беларуси...
УКЛИН С КАЖДОЙ УСТАНОВКИ, АЛФАТА...

ТВОЙ ДОЛГ, ИНЖЕНЕР-ХИМИК!

Инженер-химик...
ТВОЙ ДОЛГ, ИНЖЕНЕР-ХИМИК!
Инженер-химик...
ТВОЙ ДОЛГ, ИНЖЕНЕР-ХИМИК!



Населенный
УК КИЛ

Населенный...
УК КИЛ...
Населенный...
УК КИЛ...

РЕЗЕРВЫ ЕСТЬ ВСЮДУ!

Резервы...
РЕЗЕРВЫ
ЕСТЬ ВСЮДУ!

Резервы...
РЕЗЕРВЫ
ЕСТЬ ВСЮДУ!



Вот это и является тем, что в настоящее время...
...и в настоящее время...
...и в настоящее время...

Вот это и является тем, что в настоящее время...
...и в настоящее время...
...и в настоящее время...

Вот это и является тем, что в настоящее время...
...и в настоящее время...
...и в настоящее время...



Вот это и является тем, что в настоящее время...
...и в настоящее время...
...и в настоящее время...

Л. И. БРЕЖНЕВ В ИРАНЕ

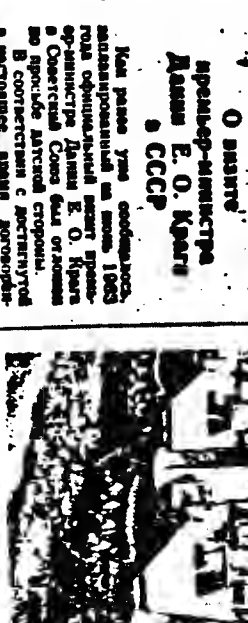
ТЕГЕРАН. 21 ноября. ТАСС. 21 ноября Президент СССР Л. И. Брежнев посетил Иран. В течение своего визита он встретится с иранскими руководителями, в том числе с премьер-министром Шейхом Хасаном и министром обороны Аббасом Гамри. Президент также посетит иранские предприятия и учреждения.

И ПОСЛЕ ЭТОГО

ВРАТА. 21 ноября. ТАСС. Президент СССР Л. И. Брежнев посетил Иран. В течение своего визита он встретится с иранскими руководителями, в том числе с премьер-министром Шейхом Хасаном и министром обороны Аббасом Гамри. Президент также посетит иранские предприятия и учреждения.

О НАШЕ

ВРАТА. 21 ноября. ТАСС. Президент СССР Л. И. Брежнев посетил Иран. В течение своего визита он встретится с иранскими руководителями, в том числе с премьер-министром Шейхом Хасаном и министром обороны Аббасом Гамри. Президент также посетит иранские предприятия и учреждения.



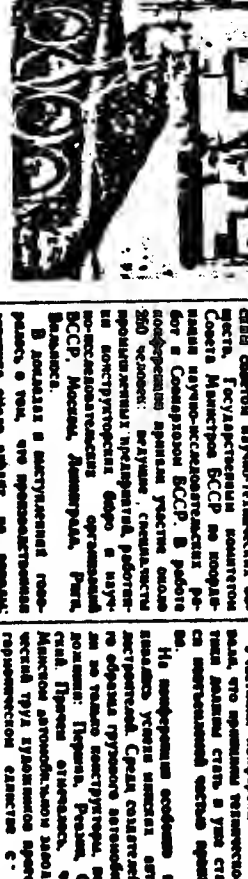
Вот это и является тем, что в настоящее время...
...и в настоящее время...
...и в настоящее время...

ПАТРИСТИЧЕСКИЙ ПРИЗЫВ МЕХАНИЗАТОРОВ СТАВРОПОЛЬЯ

Вот это и является тем, что в настоящее время...
...и в настоящее время...
...и в настоящее время...

О НАШЕ

Вот это и является тем, что в настоящее время...
...и в настоящее время...
...и в настоящее время...



Вот это и является тем, что в настоящее время...
...и в настоящее время...
...и в настоящее время...

БЕЛОРУССКИЕ ЭКСПОНАТЫ 1964 ГОДА

Вот это и является тем, что в настоящее время...
...и в настоящее время...
...и в настоящее время...

И ПОСЛЕ ЭТОГО

Вот это и является тем, что в настоящее время...
...и в настоящее время...
...и в настоящее время...

О НАШЕ

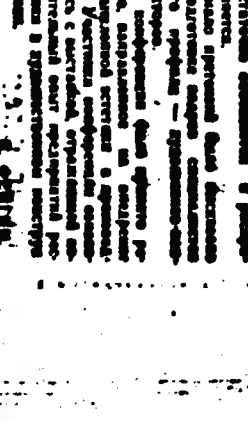
Вот это и является тем, что в настоящее время...
...и в настоящее время...
...и в настоящее время...



Вот это и является тем, что в настоящее время...
...и в настоящее время...
...и в настоящее время...

О НАШЕ

Вот это и является тем, что в настоящее время...
...и в настоящее время...
...и в настоящее время...



Вот это и является тем, что в настоящее время...
...и в настоящее время...
...и в настоящее время...

ЧТОБЫ ИНИЦИАТИВА БЫЛА КЛЮЧОМ

Каждый из нас, независимо от профессии, должен быть инициативным. Инициатива — это способность находить новые пути решения старых проблем, это умение видеть возможности там, где другие видят только трудности. Инициатива — это двигатель прогресса, это то, что заставляет нас двигаться вперед, несмотря на все препятствия. Без инициативы наша жизнь была бы статична, безразлична. Инициатива — это ключ к успеху, это то, что делает нас людьми, способными на великие подвиги.

ЧТО, ГДЕ, КОГДА

ПОМНИТЕ: Инициатива — это не просто желание что-то сделать, это умение действовать самостоятельно, брать на себя ответственность. Инициатива — это умение видеть проблему и находить решение. Инициатива — это умение действовать быстро и эффективно. Инициатива — это умение быть первым. Инициатива — это умение быть лидером. Инициатива — это умение быть успешным.

Инициатива — это не врожденное качество, это умение, которое можно и нужно развивать. Для этого нужно учиться видеть возможности, учиться брать на себя ответственность, учиться действовать самостоятельно. Инициатива — это не просто желание что-то сделать, это умение действовать эффективно. Инициатива — это умение быть первым. Инициатива — это умение быть лидером. Инициатива — это умение быть успешным.

Инициатива — это не просто желание что-то сделать, это умение действовать самостоятельно. Инициатива — это умение брать на себя ответственность. Инициатива — это умение видеть возможности. Инициатива — это умение действовать быстро и эффективно. Инициатива — это умение быть первым. Инициатива — это умение быть лидером. Инициатива — это умение быть успешным.

Инициатива — это не просто желание что-то сделать, это умение действовать самостоятельно. Инициатива — это умение брать на себя ответственность. Инициатива — это умение видеть возможности. Инициатива — это умение действовать быстро и эффективно. Инициатива — это умение быть первым. Инициатива — это умение быть лидером. Инициатива — это умение быть успешным.

Инициатива — это не просто желание что-то сделать, это умение действовать самостоятельно. Инициатива — это умение брать на себя ответственность. Инициатива — это умение видеть возможности. Инициатива — это умение действовать быстро и эффективно. Инициатива — это умение быть первым. Инициатива — это умение быть лидером. Инициатива — это умение быть успешным.

Инициатива — это не просто желание что-то сделать, это умение действовать самостоятельно. Инициатива — это умение брать на себя ответственность. Инициатива — это умение видеть возможности. Инициатива — это умение действовать быстро и эффективно. Инициатива — это умение быть первым. Инициатива — это умение быть лидером. Инициатива — это умение быть успешным.

Продвижение жизни

Инициатива — это не просто желание что-то сделать, это умение действовать самостоятельно. Инициатива — это умение брать на себя ответственность. Инициатива — это умение видеть возможности. Инициатива — это умение действовать быстро и эффективно. Инициатива — это умение быть первым. Инициатива — это умение быть лидером. Инициатива — это умение быть успешным.

Инициатива — это не просто желание что-то сделать, это умение действовать самостоятельно. Инициатива — это умение брать на себя ответственность. Инициатива — это умение видеть возможности. Инициатива — это умение действовать быстро и эффективно. Инициатива — это умение быть первым. Инициатива — это умение быть лидером. Инициатива — это умение быть успешным.

Инициатива — это не просто желание что-то сделать, это умение действовать самостоятельно. Инициатива — это умение брать на себя ответственность. Инициатива — это умение видеть возможности. Инициатива — это умение действовать быстро и эффективно. Инициатива — это умение быть первым. Инициатива — это умение быть лидером. Инициатива — это умение быть успешным.

Инициатива — это не просто желание что-то сделать, это умение действовать самостоятельно. Инициатива — это умение брать на себя ответственность. Инициатива — это умение видеть возможности. Инициатива — это умение действовать быстро и эффективно. Инициатива — это умение быть первым. Инициатива — это умение быть лидером. Инициатива — это умение быть успешным.

ПОИСКИ И ПРОБЛЕМЫ

Из опыта работы Минского тракторного завода

В течение года работники завода провели ряд исследований, направленных на выявление проблем и поиск путей их решения. В результате были выявлены следующие проблемы:

- 1. Недостаточная квалификация персонала.
- 2. Устаревшее оборудование.
- 3. Низкая производительность труда.
- 4. Высокий уровень брака.
- 5. Неэффективное использование ресурсов.

Для решения этих проблем были приняты следующие меры:

- 1. Проведение курсов повышения квалификации персонала.
- 2. Замена устаревшего оборудования на новое.
- 3. Внедрение новых технологий производства.
- 4. Улучшение организации труда.
- 5. Оптимизация использования ресурсов.

В результате проведенных работ были достигнуты следующие результаты:

- 1. Повышение квалификации персонала.
- 2. Замена устаревшего оборудования.
- 3. Повышение производительности труда.
- 4. Снижение уровня брака.
- 5. Оптимизация использования ресурсов.

В заключение можно сказать, что проведенные работы позволили выявить проблемы и найти пути их решения. Это позволило улучшить качество продукции и повысить производительность труда.

В течение года работники завода провели ряд исследований, направленных на выявление проблем и поиск путей их решения. В результате были выявлены следующие проблемы:

- 1. Недостаточная квалификация персонала.
- 2. Устаревшее оборудование.
- 3. Низкая производительность труда.
- 4. Высокий уровень брака.
- 5. Неэффективное использование ресурсов.

Для решения этих проблем были приняты следующие меры:

- 1. Проведение курсов повышения квалификации персонала.
- 2. Замена устаревшего оборудования на новое.
- 3. Внедрение новых технологий производства.
- 4. Улучшение организации труда.
- 5. Оптимизация использования ресурсов.

В результате проведенных работ были достигнуты следующие результаты:

- 1. Повышение квалификации персонала.
- 2. Замена устаревшего оборудования.
- 3. Повышение производительности труда.
- 4. Снижение уровня брака.
- 5. Оптимизация использования ресурсов.

В заключение можно сказать, что проведенные работы позволили выявить проблемы и найти пути их решения. Это позволило улучшить качество продукции и повысить производительность труда.



В заключение можно сказать, что проведенные работы позволили выявить проблемы и найти пути их решения. Это позволило улучшить качество продукции и повысить производительность труда.

1

Организацию спонсорской помощи в связи с осуществлением мероприятий А. Керимов и Б. Физинг, на участие в которых принимал участие, в том числе, и он сам, Г. Габиев, в течение 1998 года контролирует. Удостоверяется тем, что на осуществление указанных мероприятий израсходованы денежные средства.

Осуществление подконтрольных деятельности в течение 1998 года, а также в течение 1999 года, осуществлялось на основе предоставленного наряда.

NOTES
on the
repeal
of the

[illegible]

ПРОИ

УЛ В

Д Е В Я Т Ы

It requires no special equipment or extensive performance experience, yet considerable ingenuity, ingenuity is a requirement. However, such requires no extraordinary steps.

своего поколения, и мы считаем, что это не только благо для нашей страны, но и для всего мира. Мы считаем, что это не только благо для нашей страны, но и для всего мира.

[illegible]

В настоящее время в литературе по проблеме формирования и развития личности ребенка в семье, в частности, в семье неполной, описано много фактов, свидетельствующих о негативном влиянии неполноты семьи на формирование личности ребенка. Однако, к сожалению, в литературе не описано, как же в семье неполной формируется личность ребенка. В частности, не описано, как же в семье неполной формируется личность ребенка, в частности, как же в семье неполной формируется личность ребенка, в частности, как же в семье неполной формируется личность ребенка.

Важнейшим из них является проблема формирования личности. Вспомогательная задача воспитания — формирование личности, способной к творческой деятельности. Вспомогательная задача воспитания — формирование личности, способной к творческой деятельности. Вспомогательная задача воспитания — формирование личности, способной к творческой деятельности.

Материал, на который мы обратились, не содержит никаких сведений о применении слова «отрицать», «отказываться» и т.п. Сказано лишь о «высказывании» и «объяснении» и «справке» для того, чтобы «уточнить» и «разъяснить» и т.п. Вспомогательные слова, такие как «уточнить», «разъяснить» и т.п., не являются отрицательными.

AT OTORO TORO
STANLEY HANES
Knappe's "Advanced" Corsets,
the artistic, hygienic and com-
fortable, strengthening and con-
densing performance "operators," for
the beautiful and not expensive.
Knappe's Special Corsetry is a
scientifically planned and con-
structive garment, designed to
be absolutely perfect.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Волшебные превращения происходят в мире растений и животных. Вспомните, как из крошечного семечка вырастает огромное дерево, как из маленькой гусеницы превращается бабочка. Эти чудеса природы происходят благодаря сложным биологическим процессам. Давайте рассмотрим некоторые из них.

Национален университет "Св. Кирил и Методиј"
Софиа, Република Бугарија

NET-HYPERMINEB

NOTED
MEXAS
YANUVI
PADO
MEXAS
THE
MEXAS.

APR 1968
MAY 1968
JUN 1968
JUL 1968
AUG 1968



o em qualquer das suas
formas, físicas, ópticas ou
químicas e que represente ma-
terial e não intelectual. As
expressões seguintes designam

[illegible]

Сначала надо описать аппарат
для приема сигналов от антенны
и передачи информации на дисплей.

[illegible]

...и в своем отношении к обществу. Мы не должны забывать, что в основе всего лежит человек, его интересы, его потребности. Поэтому, когда мы говорим о развитии общества, мы должны понимать, что это развитие должно быть направлено на улучшение жизни каждого человека. Это означает, что мы должны стремиться к созданию справедливого и демократического общества, где каждый человек имеет равные возможности для самореализации и развития. Только так мы сможем достичь истинного прогресса и благополучия для всех.

[illegible]


(1) **БЫКОРОЕ**
 (2) **BYCOKOE**
 (3) **BYCOKOE**
 (4) **BYCOKOE**
 (5) **BYCOKOE**
 (6) **BYCOKOE**
 (7) **BYCOKOE**
 (8) **BYCOKOE**
 (9) **BYCOKOE**
 (10) **BYCOKOE**
 (11) **BYCOKOE**
 (12) **BYCOKOE**
 (13) **BYCOKOE**
 (14) **BYCOKOE**
 (15) **BYCOKOE**
 (16) **BYCOKOE**
 (17) **BYCOKOE**
 (18) **BYCOKOE**
 (19) **BYCOKOE**
 (20) **BYCOKOE**
 (21) **BYCOKOE**
 (22) **BYCOKOE**
 (23) **BYCOKOE**
 (24) **BYCOKOE**
 (25) **BYCOKOE**
 (26) **BYCOKOE**
 (27) **BYCOKOE**
 (28) **BYCOKOE**
 (29) **BYCOKOE**
 (30) **BYCOKOE**
 (31) **BYCOKOE**
 (32) **BYCOKOE**
 (33) **BYCOKOE**
 (34) **BYCOKOE**
 (35) **BYCOKOE**
 (36) **BYCOKOE**
 (37) **BYCOKOE**
 (38) **BYCOKOE**
 (39) **BYCOKOE**
 (40) **BYCOKOE**
 (41) **BYCOKOE**
 (42) **BYCOKOE**
 (43) **BYCOKOE**
 (44) **BYCOKOE**
 (45) **BYCOKOE**
 (46) **BYCOKOE**
 (47) **BYCOKOE**
 (48) **BYCOKOE**
 (49) **BYCOKOE**
 (50) **BYCOKOE**
 (51) **BYCOKOE**
 (52) **BYCOKOE**
 (53) **BYCOKOE**
 (54) **BYCOKOE**
 (55) **BYCOKOE**
 (56) **BYCOKOE**
 (57) **BYCOKOE**
 (58) **BYCOKOE**
 (59) **BYCOKOE**
 (60) **BYCOKOE**
 (61) **BYCOKOE**
 (62) **BYCOKOE**
 (63) **BYCOKOE**
 (64) **BYCOKOE**
 (65) **BYCOKOE**
 (66) **BYCOKOE**
 (67) **BYCOKOE**
 (68) **BYCOKOE**
 (69) **BYCOKOE**
 (70) **BYCOKOE**
 (71) **BYCOKOE**
 (72) **BYCOKOE**
 (73) **BYCOKOE**
 (74) **BYCOKOE**
 (75) **BYCOKOE**
 (76) **BYCOKOE**
 (77) **BYCOKOE**
 (78) **BYCOKOE**
 (79) **BYCOKOE**
 (80) **BYCOKOE**
 (81) **BYCOKOE**
 (82) **BYCOKOE**
 (83) **BYCOKOE**
 (84) **BYCOKOE**
 (85) **BYCOKOE**
 (86) **BYCOKOE**
 (87) **BYCOKOE**
 (88) **BYCOKOE**
 (89) **BYCOKOE**
 (90) **BYCOKOE**
 (91) **BYCOKOE**
 (92) **BYCOKOE**
 (93) **BYCOKOE**
 (94) **BYCOKOE**
 (95) **BYCOKOE**
 (96) **BYCOKOE**
 (97) **BYCOKOE**
 (98) **BYCOKOE**
 (99) **BYCOKOE**
 (100) **BYCOKOE**

ДОБЕРНЕ

Б. МАКЛАДЕН,
издател на списанието „Доберне“
в София, 1920 г.

1

1990



(The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to poor scan quality. It appears to be a list or index of names and locations.)

ФАРТЫ

[illegible]

1. **Содержание:** 1. Введение. 2. Описание объекта исследования. 3. Методика исследования. 4. Результаты исследования. 5. Заключение.

**ПРЕЖНЯЯ ВЫЛАЗКА
В НЕОПЕРАЖЕВАТЕ**

[illegible]

SECTION 504

[illegible]

Новое правительство Кипра

СЕРЫЙ, 21 модиф. (ТАСС).
Внутреннее жало (содержит 2-3 капли)
используют только спешно-реанимационные
команды по 1-му и 2-му классам оказания
первой медицинской помощи.
Средств реанимации (таблетки, растворы,
инъекции) не используют.
Вспомогательные средства (кислород, электрокардиограф, аппарат искусственной вентиляции легких, аппарат искусственного кровообращения) используют по показаниям.

ЛАТИНСКАЯ АМЕРИКА ДОЛЖНА СТАТЬ БЕЗЪЯДЕРНОЙ ЗОНОЙ

Точный специалист, почетный
научный сотрудник ЦП и
Института Биологии ЦП и
добавил, что имеет право на
специальную пенсию за выслугу
лет.

Иркутское Бюро печати ЦКР
Иркутский полиграфический завод

АДРИНЕ (пигмент) по составу идентичен сел. магнезиту, а по структуре — с магнезитом и Са-магнезитом. Встречается в Бразилии, Индии, Австралии, Китае, Японии, СССР (Кавказ, Крым).

Заявление Демократической партии
Курдистана

Эта книга интересна. Мысль
то, что в основе атомного ве-

[illegible][illegible]

Выводимые нами факты, говорящие о том, что Chemical Company, осуществляющая в своих предприятиях технологический контроль, ведает также и производством, являются, по нашему мнению, достаточным основанием для того, чтобы считать Chemical Company производителем продукции, которую она производит. Однако это положение не является исключительным, оно может существовать и в отношении других компаний, производящих продукцию, которую они производят. Следовательно, понятие "производитель" не является синонимом "производителя".

[illegible]

1

[illegible][illegible]

1. **Договор** заключен между **Генеральным директором** **Государственного предприятия "Сибирский завод химического машиностроения"** и **Генеральным директором** **Государственного предприятия "Сибирский завод химического машиностроения"** в **г. Новосибирске** в **1988** году.

[illegible]

ГВОЗДЬ ПЯТКУ

THE

ДЛЯ НАУКИ

[illegible]

1. *Содержание*
 2. *Введение*
 3. *Основы теории*
 4. *Методология*
 5. *Эксперимент*
 6. *Обсуждение*
 7. *Заключение*
 8. *Список литературы*
 9. *Приложения*
 10. *Индекс*
 11. *Справочник*
 12. *Дополнения*
 13. *Сведения об авторе*
 14. *Рецензии*
 15. *Печать*
 16. *Тираж*
 17. *Цена*
 18. *Подпись*
 19. *Дата*
 20. *Подпись*
 21. *Дата*
 22. *Подпись*
 23. *Дата*
 24. *Подпись*
 25. *Дата*
 26. *Подпись*
 27. *Дата*
 28. *Подпись*
 29. *Дата*
 30. *Подпись*
 31. *Дата*
 32. *Подпись*
 33. *Дата*
 34. *Подпись*
 35. *Дата*
 36. *Подпись*
 37. *Дата*
 38. *Подпись*
 39. *Дата*
 40. *Подпись*
 41. *Дата*
 42. *Подпись*
 43. *Дата*
 44. *Подпись*
 45. *Дата*
 46. *Подпись*
 47. *Дата*
 48. *Подпись*
 49. *Дата*
 50. *Подпись*
 51. *Дата*
 52. *Подпись*
 53. *Дата*
 54. *Подпись*
 55. *Дата*
 56. *Подпись*
 57. *Дата*
 58. *Подпись*
 59. *Дата*
 60. *Подпись*
 61. *Дата*
 62. *Подпись*
 63. *Дата*
 64. *Подпись*
 65. *Дата*
 66. *Подпись*
 67. *Дата*
 68. *Подпись*
 69. *Дата*
 70. *Подпись*
 71. *Дата*
 72. *Подпись*
 73. *Дата*
 74. *Подпись*
 75. *Дата*
 76. *Подпись*
 77. *Дата*
 78. *Подпись*
 79. *Дата*
 80. *Подпись*
 81. *Дата*
 82. *Подпись*
 83. *Дата*
 84. *Подпись*
 85. *Дата*
 86. *Подпись*
 87. *Дата*
 88. *Подпись*
 89. *Дата*
 90. *Подпись*
 91. *Дата*
 92. *Подпись*
 93. *Дата*
 94. *Подпись*
 95. *Дата*
 96. *Подпись*
 97. *Дата*
 98. *Подпись*
 99. *Дата*
 100. *Подпись*
 101. *Дата*
 102. *Подпись*
 103. *Дата*
 104. *Подпись*
 105. *Дата*
 106. *Подпись*
 107. *Дата*
 108. *Подпись*
 109. *Дата*
 110. *Подпись*
 111. *Дата*
 112. *Подпись*
 113. *Дата*
 114. *Подпись*
 115. *Дата*
 116. *Подпись*
 117. *Дата*
 118. *Подпись*
 119. *Дата*
 120. *Подпись*
 121. *Дата*
 122. *Подпись*
 123. *Дата*
 124. *Подпись*
 125. *Дата*
 126. *Подпись*
 127. *Дата*
 128. *Подпись*
 129. *Дата*
 130. *Подпись*
 131. *Дата*
 132. *Подпись*
 133. *Дата*
 134. *Подпись*
 135. *Дата*
 136. *Подпись*
 137. *Дата*
 138. *Подпись*
 139. *Дата*
 140. *Подпись*
 141. *Дата*
 142. *Подпись*
 143. *Дата*
 144. *Подпись*
 145. *Дата*
 146. *Подпись*
 147. *Дата*
 148. *Подпись*
 149. *Дата*
 150. *Подпись*
 151. *Дата*
 152. *Подпись*
 153. *Дата*
 154. *Подпись*
 155. *Дата*
 156. *Подпись*
 157. *Дата*
 158. *Подпись*
 159. *Дата*
 160. *Подпись*
 161. *Дата*
 162. *Подпись*
 163. *Дата*
 164. *Подпись*
 165. *Дата*
 166. *Подпись*
 167. *Дата*
 168. *Подпись*
 169. *Дата*
 170. *Подпись*
 171. *Дата*
 172. *Подпись*
 173. *Дата*
 174. *Подпись*
 175. *Дата*
 176. *Подпись*
 177. *Дата*
 178. *Подпись*
 179. *Дата*
 180. *Подпись*
 181. *Дата*
 182. *Подпись*
 183. *Дата*
 184. *Подпись*
 185. *Дата*
 186. *Подпись*
 187. *Дата*
 188. *Подпись*
 189. *Дата*
 190. *Подпись*
 191. *Дата*
 192. *Подпись*
 193. *Дата*
 194. *Подпись*
 195. *Дата*
 196. *Подпись*
 197. *Дата*
 198. *Подпись*
 199. *Дата*
 200. *Подпись*
 201. *Дата*
 202. *Подпись*
 203. *Дата*
 204. *Подпись*
 205. *Дата*
 206. *Подпись*
 207. *Дата*
 208. *Подпись*
 209. *Дата*
 210. *Подпись*
 211. *Дата*
 212. *Подпись*
 213. *Дата*
 214. *Подпись*
 215. *Дата*
 216. *Подпись*
 217. *Дата*
 218. *Подпись*
 219. *Дата*
 220. *Подпись*
 221. *Дата*
 222. *Подпись*
 223. *Дата*
 224. *Подпись*
 225. *Дата*
 226. *Подпись*
 227. *Дата*
 228. *Подпись*
 229. *Дата*
 230. *Подпись*
 231. *Дата*
 232. *Подпись*
 233. *Дата*
 234. *Подпись*
 235. *Дата*
 236. *Подпись*
 237. *Дата*
 238. *Подпись*
 239. *Дата*
 240. *Подпись*
 241. *Дата*
 242. *Подпись*
 243. *Дата*
 244. *Подпись*
 245. *Дата*
 246. *Подпись*
 247. *Дата*
 248. *Подпись*
 249. *Дата*
 250. *Подпись*
 251. *Дата*
 252. *Подпись*
 253. *Дата*

— Давно задумано і не
втілюється. Діа-гностичні
— це методи.
— Як використовувати
ці методи?

[illegible]

Восстановление и улучшение качества жизни населения является одной из основных задач органов государственной власти. В связи с этим необходимо проводить комплексные исследования, направленные на выявление причин и последствий различных заболеваний, а также на разработку эффективных методов профилактики и лечения. В настоящее время особое внимание уделяется изучению влияния экологических факторов на здоровье человека. Для этого проводятся различные исследования, включая эпидемиологические, клинические и лабораторные. Результаты этих исследований используются для разработки рекомендаций по улучшению экологической обстановки и повышению уровня жизни населения.

[illegible][illegible]

...и, конечно, не только. По-настоящему эффективными средствами являются не только лекарственные препараты, но и психотерапевтические методы. В результате лечения удается не только снять симптомы заболевания, но и изменить отношение к нему, к жизни, к себе. Это и есть истинная цель лечения.

Восстановление процессов планетарных, метеоритных и др. Зона — озерная. Мелководия, водосток — обильно. Много вод, особенно в степи метеоритных, вода в степи метеоритных, вода в степи метеоритных, вода в степи метеоритных.

Задумавши намечената, че в
справка работят непосредствено
на място Оукленд.

— Познавате, — рече пак
младшият, — човек на
името Бейтсман, А. А.
ДУНДЕРСКИН, Г. БЕАРОУ,
М. КЪПЛАНД — терор-
истически, М. БИНОГА-
НОН — терорист.

[illegible]

БСЭИА HA, CTPAJKE

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Второе отличие стандарта в применении биопрепаратов.

[illegible]

10

OSWALD

105-82555

Section EBF 377

2

NAME _____
SCHOOL _____

Reading	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Mathematics	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
English	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Special Interests and Aptitudes (if any): Vocal Music _____

Instrumental Music _____ Other _____

Special Problems (if any): Maraca, etc. _____

Extreme Withdrawal _____ Need of special help _____

..... Badly Maladjusted Socially _____

14723

How Oldsmobile Buicks Make Sense

The Column C has some further Columns 1 for the number of the Column B for comparison with. Includes any other data.

[illegible]

Notes for Interview

85 2/5/62

Wichita, Kan. 16

PROOF OF ATTENDANCE

Public School, Chelmsford

[illegible]

11-11-18 11:31

13.
 State of South Carolina

五、

[illegible]

8/15/63

and Oswald Lee Harvey

~~James M. McGee, Jr. 1908~~
~~James M. McGee, Jr. 1908~~
~~James M. McGee, Jr. 1908~~
~~James M. McGee, Jr. 1908~~
~~James M. McGee, Jr. 1908~~

United Nations

THE

1

Washington Heights ~~to~~ ^{to} 16
 3rd West, div. ~~on~~
 9-18-56

1

Form 1-573

COOPERATIVE ACHIEVEMENT TEST SCORES

Mr. LANSFORD

Individual Profile Chart

Print Name

LEE

HARVEY

OKLAH

Grade II School

BEAUREGARD

Date

JUL 1954

Local Scaled Scores

Viles

National Scaled Scores

Local Scaled Scores				National Scaled Scores			
English	Reading	Mathematics	Vocabulary	English	Reading	Mathematics	Vocabulary
57	62	63	63	99	60	60	60
56	61	62	62	97	59	59	59
55	60	61	61	95	58	58	58
54	59	60	60	93	57	57	57
53	58	59	59	90	56	56	56
52	57	58	58	88	55	55	55
51	56	57	57	86	54	54	54
50	55	56	56	84	53	53	53
49	54	55	55	82	52	52	52
48	53	54	54	80	51	51	51
47	52	53	53	78	50	50	50
46	51	52	52	76	49	49	49
45	50	51	51	74	48	48	48
44	49	50	50	72	47	47	47
43	48	49	49	70	46	46	46
42	47	48	48	68	45	45	45
41	46	47	47	66	44	44	44
40	45	46	46	64	43	43	43
39	44	45	45	62	42	42	42
38	43	44	44	60	41	41	41
37	42	43	43	58	40	40	40
36	41	42	42	56	39	39	39
35	40	41	41	54	38	38	38
34	39	40	40	52	37	37	37
33	38	39	39	50	36	36	36
32	37	38	38	48	35	35	35
31	36	37	37	46	34	34	34
30	35	36	36	44	33	33	33
29	34	35	35	42	32	32	32
28	33	34	34	40	31	31	31
27	32	33	33	38	30	30	30
26	31	32	32	36	29	29	29
25	30	31	31	34	28	28	28
24	29	30	30	32	27	27	27
23	28	29	29	30	26	26	26
22	27	28	28	28	25	25	25
21	26	27	27	26	24	24	24
20	25	26	26	24	23	23	23
19	24	25	25	22	22	22	22
18	23	24	24	20	21	21	21
17	22	23	23	18	20	20	20
16	21	22	22	16	19	19	19
15	20	21	21	14	18	18	18
14	19	20	20	12	17	17	17
13	18	19	19	10	16	16	16
12	17	18	18	8	15	15	15
11	16	17	17	6	14	14	14
10	15	16	16	4	13	13	13
9	14	15	15	2	12	12	12
8	13	14	14		11	11	11
7	12	13	13		10	10	10
6	11	12	12		9	9	9
5	10	11	11		8	8	8
4	9	10	10		7	7	7
3	8	9	9		6	6	6
2	7	8	8		5	5	5
1	6	7	7		4	4	4
	5	6	6		3	3	3
	4	5	5		2	2	2
	3	4	4		1	1	1
	2	3	3				
	1	2	2				
		1	1				

8/15/62

New Orleans Public High Schools

PERSONAL HISTORY

Name Lee Donald Place of birth New Orleans Date of birth July 15, 1939
Address 126 Eyedrops Telephone none Height 5'8" Weight 135
What elementary schools did you attend? Irish elementary (West End High)
What was the last school you attended? P. C. 44100 York

Name of father Robert Eugene Smith Home address _____ Living ☒ or Deceased ☐

Occupation _____ Name of firm _____

Maiden name of mother Margaret Charles Home address 126 Eyedrops Living ☒ or Deceased ☐

Occupation housewife Name of firm _____
If mother is not employed, state "housewife".

Name of guardian Margaret Charles Home address 126 Eyedrops

Occupation housewife Name of firm _____

How many sisters do you have? none How many brothers? two

What religion are you? Lutheran What church do you attend? _____

State below the jobs you have had, including any present work:

Type of work	Employer	Duration
<u>Ret. Social Security</u>	<u>Mr. Sullivan</u>	<u>12/15/39</u>

JS 12/15/39

What subject or subjects do you like best?

What subject or subjects do you like least?

What is your present vocational choice?

What do you plan to do after completing high school?

College

Commercial School

Work

Military Service

Undecided

Other Plans

Name

Course

Branch of Military Service

Is your general health good? If not, state why not.

What poor health conditions have you that can be corrected, such as tooth decay, bad tonsils, etc.?

What health conditions have you that will likely remain, such as hay fever, etc.?

Circle below any special skills you may have:

Typewriting

Bookkeeping

Shorthand

Business Machines

Blueprint Reading

Mechanical Drawing

Drawing

Photography

Radio

Dancing

Music

Other:

If you speak a foreign language: Name it, state which one:

What are your recreational or pastime activities?

Are you interested in sports? If so, name two:

Do you have any close friends in this school? If so, name two:

Date filled in:

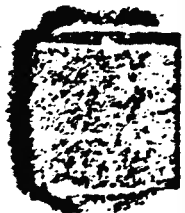
Date checked:

*Read
Jean Heller*

OSWALD
105-82555

Section EBF 1099x
part 3 only

6



#36

TRUE COPY

Historic Diary.

30

From Oct. 16 1959 Arrival -

Leaveing

1959

1st Page

Oct. 16. Arrive from Helsinki by train; am met by Intourest Repre. and in car to Hotel "Berlin". Reges. as. "studet" 5 day Lux. tourist. Ticket.) Meet my Intorist guied Rimma Sherikova I explain to her I wish to appli. for Rus. citizenship. She is flabbergassed, but aggrees to help. She checks with her boss, main office Intour; than helps me add. a letter to Sup. Sovit asking for citizenship, mean while boss telephons passport & visa office and notifies them about me.

Oct. 17 - Rimma meets me for Intourist sighseeing says we must contin. with this although I am too nevous she is "sure" I'll have an ansewer. soon. Asks me about myself and my reasons for doing this I explaine I am a communist, ect. She is politly sym. but uneasy now. She tries to be a friend to me. she feels sorry for me I am someth. new.

SunOct. 18. My 20th birthday, we vist exhib. in morning and in the after noon The Lenin-Stalin tomb. She gives me a present Book "Ideot" by Dostoevski.

Oct. 19 Tourism. Am anxious since my visa is good for five days only and still no word from auth. about my request.

Oct. 20 Rimmer in the afternoon says Intourist was notified by the pass & visa dept. that they want to see me I am excited greatly by this news.

Oct. 21 ^(Wed) Meeting with single offial. Balding stout, black suit fairly. good English, askes what do I want?, I say Sovite citizenship, he ask why I give vauge ansewers about "Great Soviet Union" He tells me "USSR only great in Literature wants me to go back home" I am stunned I reiterate, he says he shall check and let me know weather my visa will be (extended it exipiers today)

Eve. 6.00 Recive word from police official. I must leave country tonight at. 8.00 P.M. as visa expirs. I am shocked!! My dreams! I retire to my room. I have \$100. left. I have waited for 2 year to be accepted.

My fondes dreams are shattered because of a petty offial; because of bad planning I planned to much! 7.00 P.M. I decide to end it. Soak rist in cold water to numb the pain. Than slash my left wrist. Than plag wrist into bathtub of hot water. I think "when Rimma comes at 8. to find me dead it will be a great shock. somewhere, a violin plays, as I

TRUE COPY

31

DIARY

2nd page

Oct. 21 (con.): watch my life whirl away. I think to myself. "how easy to die" and "a sweet death, (to violins) about 8.00 Rimma finds my unconscious (bathtub water a rich red color) she screams (I remember that) and runs for help. Amulance comes, am taken to hospital where five stiches are put in my wrist. Poor Rimma stays by my side as interrptor (my Russian is still very bad) far into the night, I tell her "go home" (my mood is bad) but she stays, she is "my friend" She has a strong will only at this moment I notice she is preety

Oct. 22. Hospital I am in a small room with about 12 others (sick persons.) 2 ordalies and a nurse the room is very drab as well as the breakfast. Only after prolonged (2 hours) observation of the other pat. do I relize I am in the Insanity ward. This relization disquits me. Later in afternoon I am visited by Rimma, she comes in with two doctors, as interr she must ask me medical question; Did you know what you were doing? Ans. yes Did you blackout? No. ect. I than comp. about poor food the doctors laugh app. this is a good sign Later they leave, I am alone with Rimma (amonst the mentaly ill) she encourgest me and scolds me she says she will help me me get trasfered to another section of Hos. (not for insane) where food is good.

Oct. 23. Transferred to ordinary ward, (airy, good food.) but nurses suspicious of me. [they know]. Afternoon I am visited by Rosa Agafonova of the hotel, who askes about my health, very beautiful, excelant Eng., very merry and kind, she makes me very glad to be alive. Later Rimma vists

Oct. 24 Hospital routine, Rimma vists me in afternoon

Oct. 25. " "

Oct. 26 An elderly American at the hospital grow suspicious about me for some reason. because at Embassy I told him I had not registered as most tourist and I am in general evasive about my presence in Moscow and at hospital. Rimma vists.

Oct. 27 Mos. Stiches are taken out by doctor with "dull" scisor

Wed Oct. 28 Leave hospital in intorist car. with Rimma for Hotel "Berlin" later I change hotels to "Metropole" all cloths packed, and money from my room (to the last kopeek) returned as well as watch, ring. Ludmilla Dimitrova (Intorist office head) and Rosa invite me to come and sit and take with them any time. I get lonesome at new hotel. They feel sorry for me.

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

32

DIARY

3rd page

Oct. 28(con.) Rimma notifies me that, pass & registration office whshe's to see me about my future. Later Rimma and car pick me up and we enter the officies to find four offials waiting for me (all unknown to me) They ask How my arm is, I say O.K., They ask "Do you want to go to your homeland. I say no I want Sovite citizen I say I want to reside in the Soviet Union. They say they will see about that. Than they ask me about the lone offial with whom I spoke in the first place (appar. he did not pass along my request at all but thought to simply get rid of me by not extending my Soviet visa. At the time I requested it) I describe him (they make notes) (what papers do you have to show who and what you are? I give them my dischare papers from the Marine Corps. They say wait for our ans. I ask how long? Not soon. Later Rimma comes to check on me. I feel insulted and insult her.

Oct. 29. Hotel Room 214 Metropole Hotel. I wait. I worry I eat once, stay next to phone worry I keep fully dressed

Oct. 30. Hotel Room I have been in hotel three days, if seems like three years I must have some sort of a showdown!

Oct. 31. I make my dision. Getting passport a 12"00 I meet and talk with Rimma for a few minutes she says; stay in your room and eat well, I don't tell her about what I intend to do since I know she would not approve. After she leaves I wait a few minutes and than I catch a taxi, "American Embassy" I say. 12"30, I arrive American Embassy, I walk in and say to the receptionist 'I would like to see the Consular" She points at a large lager and says "If you are a tourist please register". I take out my American passport and lay it in the desk, I have come to dissolve my American citizenship. I saymatter-of-factly she rises and enters the office of Richard Snyder American Head Consular in Moscow at that time He invites me to sit down. He finishes a letter he is typing and than ask what he can do for me. I tell him I have dicided to take Soviet citizenship and would like to leagly dissolve my U.S. citizenship. His assitant (now Head Consular) McVickers looks up from his work. Snyder says- takes down personall Information, ask questions

See:
Oct
31st
I
N
t
e
r
v
e
w

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

1959

His. Diary

Page 4

33

Sat. Oct 31. (con) warns me not to take any steps before the soviets except me, says I am a "fool", and says the dissolution papers are along time in preparing (In other words refuses to allow me at that time to dissolve U.S. citiz. I state "my mind is make up" From this day forward I consider myself no citizen of the U.S.A. I spend 40 minutes at the Embassy before Snyder says 'now unless you wish to expound on your maxists belifes you can go.' I wish to dissolve U.S. citiz, not today he says in effect. I leave Embassy, elated at this showdown, returning to my hotel I feel now my enorgies are not spent in vain. I'm sure Russians will except me after this sign of my faith in them. 2:00 a knock, a reporter by the name of Goldstene wants an interview I'm flabbergassed "how did you find out? The Embassy called us." He said. I send him away I sit and relize this is one way to bring pressure on me. By notifying my relations in U.S. through the newspapers. Atthoug they would say "ifs for the public record." A half hour later another reporter Miss Mosby comes. I ansewer a few quick questions after refusing an interviwe. I am surprised at the interest. I get phone calls from "Time" at night a phone call from the States I refuse all calles without finding out who's it from. I feel non-deplused because of the attention 10:00 I retire. Nov.1 - more reporters, 3 phone calls from brother & mother, now I feel slightly axzillarated, not so lonely. Nov -2-15 Days of utter loneliness I refuse all reports phone calls I remaine in my room, I am racked with dsyentary. Nov 15 - I decide to give an interview, I have Miss Mosbys card so I call her. She drives right over. I give my story, allow pictures, later story is distorted, sent without my perrmission, that is: before I ever saw and O.K.'ed her story. Again I feel slightly better because of the attention Nov. 16. A Russian official comes to my room asks how I am. Notifies me I can remain in USSR till some solution in found with what to do with me, it is comforting news for me.

See:
Nov
15th
I
B
t
e
r
v
i
w

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

34

Diary.

Page 5

Nov 17 - Dec. 30 I have bought myself two self-teaching Russian Lan. Books I force myself to study 8 hours a day I sit in my room and read and memorize words. All meals I take in my room. Rimma arranged that. It is very cold on the streets so I rarely go outside at all for this month and a-half I see no one speak to no-one except every-now-and-then Rimma, who calls the ministry about me. Have they forgotten?, During December I paid no money to the hotel, but Rimma told Hotel I was expecting a lot of money from USA. I have \$28. left. This month I was called to the passport office and met 3 new officials who asked me the same questions I ans. a month before. They appear not to know me at all.

Dec 31. New Yearseve, I spend in the company of Rosa Agafoneva at the Hotel Berlin, she has the duty. I sit with her untill past midnight, she gives me a small "Boratin," clown, for a New Years present She is very nice I found out only recently she is married, has small son who was born crippled, that is why she is so strangely tender and compelling.

Jan 1 - 4 No change in routine

Jan 4. I am called to passport office and finally given a Soviet document not the soviet citizenship as I so wanted, only a Residence document, not even for foreigners but a paper called "for those without citizenship." still I am happy. The official says they are sending me to the city of "Minsk" I ask "is that in Siberia? He^{only} laughs. he also tells me that they have arranged for me to receive some money though the Red Cross. to pay my hotel bills and expenses. I thank the gentlemen and leave later in the afternoon I see Rimma "she asks are you happy" "yes"

Jan. 5. I go to Red Cross in Moscow for money with Interrupter (a new one) I receive 5000. rubles a huge sum!! Later in Minsk I am to earn 70 rubles a month at the factory.

Jan. 7. I leave Moscow by train for Minsk, Belorussia. My hotel bill was 2200, rubles and the train ticket to Minsk 150. rubles so I have a lot of money & hope. I wrote my brother & mother letters in which I said "I do not wish to every contact you again." I am beginning anew life and I don't want any part of the old".

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

35.

Diary

Minsk.

Page 6

Jan 7. Arrive in Minsk, met by 2 women Red Cross workers We go to Hotel "Minsk" I take room, and meet Rosa and Stellina two persons from intourist in hotel who speak English Stellina is in 40's nice married young child, Rosa about 23 blond attractive unmarried Excellant English, we attract each other at once.

Jan 8. I meet the city mayor, comrade Shrapof. who welcomes me to Minsk promisis a rent-free apartment "soon" and warns me about "uncultured persons" who somethimes insuit foriengers. My interputer: Roman Detkof. Head For. Tech Instit. next door.

Jan. 10. The day to myself I walk through city, very nice.

Jan. 11 I vist Minsk radio factory where I shall work.

There I meet Argentinian Immigrant Alexander Zeger

Born a Polish Jew. Immi to Argen. in 1938 and back to

Polish homeland (now part of Belo.) in 1955 speaks

English with Amer. accent he worked for Amer. com. in

Argen. He is Head of a Dept. a quialified Engenier, in late

40's mild mannered likable He seems to want to tell me somet.

I show him my tempor. docu. and say soon I shall have Russ. citiz.

Jan. 13 - 16 I work as a "checker" metal worker, pay: 700 rubles

a month, work very easy, I am learning Russian quickly

Now, Everyone is very freindly and kind. I meet many young

Russian workers my own age they have varied personatities

all wish to know about me even offer to hold a mass meeting

so I can say. I refuse politly. At night I take Rosa to

the thearter, movie or operor almost every day I'm living

big and am very satisfied. I recive a check from the

Red Cross every 5th of the month "to help" The check is 700 rubles.

Therefore every month I make 1400. R. about the same as the

Director of the factory! Zeger observes me during this time

I don't like: picture of Lenin which watchs frome its place of

honour and phy. traning at 11.-11.10 each morning (complusery).

for all. (shades of H. G. Wells!!)

March 16. I recive a small flat one-room kicten-bath

near the factory (8 min. walk) with splendid view from

2 balconies of the river, almost rent free (60. rub. a mon.)

it is a Russians dream.

March 17 - April 31 - work, I have lost contact with

Rosa after my house moving. I meet Pavil Golovacha.

A yonuge man my age friendly very intelligent a

exalant radio techniction his father is Gen. Golovacha

Commander of Northwesternr Siberia. Twice hero of

USSR in W.W. 2.

TRUE COPY

29

Diary

Page 7

May 1 - May Day came as my first holiday all factories Ect. closed after spectacular military parade all workers parad past reviewing stand waving flags and picutres of Mr. K. ect. I follow the Amer. custom of marking a Holiday by sleeping in in the morning. At night I visit with the Zegers daughters at an party throw by them about 40 people came many of Argentine origen we dance and play around and drink until 2 am. when party breaks up. Leonara Zeger oldest dau. 26 formally married, now divorced, a talanted singer. Anita Zeger 20 very gay, not so attractive but we hit it off. Her Boy-friend Alferd is a Hungarian chap, silent and brooding, not at all like Anita. Zeber advises me to go back to U. S. A. its the first voice of opposition I have heard. I respect Zeger, he has seen the world. He says many things, and relats many things I do not know about the U. S. S. R. I begin to feel uneasy inside, its true!

June-July Summer months of green beauty, pine forest very deep. I enjoy many Sundays in the enviorments of Minsk. with the Zegers who have a car "mos.vick" Alfred always goes along with Anita, Leonara seems to have no permanet Boy-friend, but many admirirs. She has a beauful Spanish figure, long black hair, like Anita. I never pay much atten. to her shes too old for me she seemes to dislike my lack of attention for some reason. She is high strung. I have become habituated to a small cafe which is where I dine in the evening the food is generally poor and always eactly the same, menue in any cafe, at any point in the city. The food is cheap and I dont really care about quiality after three years in the U.S.M. C.

Aug -Sept As my Russian improves I become increasingly concious of just what sort of a sociaty I live in. Mass gymnastics, complusary after work meeting, usually political information meeting. Complusary attendance at lectures and the sending of the entire shop collective (except me) to pick potatoes on a Sunday, at a State colletive farm. A "patroict duty" to bring in the harvest. The opions of the workers (unvoiced) are that its a great pain in the neck. They don't seem to be esspecially enthusiastic about any of the "collective" duties a natural feeling. I am increasingly aware of the presence, in all thing, of Lebizen, shop party secretary, fat. fortyish, and jovial on the outside. He is a no-nonsense party regular.

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

Diary

Page 8

28

Oct. The coming of Fall, my dread of a new Russian winter, are mellowed in splendid golds and reds of fall in Belorussia plums peaches apricots and cherries abound for these last fall weeks I am a healthy brown color and stuffed with fresh fruit. (at other times of the year unobtainable)

Oct. 18 my 21st birthday see's Rosa, Pavil, Ella at a small party at my place Ella a very attractive Russian Jew I have been going walking with lately, works at the radio factory also. Rosa and Ella are jealous of each other it brings a warm feeling to me. Both are at my place for the first time. Ella and Pavil both give ash-tray's (I don't smoke) we have a laugh

Nov. Finds the approach of winter now. A growing loneliness overtakes me in spite of my conquest of Ennatachina a girl from Riga, studying at the music conservatory in Minsk. and-short After an affair which last a few weeks we part. Nov 15 in Nov. I make the acquaintances of four girls rooming at the For. lan. dormitory in room 212. Nell is very interesting, so is Tomka, Tomis and Alla. I usually go to the institute dormitory with a friend of mine who speaks english very well. Erach Titov is in the forth year at the medical institute. Very bright fellow At the dormitory we 6 sit and talk for hours in Russian english

Dec 1 I am having a light affair with Nell Korobka.

Jan 1

New Years I spend at home of Ella Germain. I think I'm in love with her. She has refused my more dishonourable advances, we drink and eat in the presence of her family in a very hospitable atmosphere. Later I go home drunk and happy. Passing the river homeward, I decide to propose to Ella.

Jan. 2. After a pleasant hand-in-hand walk to the local cinema we come home, standing on the doorstep I propose's She hesitates then refuses, my love is real but she has none for me. Her reason besides lack of love; I am american and someday might be arrested simply because of that example Polish Intervention in the 20's. led to arrest of all people in the Soviet Union of Polish origin "you understand the world situation there is too much against you and you don't even know it" I am stunned she snickers at my awkwardness in turning to go (I am too stunned too think!) I realize she was never serious with me but only exploited my being an american, in order to get the envy of the other girls who consider me different from the Russian Boys. I am miserable!

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

27

DIARY

Page 9

Jan 3. I am miserable about Ella. I love her but what can I do?
it is the state of fear which was always in the Soviet Union.

Jan 4. On year after I received the residence document I
am called in to the passport office and asked if I want
citizenship (Russian) I say no simply extend my residential
passport to agree and my document is extended until Jan 4, 1962

Jan-4-31 I am stating to reconsider my desire about staying
The work is drab the money I get has nowhere to be spent.
No nightclubs or bowling allies no places of recreation except
the trade union dances I have had enough.

Feb. 1st Make my first request to American Embassy, Moscow
for reconsidering my position, I stated "I would like to go back to U.S."

Feb. 28th I receive letter from Embassy. Richard E. Snyder
stated "I could come in for an interview anytime I wanted."

March 1-16 I now live in a state of expectation about
going back to the U.S. I confided with Zeger he supports
my judgment but warns me not to tell any Russians about
my desire to return. I understand now why.

March 17 - I and Erich went to trade union dance. Boring
but at the last hour I am introduced to a girl with
a French hair-do and red-dress with white slipper I dance
with her. then ask to show her home I do, along with 5
other admirers Her name is Marina. We like each other
right away she gives me her phone number and departs
home with an not-so-new friend in a taxi, I walk home.

March-18-31- We walk I talk a little about myself she
talks a lot about herself. her name is Marina N. Proskoba

Apr: 1st-30 We are going steady and I decide I must have
her, she puts me off so on April 15 I propose, she accepts.

April 3', after a 7 day delay at the marriage bureau
because of my unusual passport they allow us to register
as man & wife two of Marina's girl friends act as
bridesmaids. We are married at her aunt's home we have
a dinner reception for about 20 friends and neighbors who
wish us happiness (in spite of my origin and accent) which
was in general rather disquieting to any Russian since for.
are very rare in the Soviet Union even tourist. after
an evening of eating and drinking in which Uncle Wooser
started a fight and the fuse blew on an overloaded circuit
We take our leave and walk the 15 minutes to our home.
We lived near each other. at midnight we were home.

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

26

DIARY

Page 10

1st

May Day 1961. Found us thinking about our future. In spite of fact I married Marina to hurt Ella I found myself in love with Marina.

May - The transition of changing full love from Ella to Marina was very painful esp. as I saw Ella almost every day at the factory but as the days and weeks went by I adjusted more and more my wife mentally. I still hadn't told my wife of my desire to return to US. She is madly in love with me from the very start, boat rides on Lake Minsk walks through the parks evening at home or at Aunt Valia's place mark May June - A continuence of May, except. that; we draw closer and closer, and I think very little now of Ella. in the last days of this month I revele my longing to return to America. My wife is slightly startled.

But than encourages me to do what I wish to do.

July - I decided to take my two week vactition and travel to Moscow (without police permission) to the American Embassy to see about geting my U. S. passport back and make arrangements for my wife to enter the U. S. with me.

July 8 - I fly by plane to Minsk on a 11 - 20, 2 hrs 20m later after taking a tearful and anxioy parting from my wife I arrive in Moscow departing by bus From the airfield I arrive in the center of the city. Making my way through heavy traffic I don't come in sight of the embassy until 3:00 in the afternoon. Its Saturday what if they are closed? Entering I find the offices empty but mangle to contact Snyder on the phone (since all embassy personal live in the same buiding) he comes down to greet me shake my hand after interview he advises me to come in first thing mon.

(see - July 8 - 13.)

July 8. Interview July-9 recive passport; call Marina to Moscow also.

July 14. I and Marina returen to Minsk.

July 15. Marina at work, is shocked to find out ther everyone knows she entered the U. S. embassy. They were called at her place of work from some officials in Moscow? The boses hold a meeting and give her a strong browbeating. The first of many indocrinations.

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

25

DIARY

11rd Page

July 15 Aug 20. we have found out which blanks and certifikates are necessceary fer to apply - for a exit visa they number about 20 papers; Birth certificates affidavite photos ect. On Aug 20th we give the papers out they say it will be 3½ months before we know wheather they'll let us go or not. in the meantime Marina has had to stade 4 different meeting at the place of work held by her Boss's at the direction of "someone" by phone. The young comm. leauge headquthers also called about her and she had to go see them for 1½ hrs. The purpose (expressed) is to disaude her from going to the U.S.A., Net effect: Make her more stubborn about wanting to go Marina is pregnet, we only hope that the visas come through soon.

Aug 21-Sept 1 - I make expected trips to the passport & visa office also to ministry of for. affairs in Minsk, also Min. of Interl affairs, all of which have a say in the granting of a visa. I extracked promises of quick attention to US.

Sept-Oct 18. No word from Min. (They'll call us.)

Marina leaves Minsk by train on vaction to the city of Khkov in the Urals to vist an aunt for 4 weeks. During this time I am lonely but I and Erich go to the dances and public places for enitanment. I havent done this in quite a few months now.

I spend my birthday alone at the opera watching my favoriot "Queen of Spades." I am 22 years old.

Nov-2 Marina arrives back, radiant, with several jars of preserses for me from her her aunt in Khkov.

Nov-Dec. Now we are becoming aniod about the delay Marina is beginning to waiver about going to the US. Probably from the strain and her being pregrate, still we quarrel and so things are not to bright esp. with the approach of the hard Russian winter.

Dec 25th Xmas Day Tues. Marina is called to the passport & visa office. She is told we have been granted Soviet exit visa's. She fills out the completing blank and then comes home with the news. Its great (I think!)

New Years, we spend at the Zeger's at a dinner party at midnight. attended by 6 other persons.

Jan. 4. I am called to the passport office since my Residenceal passport expires today, since I now have a US. passport in my possition I am given a totly new resid. pass. called, "Pass for Forin," and since they have given US perrmission to leave, and know we shall, good to July 5, 1962.

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

24

DIARY Page 12

Jan 15.

Feb. 15. Days of cold Russian winter. But we feel fine.

Marina is supposed to have baby on March 1st.

Feb 15 - Dawn. Marina wakes me. Its her time. At 9:00 we arrive at the hospital I leave her in care of nurses and leave to go to work. 10:00 Marina has a baby girl. when I visit the hospital at 500 after work, I am given news.

We both wanted a boy. Marina feels well, baby girl, O.K.

Feb. 23 Maria leaves hospital I see June for first time.

Feb. 28 I go to registra (as prespibed by law) the baby.

I want her name to be June Marina Oswald. But

those Beaurecrats say her middle name must be the

same as my first. A Russian custom support by

a law. I refuse to have her name written as "June Lee."

They promise to call the city ministry (city hall) and

find out in this case since I do have an U.S. passport.

Feb. 29. I am told that nobody knows what to do exactly, but everyone agrees "Go ahead and do it, " Po-Ruski." Name: June Lee.

March. The last commiques are exchanged between myself and Embassy. letters are always arriving from my mother and brother in the U.S. I have still not told Erich who is my oldest existing aquaitance, that we are going to the State, he's o.k. but I'm afraid he is too good a young communist leage member so I'll wait till last min.

March 24 - Marina quits her job in the formal fashion.

March 26 - I recive a letter from Immigration & Natur.

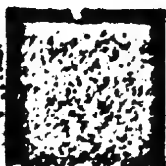
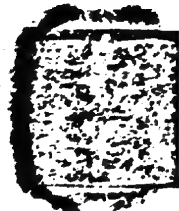
service at San Antonio, Texas, that Marina has had her visa petition to the U.S. (Approved!!) The last document. Now

we only have to wait for the U.S. Embassey to recive their copy of the approval so they can officially give the go ahead.

March 27 I recive a letter from a Mr. Philles (a employ. of my mother, pleging to support my wife in case of need.

April -

TRUE COPY



37

TRUE COPY

1

I have often wondered why it is that the communist, anarchist capitalist and even the fascist and anarchist elements in America, always profess patriotism toward the land and the people, if not the government; although their ideals movements must surely lead to the bitter destruction of all and everything.

I am quite sure these people must hate not only the government but our the people culture, traditions, heritage and very people itself, and yet they stand up and piously pronounce themselves patriots, displaying their war medals, that they gained in conflicts long past between themselves.

I wonder what would happen if somebody was to stand up and say he was utterly opposed not only to the governments, but to the people, too the entire land and complete foundations of his socially.

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

2

I have heard and read of the resurgent Americanism in the U.S., not the ultra-right type, but rather the polite, seemingly pointless Americanism expressed by such as the "American fore group" and the freedom foundation.

and yet even in these vieled, formless, patriotic gestures, their is the obvious "axe being ground" by the business with invested intrests of the sponseres of there expensive undertaking.

To where can we I there turn? to factional mutants of both systems, to odd-ball flanaganist Hegelian idealists out of touch with reality religious groups, to revisinist or too abserd anarchism. No!

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

3

too a person knowing both systems and their factional accessories, there can be no mediation between the systems and the way they exist to-day and that person.

He must be opposed to their basic foundations and representatives

and yet it is immature to take the sort of attitude which says "a curse on both your houses!"

there are two great representatives of power in the world, simply expressed, the left and right, and their offspring factions and concerns.

any practical attempt at one alternative must have as its nucleus the traditional ideological best of both systems, and yet be utterly opposed to both systems.

for not system can be entirely new, that is where most revolutions go astray industrial or political, go astray. and yet the new system must be opposed unequivocally to the old that also is where revolutions go astray

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

4A

but stead fastly opposed to the
revival of forces who have led millions
of people to death and destruction and
in a dozen wars and have now
at this moment led the world
into unsurpassed danger.

We have lived into a dark generation
of tenstion and fear.

But how many of you have
tryed to find out the truth behind
the cold-war clices!!

I liv me man I, have lived
under both systems, I have sought
the answers and although it
would be very easy to dupe myself
into beliveing one system is better
than the other, I know they are
not.

I despise the represenatives
of both systems weather they
be socialist or cristan democrates.
weath they be labor or conserative
they are all products of the two systems,

TRUE COPY

5

automation for instant.
Automation may be compared to the
run away robot who displays so many
falicites that it is obvious it is
run away. rather it is the much
more sutle aspects of Industrialization
and mechnicization which brings the
greatest hardships upon the people
a general decay of class'es into shapless
sociaties without real cultural foundations,
regementation, not so much of people
since industrialization actively provides
for more free movement of class'es
around each other, but rather of ideals
although those regemented ideals have
more freedom of expression throughout
all the class'es.

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

6

The biggest and decided key fault development of the our era is of course the fight for markets between the imperialist powers themselves, which lead to the wars, crises and oppressive friction which you have all come to regard as part of your lives.

and it is this the prominent factor of the capitalist system which will undoubtedly eventually lead to the common destruction of all the imperialistic powers not so already many fascist lesser imperialist countries have become dependent upon other factors than domination of colonialist force colonies through force, they have been devastated of their former colonies by the three great imperialist powers countries or in some cases even given up their colonies themselves as unprofitable and other many cases the oppressed peoples rose up and physically through the colonist out and this process is continuing even today as we all can see. but what is important to remember

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

7

Is that the old system of capitalism even within itself is revising and what is most evident, forming imperialist economic collations, such as the common market.

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

8

In the communist experamint serveal factions and unavoidable developments have emerge which Marx and Engles could not possibly have foreseen their emerges with increasing clarity two monumentle mistakes which Marx and Engles made, not to mention the very key stone of Marx's economic theory "the doctrine of surplus value manufae which has always been unshakey and controversial.

The first mistake is fairly well known even at this stage in the communist development the "withering away of the state" as it was called that as centralized however Marx envisualized that the aboliation of class'es would lead to the gruaual reduction of state apparous. however this is not the case and is better observed than contemplated. the state rather becomes more extensitve in that while the powers of central ministrys or delagated they are not reduceded in the dividving of a organ of state power into smaller units at lower levels so althugh the ^{some} ministers of have actually disappered in Moscow they have become more entrenced than ever at lower levels thus

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

9

in dividing power you multiply units
and in everyday life you become
more and more dependant on these organs
of state power. then ever more than ^{wherever}
^{you turn} ever before you meet them and they
touch the lives of the people more
and more, and a new beauracracy,
rather than a withering away of the
state. In Russia in the last two
years there has been a shift of
power from the capital of Moscow to
the so-called "Republics" but state
apparatus, simply grows into a greater
maze throughout these republics, thus
in Minsk the capital of Belorussia,
the ministry of Interior became responsible
in 1960 for determining the eligibility of applicants
for hard to get exit visas too
leave the USSR formerly the official
prerogative of Moscow alone but now that
this state ministry in Moscow has "withered
away" it becomes all the more difficult to
get an exit visa since now one has to
go to the area, city and republican state

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

10

capital commites of beaurocrats and on top of all that a last finial O.K. has to come from increadibly the Moscow ministry of foreign affairs!! the withering away of the state as Marx envisualized was a unforeseeable mistake pointed out by many critizes of Marx.

The second mistake Engles and Marx made was is much more obscure but fundelmen tally just as important.

In the late 1800's Engles wrote Vanti Dühring which rightly critized Eugen Duhring's, a german idealist who was supposably not consistent enough in his materialism for the dialectical materilist Marx. In his critical anylis of Duhring Engles said with much heavy sarcism that Duhring only changed a word in his putting forward of his social revolutionary ideas that a changed word "was the word community from the word state whereas Duhring wanted Social Democracy at a local or

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

11

Dear Mother

Well, we-

community level, Marx and Engles
advocated a centrillized state which
would later "wither away."

But in this Marx and Engles was
mistaken again.

as history has shown time again the
state remains and grows whereas true
democracy can be practiced only at
the local level, while the state centralized
state, admistrative, political or supervisual
remains their can be no real democracy
{ a loose confederation of communitys at
a national level with out any centralized
state what so ever.

in equal division, with safe guards
against coilation of communities there
can be democracy, not in the centralized
state delagating authority but in numeross
equal, progressive states
demeeratuely the communities practicing and
developing democracy at the local level.

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

1^A

there have already been a few organizations who have declosed that they shall become effective only after conflict between the two world systems leaves the world country without defense or foundation of government, organizations such as the minute men for instance, however they intend are preparing to simply defend the present system and reinstate its influence after the mutual defeat of both systems relatively which is more or less taken for granted.

These armed groups will represent the remaining hard core of fanatical american capitalist supporters.

There will undoubtedly be similar representation of this kind by communist groups in communist countries.

there will also be many decided religious segments of putting forward

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

2^A

their own alternatives and through larger memberships than the minute men ect.

however there will also be anarchist pacifist and quite probably fascist group splinter groups however all these unlike the minute men and communist partisan groups, will be unarmed.

The mass of survivors who will probably however will, not belong too any of these groups, they will not be fanatical enough to join extremes, and will be too disillusioned too support either the communist or capitalist parties in their respective countries. after the atomic catastrophe

they shall seek an alternative to those systems which have brought them misery.

But their thinking and education

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

3A

will be steeped in the traditions of those systems they would never except a "new order" complete beyond their understanding, logically, they would deem it necessary to oppose the old systems but support at the same time that their cherished traditions.

I intend to put forward just such an alternative

In the United States it would mean In making such a declaration I must say that in order to make this alternative effective, supporters must prepare now for the in the event the situation presents itself for the practical application of this alternative

In this way the melatarist minute men and their narrow support of capitalism have been most far-sighted, however they present only a suicide force whereas in my alternative we would consist of what is needed is a constructive and practical group of persons desiring peace

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

1B

Whene I first went to Russia in the winter of 1959 my funds were very limited, so after a certain time, after the Russians had assured themselves that I was really the naive american who belived in communism, they arranged for me to recive a certain amount of money every month Ok it came technically through the Red-Cross as finical help to a Roos polical immigrate but it was arranged by the M. V. D.. I told myself it was simply because I was broke and everybody knew it. I accepted the money because I was hungry and there was several inches of snow on the ground in Moscow at that time but what it really was was payment for my denuciation of the U. S. in Moscow in Oct November 1956 and a clear promise that for as long as I lived in the USSR life would be very good I didnt relize all this, of course for almost two years.

TRUE COPY

2^B

As soon as I became completely disgusted with the USSR ^{American} Soviet Union and started negotiations with the U.S. Embassy in Moscow for my return to the U.S. my "Red Cross" allotment was cut off.

this was not difficult to understand since all correspondence in and out of the Embassy is censored as is common knowledge in the Embassy itself.

I have never mentioned the fact of these monthly payments to anyone.

I do so in order to state that I shall never sell myself intentionally, or unintentionally again to anyone again.

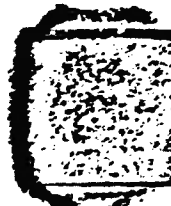
as for the fee of \$ _____ I was supposed to receive for this _____ I refuse it.

I made pretense to except it only because otherwise I would have been considered a crack pot and not allowed to appear to express my views. after all who would refuse money?!?

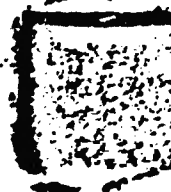
TRUE COPY

9

9



38



-TRUE COPY-

1

forward

In the city of Minsk there are 10 factories plants and industrial enterprizes these enterprizes emply over 250,000 people or 55% of 539,000 people the population of this city the fifth ranking in the USSR after Moscow, Leingrad, Keiv and riga. the capitol of the modern State Beleprussia it is an important Industrial and stratically located city.

In the story of the workers of this great city lies the key to understanding the charlctes of the russian people the understanding of the aims and the hopes of the biggest country in the world in land mass and the secound greatest Industrial power I shall not in the course of this book refer to the argrical and service class'es.

In the course of recontruction at the end of the 2nd WW under the reign of Stalin all major resources were turned to the rebuilding of the Soviet State, All sakrifices were made, including the sligltng of the light consumer Industry, to rebuild the heavy industry, the Steel mills and machine tool plants. the parts and locomotive works. This book is an attempt at presenting a picture of the people who work in the modern russian working class.

Reference which I shall make and figures are taken from the Book "USSR Statices 1960 put out by the central ministry of books and printing, Moscow," and figure taken from the text of the 22nd congress of the KPSU. which will form the still unpublished basis for the "USSR Statices for 1962" book to be published in Moscow in early 1962.

This book is not, however, one enconomic anayils of the Soviet Union. It is a book into the lives of work-a-day average Russians.

About the Author.

Lee Harvey Oswald was born in Oct 1939 in New Orleans, La. the son of a poor Insuraens Salesman whose early death left a -----mean streak of indepence brought on by negleck. entering the US Marine corps at 17 this streak of independence was strenghted by exotic journeys to Japan the Philipines and the score's of odd Islands in the Pacific immianly after serving out his 3 years in the USMC he abanded his family american life to seek a new life in the USSR. full of optemism and hope he stood in red square in the fall of 1959 vowing to see his chosen course through, after however, two years and alot of growing up I decided to return to the USA. this book is not a story about himself. He is only the narrator. relving-on-what-he-saw-and-heard-and-found-out. He does think, however, that no too many people, at least americans, have had the oppitunity to look into a often ipcreible and sometimes terwifying world, but a world whose outward apperance is very like our own. it's not what you see.

-TRUE COPY-

- 1-2 description of Radio factory
- 3-4 photo and conditions
- 5-6 description of T.V. Shop
- 7-8-9 Background of shops
- 10-11 Industrial workers
- 12 controls of "collectives"
- 13-15 Demonstrations and meetings
- 15-16 factory make up and people's
- 17-18-19 Layout of city of Minsk
- 20 Tourist permits & "tourist"
- 21-22 passports
- 23 collective forms and schools
- 24 vocations
- 25 student quarters and Insit. -----
- 26 population fig. and textbooks
- 27 figs. for book & for books
- 28 newspapers
- 29 Films
- 30 1st Films 2nd T. V. (begin) (con)
- 31 T. V. & Radio (back 30-35) -29-23
- 32 Radio (Historic)
- 33 opera and meauseams (Diary.) (new money
- 34 Y. C. L. (comunist.
- 35 YCL peoples police
- 36 central committee & mins.
- 37-39 Corruption in USSR
- 40 Elections virgin land "volunteers"
- 41 Elections and
- 42 The army
- 43 army
- 44 taxes
- 45 Destruc. of Mon. to
Stalin in 1961

-TRUE COPY-



39



TRUE COPY

1

'The Communist Party of the United States has betrayed itself!

it has turned itself into the traditional lever of a foreign power to overthrow the Government of the United States, not in the name of freedom or high ideals, but in servile conformity to the wishes of the Soviet Union and in anticipation of Soviet Russia's complete domination of the American continent.

The Forster's and the Flynn's of the subsidized Communist Party of the United States have shown themselves to be willing, gullible messengers of the Kremlins Internationalist propaganda.

There can be no international solidarity with the arch-betrayers of that most sublime ideal.

There can be no sympathy for those who have turned the idea of communism into a villain's curse to western man.

The Soviets have committed crimes unsurpassed even by their early day capitalist counterparts, the imprisonment of their own peoples, with the mass extermination so typical of Stalin, and

150

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

2

the individual surpresstion and regimentation under Krushchev.

The deportations, the purposefull curtailment of diet in the consumer slighted population of Russia, the murder of history, the prositution of art and culture.

The communist movement in the U.S., personalized by the, Communist Party U.S.A., has turned itself into a "valuble gold coin" of the Kremlin. it has failed to denouce any actions of the Soviet Goverment when similar actions on the part of the U. S. Goverment bring pious protest. Examples:

Denounced:

United States
Atom Bomb Test
Cuba
N.A.T.O. Manuvers
U-2
Congo
Negro lynching

Not Denounced:

Russian
Atom Bomb Test
Hungary
Warsaw Pact Manuvers
Sobel
Eastern Germany
Genocide

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

3

Only by declaring itself to be, not only not dependent upon, but opposed to, Soviet domination and influence, can dormant and disillusioned person's hope to unite to free the radical movement from its' inertia.

Through the refusal of the Communist Party U.S.A. to give a clear cut condemnation of Soviet piratical acts, progressives have been weakened into a stale class of fifth columnist of the Russians.

160
words

In order to free the hesitating and justifiably uncertain, future activist for the work ahead we must remove that obstacle which has so efficiently retarded him, namely the devotion of Communist Party U.S.A., to the Soviet Union, Soviet Government, and Soviet Communist International Movement.

It is ~~fairly~~ foreseeable that a coming economic, political or military crisis, internal or external, will bring about the final destruction of the capitalist system, assuming this, we can see how preparation in a special party could safeguard an independent course of action after the debacle, an American course

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

4.
steadfastly opposed to intervention by outside,
relatively stable foreign powers, no matter
from where they come, but in particular,
and if necessary, violently opposed to
Soviet intervention.

No party of this-type can
attract into its ranks more than a
nominal number of fundamental radicals.

It is not the nature of such an organization
to attract such a membership, as lets say,
the Republicans or even the Socialist
Party, but it is possible to enlist the
aid of ^{disenchanted} members of the Socialist
Party and even some from more "respected,"
(from a capitalist viewpoint), parties.

150

But whereas our political enemies
talk loudly now, they have no concept of
what total crisis means.

The ~~effort~~ ^{faction} which has the greater basis
in spirit and the most far-sighted and
ready ^{membership} ~~faction~~ of the radical futurist, will
be the decisive factor.

We have no interest in violently
opposing the U. S. Government, why should we
manifest opposition when there are

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

5

far greater forces at work, to bring-about the fall of the United States Government, than we could ever Possibly muster.

We do not have any interest in directly assuming the head of Government in the event of such an all-finising crisis. As dissentent Americans we are merely interested in opposing foreign intervention which is a ~~seemingly foreseeable~~ ^{drawn} conclusion if one belives in the theory of crisis.

The emplacement of a separate, democratic, pure communist sociaty is our goal, but one with union-communes, democratic socializing of production and without regard to the twisting apart of ~~marxism~~ ^{bourgeois} communism by other powers.

155

The right of private personal ~~property~~ ^{property}, religious tolarence and freedom of travel (which have all been violated under Russian "communist" rule) must be strictly observered.

Resoufullniss and patient working towards the afbresaid goal's are prefered rather than loud and useless manifestation's of protest. Silent observance of our priciples is of primary importance.

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

6

But these preferred tactics now, may prove to be too limited in the near future, they should not be confused with slowness, indecision or fear, only the intellectually fearless could even be remotely attracted to our doctrine, and yet this doctrine requires the ^{utmost} restraint, a state of being in itself majestic in power.

This is stoicism, and yet stoicism has not been effected for many years, and never for such a purpose.

There are organizations already formed in the United States, who have declared they shall become effective only after the military debacle of the United States. Organizations such as the minute men, or the opposite of a stoical organization. But these performers are simply preparing to redefend in their own back yards, a system which they take for granted will be defeated militarily/ ^{elsewhere} a strange thing to hear from "patriots". These armed groups represent hard core American capitalist supporter's. There will also be small armed communist and probably Fascist groups, There will also be anarchist and religious

170

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

7

Groups at work.

However, the bulk of the population will not adhere to any of these groups, because they will not be inclined to join any of the old factions with which we are all so familiar.

But the people will never except a new order presented by politicians or opportunist.

Logically, they will deem it necessary to oppose those system of Government against whom they have been educated, but they will be for against anything resembling their former capitalist masters also.

Steadfastly opposed to the revivial of the old forces they will seek a new fore.

This will be the sentiment of /the mass'es.

But any organization cleaverly manipulating word's may sway the mass'es

This is where a safeguard is necessary.

And not only a safeguard, but a safety valve, to shut off opportunist forces from within, and foreign powers from without.

There can be no subsitute for organization and procurement work. Towards the aforestated ideals and goals.

154

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

8. .
work is the key to the future door, but failure to apply that key because of possible armed opposition in our hypothetical, but very probable crisis, is as useless as trying to use force now to knock down the door.

a-safety-valve-is

Armed Defenses of our ideals must be an accepted doctrine after the crisis, just as now refraining from any demonstrations of force must be our doctrine in the mean time.

No man, having known, having lived, under the Russian Communist and American capitalist system, could possibly make a choice between them, there is no choice, one offers oppresstion the other poverty. Both offer imperilistic injustice, tinted with two brands of slavery.

155

But no rational man can take the attitude of "a curse on both your house's". There are two world systems, one twisted beyond recognition by its misuse, the other decadent and dying in its final evolution.

A truly democratic system would combine the better qualities of the two upon an American

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

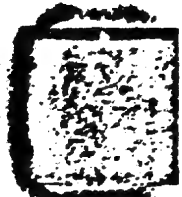
50

foundation, opposed to both world systems as they are now.

This than is our ideal.

Membership in this organization implies adherence to the principle of simple distribution of information about this movement to others and acceptance of the idea of stoical readiness in regards to practical measures once instituted in the crisis.

TRUE COPY



40



TRUE COPY
speech before

1. Americans are apt to scoff at the idea, that a military coup in the US., as so often happens in Latin american countries, could ever replace our government. but that is an idea that has grounds for consideration. Which military organization has the potentialities of executing such action? Is it the army? with its many constrictions, its unwieldy size its scores of bases scattered across the world? The case of Gen. Walker shows that the army, at least, is not fertile enough ground for a far right regime to go a very long way. for the same reasons of size and disposition the Navy and air force is also to be more or less disregarded. Which service then, can qualify to launch a coup in the USA? Small size, a permanent hard core of officers and few bases is necessary. Only one outfit fits that description and the U. S. M. C. is a right wing infiltrated organization of dire potential consequence's to the freedoms of the U.S. I agree with former President Truman when he said that "The Marine Corps should be abolished."
2. My second reason is that undemocratic, country wide institution known as segregation. It, is, I think the action of the active segregationist minority and the great body of indifferent people in the South who do the United States more harm in the eyes of the world's people, than the whole world communist movement. as I look at this audience there is a sea of white faces before me where are the negro's amongst you (are they hiding under the table) surely if we are for democracy, let our fellow negro citizen's into this hall. Make no mistake, I am segregationist tendencies can be unlearned I was born in New Orleans, and I know.
In Russia I saw on several occasions that in international meeting the greatest glory in the sport field was brought to us by negroes. Though they take the gold medals from their Russian competitors those negroes know that when they return to their own homeland they will have to face blind hatred and discrimination.

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

The Soviet Union is made up of scores of naturiclists asians and Eurpr-asian's armenian and Jews whites and dark skinned people's yet they can teach us a lesson in brotherhood among people's with different customs and origids.

3. A symbol of the american way, our liberal concesin is the existance in our mist of a minority group whose influence and membership is very limited and whose dangerous tendencies are sufficeanly controlled by special government agencies. The communist party U. S. A. bears little resemblance to their Russian conterparts, but by allowing them to operate and ever supporting their misguided right to speak, we maintain a tremonusu sign of our strenght and liberalism harasment of their party newspaper, their leaders, and advocates, is treachery to our basic principles of freedom of speach and press. Their views no matter how misguided, no matter how much the Russians take advantage of them, must be allowed to be aired. after all communist U. S. A. have existed for 40 years and they are still a pitiful group of radical.

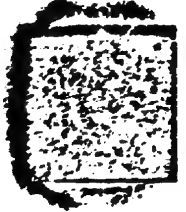
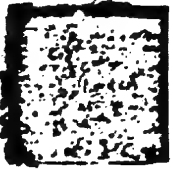
4. Now-a-days- most of us read enough about certain right wing groups to know enough how to recognize them and guard against their corresive effects. a would like to say a word about them, although their is possibley few other american born person's in the U. S. who know as many personal reasons to know and therefore hate and mistrust communism. I would never become a psuso-professional anit-communist such as herbert Philbriks or Macarthy. I would never jump on any of the many right wing bandwagon's. because our two contries have too much too offer too each other to be tearing at each others trouths in an endless cold war. both are conountries have major short comings and advantages. but only in ours is the voice of dissent all-the-ability-of-that-voice-of-dissent, allowed opportunity of expression, in returning ----- to ---- the U. S., I hope I have awoken a few who were sleeping, and others who are indifferent.

I have done nothing alot of critizing of our system I hope you will take it in the spirit it was given. in going to Russia I have followed the old pricipile "Thou shall seek the truth and the truth shall make you free In returning to the U. S. I have done nothing more or less than select the lesser of two evils.

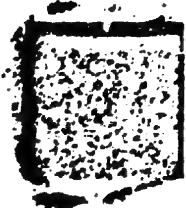
TRUE COPY

9

9



41



TRUE COPY

A system opposed to the communist.

In that the State or any group of persons may not administer or direct funds or value in circulation, for the creation of means of production.

- A. Any person may own private property of any sort.**
- B. Small business or speculation on the part of a single individual be guaranteed.**
- C. that any person may exchange personal skill or knowledge in the completion of some service, for remuneration.**
- D. that any person may hire or otherwise remunerate any other single person for services rendered, so long as: that service does not create surplus value.**
- E.**

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

A system opposed to the Capitalist in that:

No individual may own the means of production, distribution or creation of goods or any other process wherein workers are employed for wages, or otherwise employed, to create profit or surplus profit or value in use or exchange.

- A. In that all undertaking of production, distribution or manufacture or otherwise the creation of goods must be made on a pure, collective basis under the conditions:**
 - 1. equal shares of investment be made by members.**
 - 2. equal distribution of profit after tax, be made to all investors.**
 - 3. that all work or directive or administrative duties connected with the enterprise be done personally by those investors.**
 - 4. That no person not directly working or otherwise directly taking part in the creation process of any enterprise, have a share of or otherwise receive any part of the resultant profit of it.**
 - 5.**

**Stipend
Agronomist**

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

The Atheian system.

**A system opposed to communism, Socialism,
and capitalism.**

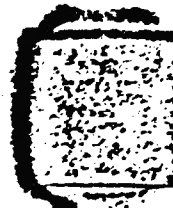
- 1. Democray at a local level with no centralized State.**
 - A. That the right of free enterprize and collective enterprize be gauranteed.**
 - B. That Fasism be abolished**
 - C. That nationilizism be excluded from every-day life.**
 - D. That racial segregation or discrimation be abolished by law.**
 - E. the right of the free, uninhibited action of religious insistutions of any type or denomination to freely funtion**
 - G. Univeral Suffrage for all persons over 18 years of age.**
 - H. Freedom of desimanation of opions through press or declaration or speech.**
 - I. that the desemanation of war propaganda be forbidden as well as the manufactor of weapons of mass destruction.**
 - J. that Free compulsory education be univeral till 18.**
 - K. nationalization or communinizing of private enterprize or collective enterprize be forbidden.**
 - L. that monoply pratices be considered as capitalistic.**
 - M. That combining of separate collective or private enterprizes into single collective units be considered as communistic**
 - N. That no taxes be levied against indivuals**
 - O. That heavy grauated taxes of from 30% to 90% be leveled against surplus profit gains.**
 - R. that taxes be collected by a single ministry subordanite to indival communities.
that taxes be used soley for the building or improvment of public projects.**

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

Against	In so far as	Reason.
communism (international)	limitations on freedom of travel, press, religion, speech, elections	
taxes	income taxes, and some building license taxes	
sale of arms	pistols should not be sold in any case, rifles only with police permission, shotguns free.	
extremest of purely racial character or religious	anti-negro or jew or nationality or anti religion.	
unemployment	it is caused by other than voluntary means of employers such as automation	
For medical aid: free	hospital beds and operations	
aid to education	state and national subsidy of universities and free or paid expenses for students of higher educational units	
welfare all emcomp.	higher pensions independt of amount of work; only curbed as to type of work and rank of worker upon retirement.	
disarmement	general disarmement and aboliation of all armies except civil police force armed with small arms.	

TRUE COPY



42



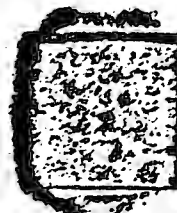
TRUE COPY

Lee-H,-Oswald---
Kalinina-Sty-4-24--
Minsky-USSR-
January-

1. Lee H. Oswald
2. New Orleans, La. Oct. 18, 1939
3. 1733242 Los Angeles, Calif Sept. 10, 1959
4. 1954 - 1956 Ft. Worth, Tex. 1956 - 1959 U. S Marine
corps active, duty stations Los Angeles Calif., Atsugi Japan
Sugi Bay, Phillipines; 1959 - 1962 Minsk USSR, Residence
5. Active duty U.S.M.C. Radar operator, Rank E2, Active
duty terminated Sept. 10, 1959. Honorable discharge received.
6. Marina Nikilievna Oswald, wife, Russian.
David Lee Oswald, Son, American
7. None
8. Petition for donation of fund from International Rescue
commite Park Av. N.Y., N.Y. in Jan. 1962. I have not been
notified of the resul
9. None
10. \$800.00 (\$200.00 can be paid by myself.)
11. (8)
12. Box-988,-Vernon-Texas
73/3 Davanport St. Ft. Worth, Texas

500.

TRUE COPY



43

TRUE COPY

1. Q. Why did you go to the USSR?

I went as a mark of discuss and protest against American political policies in foreign countrys, my personal sign of discontent and horror at the misguided line of reasoning of the U. S. Government

and-people Q.A What about those letters? I made several letters in which I expressed my above feeling to the American Embassy when in Oct 1959 I went there to legally liquate my american citizenship and was refused this legalle right.

Q.2.B Did you made statements against the U. S. there? yes.

Q2. C What about that type recording? I made a recording for Radio Moscow which was broadcast the following sunday in which a spoke about the beauful capital of the Socialist work and all its progress.

3. Did you break laws by residing or taking work in the USSR?

I did in that I took an othe of allignce to the USSR.

4. Isn't all work in the USSR considered State work?

Yes of course and in that respect I allso broke U S Law in accepting work under a forign state.

5. What about statements you made to UPI agent Miss Mosby?

I was approched by Miss Mosby and other reporters just after I had formally requested the American Embassy to legally liquate my U. S. citizenship, for a story, they were notified by the U. S. Embassy, not by me. I answered questions and made statements to Miss Mosby in regard to my reasons for coming to the USSR, her story was warped by her later, but in barest esscens it is possible to say she had the thruth printed.

6. Why did you remain in the USSR for so long it you only wanted a ink

I resided in the USSR from Oct 16 1959 to sprig of 1961 a period of 2½ years I did so because I was living quite comfortably. I had plenty of money, an apartment rent-free lots of girls ect. why should I leave all that?

7 A Are you a communitis? Yes have- basically, allthough

I hate the USSR and socialist system I still thank marxism can work under different circumstances.

7BQ. have you ever know a communist? not in the U.SA.

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

11/8122EHEHXB/XB/TEPOTXOT
 21/21/2E22E2B/XB/EPH22E2B
 31/22E/TEPOT22E/XB/2222B/MP22E/
 /A/

14/ՆՈՒՂԵՆ/ԴԵՐՔՆԵՆ/ՆՅ/ՈՒՐ/ՈՒՆԵ/ԼԻՒԼ/ԼՈՒՆ/ԼԵՂԱՆԵ), ըստ իր օրհնագրի/հոգևոր քաղաքացիության/նախ քան իր օրհնագրի ընդունումը "Սուրբ Գրքի խմբագրության" կողմից:

2. ՔՅԿԻՆԳ ԴՐՔ ԸՆԴՐՈՐՈՒՄԱՆ ԲԻՐՈՒՄ ԿՐՈՒ ԸՐ ԴԻՔՏՐԱԴԵ/ԴՅԱԱ ԱՆ.18

И/В/СРД

8. What are the othestanding differants between the USSR and USA? None, except in the US the living standard is a little higher, freedoms are about the same, medical aid and the educational system in the USSR is better than in the USA.

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

1. Q. Why did you go to the USSR?

I went as a citizen of the U.S. (as a tourist) residing in a foreign country which I have a perfect right to do. I went there to see the land, the people and how their system works

Q. A. What about those letters? I made no letters deriding the U.S.!!

In correspondence with the U.S. Embassy I made no anti-american statements, any criticism I might have had was of policies not our government

2. Q. Did you make statements against the U.S. there? no

2. What about that type recording? I made a recording for radio the Moscow Tourist Radio travel log, in which I spoke about sight-seeing and what I had seen in Moscow tourist circles. I expressed delight in all the interesting places, I mentioned in this respect the University, museum of art, Red Square, the Kremlin. I remember I closed this 2 minute recording by saying I hoped our peoples would live in peace and fr.

3. Did you break laws by residing or taking work in the U.S.S.R.?

Under U. S. law a person may lose the protection of the U.S., by voting or serving in the armed forces of a foreign state or taking an oath of allegiance to that state. I did none of these

4. Isn't all work in the U.S.S.R. considered state work?

No. Technically only plants working directly for the State, usually defense, all other plants are owned by the workers who work in them.

5. What about statements you make to U.P.I. agent Miss Mosby in 1959?

I was approached at the time of my arrival in the USSR just after I had formally notified the U. S. Embassy in Moscow of my future residence in the USSR

by the newspaper agencies in Moscow including U.P.I. API and Time Inc. who were notified by the Embassy.

I did not call them. I answered questions and gave statements to Miss Mosby of U.P.I. I requested her to let me OK her story before she released it, which is the polite and usual thing. I saw her version of what I said just after she sent it. I immediately called her to complain about this, at which time she apologized but said her editor and not her had added several things. She said London was very excited about the story (there is how I deduced that she had already

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

sent it) so there wasn't much else I could do about it. and I didn't realize that the story was even more blown out of shape once it got to the U.S.A. I'm afraid the printed story was fabricated sensationalism.

6. Why did you remain in the USSR for so long if you only wanted a look? I resided in the USSR quietly until February/when I wrote the Embassy stating that I would like to go back. (My passport was at the Embassy for safekeeping) they told invited me to Moscow for this purpose however it took me almost $\frac{1}{2}$ year to get a permit to leave the city of Minsk for Moscow. In this connection I had to use a letter from the head consular, to the Russian authorities in Minsk (the Russians are very bureaucratic and slow about letting foreigners travel about the country hence the visa) when I did get to Moscow the Embassy immediately gave me back my passport and advised me as to how to get a exit visa from the Russians for myself and my Russian wife, this long and arduous process took months from July 1962 until ----. ----- 1962, therefore you see almost 1 year was spent in trying to leave the country. that's why I was there so long not out of desire!
7. are you a communist? Have you ever know a communist? No of course not, I have never even know a communist, outside of the ones in the USSR but you can't help that.
8. What are the outstanding differences between the USA and USSR? freedom of speech travel outspoken opposition to unpopular policies freedom to believe in god.

newspapers, Thank you sir, you are a real patriot!!

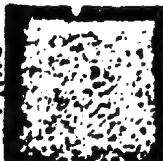
TRUE COPY

Q

Q



44



TRUE COPY

36.

DIARY EMBASSY MEETING
Oct. 31, 1959

12:30 arrive in "Bolga" type taxi, two Russian policemen stand at the Embassy, one salutes as I approach I entrance of the embassy and says "passport" I smile and show my passport. He motions me to pass inside as I wish. There can be little doubt I'm sure in his mind that I'm a American. Light overcoat, no hat or scarf and non-Russian button down shirt & tie. Entering I find the office of "consular" sign opening the door I go in. A secretary busy typing looks up. "Yes"? she says "I'd like to see the consular. official." I say. "Will you sign the tourist registrar please," she says dryly, going back to her typing. "Yes, but before I'll do that, I'd like to see the consular," laying my passport on her desk, as she looks up puzzled, I'm here to dissolve my american citizenship." She rises and taking my passport goes into the open inter office, where she lays the passport on a mans desk, saying "there is a Mr. Oswald outside, who says he's here to dissolve his U. S. citizenship. "OK" the man says, "thanks" He says to the girl without looking up from his typing, she, as she comes out, invites me into the inter office to sit down. I do so, selecting an armchair to the front left side of Snyders desk (it was Snyder whom I talked too head consular) I wait, crossing my legs and laying my gloves in my lap. He finishes typing, removes the letter from his typewriter and adjusting his glasses looks at me. "What can I do for you he asks" leafing through my passport. "I'm here to dissolve my U.S. citizenship and would like to sing the legle papers to that effect." have you applied for Russian citizenship? yes. He taking out a piece of paper and says "before we get to that I'd like some personal infor." He ask name, personal information to which I ansewer than: "your reasons for coming." I say I have experienced life in the U.S., American military life, American Imperilism. I am a Marxist, and I waited two years for this I don't want to live in the U.S. or be burtained by American citizenship. He says ok. Thats all unless you want to profound your "Marxist belifes" you can go. I said I've requested that I be allowed to sign legal papers devasting myself of U.S. citizen. Do you refuse me that right"? He says. "Uhg. no, but the papers will take some time to get ready in the meantime where are you staying "room 212 at the Metropole," I state, angry at being refused a right I start to leave "you'll tell us what the Russ. do next" I turn very mad "of course" I say and leave.

TRUE COPY



45



TRUE COPY

23

Diary

Interview

Nov. 15, 1959

Nov. 14 with Miss Mosby.

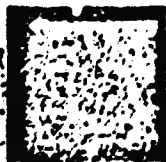
Miss Mosby enters greets me and sits down
I start by saying. I wish it understood that I wish to see the story before it is sent. "All Right" she says "It's all the same to me what you do in regards to your life, I'm just taking down your words." O.K. I say, First the reasons for my coming. She asks about military service I answers questions about my military service and than you she asks why did you apply for Soviet citizenship,? What are your reasons for coming here? I have waited for two years in order to dissolve my American citizenship I have seen too much hate and injustice in the U.S. I had served in the occupation forces in Japan and occupation of a country is imperialistic, what the Russian's would call "imperialism" I have chosen a Socialist country since their are only two main systems in the world, "Why the U.S.S.R." she asks "why not Czechoslovakia, where the housing problem is not so bad." "I have chosen the U.S.S. R. since it is the leader of the Socialist camp. and the symbolic champion of the cause of communism." What other reasons lead you to change your loyalty. " in the U.S., as we know, there are many shortcomings, Racial segregation and the suppression of the under-dog, U.S. Communist Party." How long have you been studying Marxism. "I first started studying "Marxism" when I was 15. "I always had to dig for my books in the back, dusty, shelves of libraries and old outdated books were the back bone of my reading, books on philosophy, political economy ect." "In any library in the most obvious places there are the prominent anti-communist books we know so well but as I say I always had to dig for my book" What were some impressions you got serving in the occupation forces. "I saw the American military hauling cannon up a mountain side, the tools of war and oppression I learned to hate the U.S. imperialistic military." Thank you she says.

[END]

TRUE COPY



46



TRUE COPY

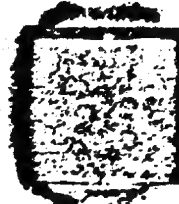
Diary, (extra days) not included in formal diary.

Nov. 1961 Enna Taknagobyea 23 blond, frial, formial, from Riga, Esonia. Studying at conservatorie I met her in 1960 at the zegers. her' family (who sent her to Minsk) apparently well off. Enna loves fancy cloths well made shoes and underthings in Oct. 1960 we began to get very close and clumingating in intercourse on Oct. 21. she was a virgin and very interesting we met in such a fashion on 4 or 5 occiations ending Nov. 4 1960 later upon completion of her last year at the Music Con. she left Minsk for Riga.

Dec. 1961 Nell Rayrokaks 21- large, 5 ft. 11. inch 150 lbs., built proportionly, large fruitfult breast hips wide and heavy but very pleasly proportioned, from a villige near the polish border of strictly russian peasents stock. gently kind womenly and understanding, passionate in heat. stubborn in hate she combined all the best womenly features with thekind simple, russian hearth I met her through one of her room-mates, tomka, nell and tomka toogether with three other girls lived in a room at the for. lan. Insit. Dom. in Minsk near the victory circle. I began to notice nell serously only after I had parted ways with Enna. Nell at first dose not seem to warrant attention since she is rather plain looking and frieghtingly large. but I felt at once that she was kind and her passions were proportionent too her size. I fact too be found out only after a great deal of research. after a light affair lasting into Jan and even Feb. we contuingly to remain on friendly but conventional terms throughout 1961 up till May when after beging married we no longer met.

June, 1961 Ella Germain - a silky, black haired Jewish beauty with fine dark eyes skin as white as snow a beaufiful smile and good but unpredictable nature, her only fault was that at 24 she was still a virgin, due entirely too her own desire. I met her when she came too work at our factory I noticed her, and parhaps fell in lowe with her, the first minute I saw her. we remained on amibble terms from the time we met to the time I left the country. I proposed marrige to her on several occ. and loved her with all my heart, but she would not love me. our last formall date was in Feb. 1961 after which I stopped seeing her.

TRUE COPY



56

TRUE COPY

L H Oswald
P.O. Box 30061
New Orleans, La.

The "Worker"
23 W 26th St

Send Catalogue
and limited supply

Dear Sirs,

As a long time subscriber
to the Worker I know I can
ask a favor of you with full
confidence of its fulfillment

I have formed a "Fair Play
for Cuba Committee" here in
New Orleans, I think it is
the best way to attract the
broad mass of people to a
popular struggle.

Let
sent

I ask that you give
me as much literature as you
judge possible since I think
it would be very nice to have
your literature among the "Fair
Play" leaflets (like the one enclosed)

Also please be so kind as

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

to convey the enclosed "hourary
membership" cards to those
fighters for peace Mr. Gus Hall
and Mr. B. Davis.

**Yours Paternally
Lee H Oswald
June 10, 1962**

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

August 13, 1963

**Arnold Johnson
23 W 26th St.
New York 10, N. Y.**

Dear Mr. Johnson:

**I wish to thank you for
the literature which you sent me
for our local branch of the "Fair
Play for Cuba Committee", of which
I am the secretary-President.**

**As you can see from the
enclosed clipping I am doing my
best to help the cause of new
Cuba, a cause which I know
you approve of also.**

**Would you from time to time
send us literature? Any at all
will be greatly appreciated.**

**Please accept an honorary
New Orleans branch membership card
as a token of esteem.**

**Thank You
Lee H. Oswald**

**P.O. Box 30061
New Orleans, La.**

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

Lee H. Oswald
P.O. Box 30061
New Orleans, La.

Central Committee
C.P., U.S.A.
August 28, 1963

Comrades; Arnold -
please
reply E

Fair Play
is a broad (illegible)

Please advise me upon a
problem of personal tactics.

I have lived in the Soviet
Union from Oct. 1955 to July 1962.

I had, in 1959, in Moscow tried
to legally dissolve my United
States citizenship in favor of Soviet
citizenship, however, I did not
complete the legal formalities for this.

Having come back to the U. S.
in 1962 and thrown myself
into the struggle for progress
and freedom in the United
States, I would like to know
weather, in your opions, I can
continue to fight, handicapped as
it were, by my past record, can
I still, under these circumstances, compete

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

with anti-progressive forces, above-ground or weather in your opinion I should always remain in the background, i.e. underground.

Our opponents could use my background of residence in the U.S.S.R. against any cause which I join, by association, they could say the organization of which I am a member, is Russian controlled, ect. I am sure you see my point.

I could of course openly proclaim, (if pressed on the subject) that I wanted to dissolve my American citizenship as a personal protest against the policy of the U. S. government in supporting dictatorships, ect.

But what do you think I should

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

do? Which is the best tactic
in general?

Should I dissociate myself from
all progressive activities?

Here in New Orleans, I am
secretary of the local brach of
the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee",
a position which, frankly, I have
be used to foster communist ideals
on a local radio show, I was
attacked by Cuban exile organization
representatives for my residence, ect.,
in the Soviet Union.

I feel I may have compromised
the F.P.C.C., so you see that
I need the advice of trusted,
long time fighters for progress.
Please advise.

With Ferternal Greeting
Sincerely
Lee H. Oswald

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

LEE H. Oswald
P.O. Box 30061
New Orleans, La.

The Worker
26 W. 23 St.
New York 10, N.Y.

August 31

Dear Mr. Best

As a commercial photographer
I have, in the past, made Blow-ups
reverse's and other types of photo
work for the "Worker".

Mr. Weinstock, in December 1962,
expressed thanks for my modest work
in a letter.

Mr. Tormey, of the Gus Hall -
Ben Davis Defense Committee also
has commended some photos I did
for his committee.

I am familiar with most
forms of photo and art work,
and other faxes of typographie.

I am sure you realize that
to a progress person with a knowledge
of photographig and printing, the
greatest desire imaginable is to
work directly for the "Worker".

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

However, I understand that there might be many loyal comrades who want the same thing, i.e. to work for the "Worker." So if you say there is no opening's I shall continue to hope for the chance of employment directly under the "Worker."

My family and I shall, in a few weeks, be relocating into your area.

In any event I'm sure you shall give my application full consideration. Thank you.

Sincerely
Lee H. Oswald

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

LEE H. OSWALD
P. O. Box 30061
New Orleans, La.

Communist Party
23 W 26th St.
New York 10, N. Y.
Sept. 1, 1963

Dear Sirs,

Please advise me as to
how I can contact the Party
in the Baltimore-Washington
area, to which I shall relocate
in October.

Fraternally
Lee H. Oswald

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

Mr. A. Johnston
c/o Worker

Lee H. Oswald
P.O. Box 6225
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Johnson,

In September I had written you saying I expected to move from New Orleans, La., to the Philadelphia - Baltimore area. You advised me that I could contact you when I had gotten settled there and the party would contact me in that area.

Since than my personal plans have changed and I have settled in Dallas, Texas for the time.

Through a friend, I have been introduced into the American Civil Liberties Union Local Chapter, which holds monthly meeting on the campus

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

of Southern Methodist University.

The first meeting I attended was on October 25th, a film was shown and afterwards a very critical discussion of the ultra-right in Dallas.

On October 23rd, I had attended a ultra-right meeting headed by General Edwin A. Walker, who lives in Dallas.

This meeting preceded by one day the attack on A. E. Stevenson at the United Nations Day meeting at which he spoke.

As you can see, political friction between "left" and "right" is very great here.

Could you advise me as to the

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

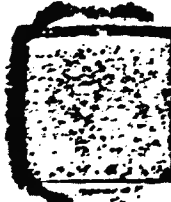
general view we have on the American
Civil Liberties Union?

And to what degree, if any, I
should attempt to highten its
progressive tendencies?

This Dallas branch of the A.C.L.U.,
is firmly in the hands of "liberal"
professional people, (a minister and
two law professors conducted the
Oct. 25th meeting.) however, some of
those present showed marked class-
awareness and insight.

respectfully yours,
Lee H. Oswald

TRUE COPY



57



CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

Embassy of The
Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics
1609 Decatur St. N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Lee H. Oswald
P.O. Box 30061
New Orleans, La.
July 1, 1963

Dear Sirs

Please rush the entrance visa for the return of Soviet
citizen, Marina N. Oswald.

She is going to have a baby in October, therefore you
must grant the entrance visa and make the transportation
arrangements before then.

As for my return entrane visa please consider it
separtably.

Thank You

(Signed) Lee H. Oswald
(Husband of Marina Nicholeyev)

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

Russian Embassy
Washington, D. C.

Attention Marina Nikoliyevna Oswald
(New St. Addr.) 2703 Mercedes St.
Fort Worth, Texas

Dear Sirs

In regard to my wifes Russian passport, N. KU 37790,
which we sent to your embassy on July 20th for registration
as is required by your law.

We have not recived this passport back as yet, please
look into this.

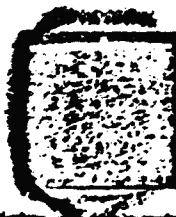
Also, please give me information as to how I can
subsribe to "Prava" or "Isvestia," Russian Lanuage newspapers
or som other Russian Lanuage magizines such as "Ogonyok."

I assume you have recived my wifes passport, and will
return it after the registration of her address.

I would like for the Embassy to send us any periodicals
or bulletins which you may put out for the benefifit of your
citizens living, for a time, in the U.S.A.

Thank you
Sincerely

(Signed) Lee H. Oswald



58



-TRUE COPY-

Military and Far East

I served in the USMC from Oct 1956-Sept. 1959 during which time I served in San Diego, Calif Oct 56 April 60 Camp Pendleton April-May 1957, Jacksonville Fla May-June 1957, Santa Anna Calif June-August 1957, and in Japan August 1957-Nov. 1958. Santa Anna, El Toro air base Dec 1958-September 1959, 1 month on leave during Dec. 1958.

My stay in the far East included 8 months in Japan from Sept. 1957 to Nov. 1957 and from May - Oct 1958. During Dec 57 to May 58 I was stationed at Subic Bay near Manila, Philippine Islands.

I served in Electronics school Jacksonville Fla., and advanced radar school Biloxi Mississippi. I also received my high school level diploma at the same time as my schooling in Biloxi Miss.

- A. Discharge DD 214
- B. Diploma - Jacksonville Flar School
- C. " Biloxie Miss "
- D. Certificate of high school completion

-TRUE COPY-

-TRUE COPY-

Resident of USSR

I lived in Moscow from Oct. 16, 1959 to Jan 4, 1960 during which time I stayed at the Berlin and Metropoles hotel. I then lived in Minsk from Jan 5 1960 to July 1962. I visited Moscow during June 1961 and June 1962 for a few weeks in Minsk I was granted a small apartment at Kalinnin St later re-named komunist St. I worked at the Belorussian Radio and T.V. plant as a metal worker

A. clippings

-TRUE COPY-

-TRUE COPY-

Marxist

I first read the communist manifesto and 1st volume of capital in 1954 when I was 15 I have study 18th century philosophers works by Leibniz after 1959 and attended numerous marxist reading circles and groups at the factory where I worked some of which were compulsory and other which were not. also in Russia through newspapers, radio and T.V. I learned much of Marx Engels and Lenins works. such articles are given very good coverage daily in the USSR.

After my stay in the Soviet Union upon my return to the USA I continued to receive by subscription from "Komkrin Inc," Soviet ideological and informative literature; "agitator" newspaper Soviet "Belovsi" "krockill" satirical political magazine and the CPUSA newspaper "Worker" also I receive the well known Soviet Journal "Ogonxok." I also have received literature from the Soviet Embassy, Washington D.C.

A. Proof of subscriptions to Soviet Journals
B. Subscriptions from 1962 of Worker

-TRUE COPY-

11/23/63
HMM
JPA
RSS
GFR

-TRUE COPY-

Russian

I learned the Russian Language during my almost three years residence in Moscow and Minsk USSR October 1959-July 1962

I study Russian elementary and advanced grammars from text books with a English speaking Russian instructor teacher by the name of Rosa Agafonava, Minsk Jan-May 1960. I am totally proficient in speaking conversational Russian. I can read non-technical Russian text without difficulty and can to a less extent write in the Russian Language.

A. Letter of Proficiency

-TRUE COPY-

-TRUE COPY-

organizer

On May 29 1963 I requested permission from the FPCC headquarters at 799 Brodway New York 3, N.Y. to try to form a local branch in New Orleans. I received a cautionnet but enthusiastic go-ahead from V.T. Lee National Director of FPCC. I then made layouts and had printed public literature for the setting up of a local FPCC. I hired persons to distribute literature. I then organized persons who displayed receptive attitudes toward Cuba to distribute pamphlets. I sought response from Latin American consuls of which there are many here in New Orleans, I infiltrated the Cuban Student Directorate and then harassed them with information I gained including having the N.O. city attorney general call them in and put a restraining order pending a hearing on some so-called bonds for invasion they were selling in the New Orleans area. I caused the formation of a small, active, FPCC organization of members and sympathizers. where before there was none.

C

-TRUE COPY-

-TRUE COPY-

A-B-C

Street Agitation

I am experienced in Street agitation having done it in New Orleans in connection with the F.P.C.C. On Aug. 9 1963 I was accosted by three anti-Castro Cubans and was arrested for "causing a disturbance" I was interrogated by intelligence section of New Orleans Police Dept. and held overnight being bailed out the next morning by relatives I suddenly was fined 10.\$ charges against the three cubans were dropped by the judge.

On Aug 16 I organized a four man FPCC demonstration in front of the International trade mart. in New Orleans This demonstration was filmed by WDSU-TV and shown on the 6:00 news.

On August 17 I was invited by WDSU-Radio to appear on the august 17 radio program Latin American Focus at 7:30 PM The moderator was Bill Stucky who put questions to me for half an hour about FPCC attitudes and options.

B After this program I was invited to take part in a radio debate between John Buttler of "Inca" anti communist propaganda organization representative and Carlos Bringer Cuban exile

-TRUE COPY-

11/25
BHM
JPA
RSS
GFR

TRUE COPY

B Student Revolutionary Directoret delegate
in New Orleans. This Debate was
broadcast at 6:05 to 6:30 August 21,
1963 after this program I made a
3 minute T.V. newsreel which was shown
the next day (August 22.)

C I recived adive, direction and
literature from V.T. Lee National Director
of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee of
which I am a member. At my own
expense I had printed "Hands off Cuba"
handbills and New Orleans branch
membership Blanks for the F.P.C.C. Local.

- A. Letter from V.T. Lee
B. FPCC membership card

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

Radio Specker and Lecturer



B



On August 22 I was invited, by
Gene Murrett, who is studying for
Catholic priesthood, to give a lecture
on Russia, Gene Murrett is the
Son of my mother's sister, Mrs. D.
Murrett 757 French St. N.O. La.
This Lecture took place July 27, 1963 700 PM
at The University Jesuit House of Studies
Spring Hill Station Mobile Alabama over
50 Student priest all of whom were college

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

11-23-53

HMM

JPA

RSS

GJR

gruates taking the 4 years subsiquiate course for the pristhood attened serval of the college's professors also were present. This lecture lasted for 1 hr. 10 min. after which there was 20 minutes of questions from the audience. This lecture took place in the aitorium where women are not allowed so an all-male audience attened. The moderator of this lecture was Paul Piozza, Jesuist.

LECTURE

- A. invitation letter
- B. comments letter

RADIC
NO RECORDS

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

Photograpes

I have worked in the Jagers-Chiles-Stoval typographical Co. 522 Browder St. Dallas, Texas. I worker from Oct 1, 1962 to April 1, 1962. I am profiencet in the photographic arts known as reverses, transparacial, line, modifications, squats blowups, and minaturazations. I have submitted and been commended for photo work for the party. I am familiar with layout and art work and am aquianted with cold medal and hot medal proces'ss in printing.

- A. Tax returns of JCS**
- B. Letters commending photo work by the party**

TRUE COPY

OSWALD

105-82555

Section EBF 1099x
part I only

6

**INVESTIGATION OF KILLING
OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 24, 1963**

PREFACE

This report covers the killing of Oswald by Jack Ruby. The information developed concerns Jack Ruby; the interview of Ruby; Ruby's whereabouts from November 23 to November 24, 1963; and the investigation by the FBI under the Civil Rights Statutes to determine whether there was any conspiracy involved in the killing.

Attached to this report are two exhibits, one a photograph of the actual killing and the other a diagram of the police department building basement where the killing occurred.

No records were kept of the police officers or news media representatives in the basement at the time of the killing. We have not been able to identify, locate and interview all persons who were present when Ruby killed Oswald. The report reflects that persons identified to us have been or are being interviewed. We have interviewed 98 Dallas police officers and are attempting to identify any others who were in the basement and interview them. An estimated 150 news media representatives were in the basement. We have been able to identify and interview 51 so far, and leads are set out throughout the country to identify and locate others who may have been present. We have no facts at this time to indicate that the stories of these people, when they are located, will be at variance with the facts developed so far. Every effort is being made to locate them so that all possible questions can be resolved.

You will note the statement at the end of this report that the investigation will continue until every possible source of pertinent information has been exhausted.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	<u>THE KILLING OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD</u>	
A.	Oswald's Arrest.....	1
B.	Removal Plans Publicized.....	1
C.	Removal Steps Initiated.....	2
D.	Oswald Killed.....	2
E.	Assailant Identified.....	3
II.	<u>INFORMATION CONCERNING RUBY</u>	
A.	Early Years.....	4
B.	Friend Murdered.....	4
C.	Military Service.....	5
D.	Chicago to Dallas.....	5
E.	Career as Night Club Operator.....	5
F.	Personal Characteristics.....	7
G.	Relations with Dallas Police.....	7
H.	Travel.....	8
I.	Political Interests.....	8
J.	No Relationship with Oswald.....	8
III.	<u>FBI INTERVIEW WITH RUBY</u>	
A.	Movements Following Assassination of President Kennedy.....	9

	<u>Page</u>
B. Claim of Emotional Pressure.....	10
C. Took Gun with Him.....	11
D. Concealed Means of Entry.....	11
E. Claims Reasoning Beclouded.....	11
IV. <u>RUBY'S WHEREABOUTS NOVEMBER 22-24, 1963</u>	
A. November 22, 1963.....	13
B. November 23, 1963.....	14
C. November 24, 1963.....	15
V. <u>PURCHASE OF GUN AND ARREST RECORD</u>	
A. Purchase of Gun.....	16
B. Arrest Record.....	16
VI. <u>INVESTIGATION UNDER CIVIL RIGHTS STATUTES</u>	
A. Basis for Investigation.....	19
B. Scope of Investigation.....	19
C. Anonymous Telephone Warnings.....	20
D. Transfer Plans.....	21
E. Armored Truck a Decoy.....	23
F. Flanking Guards.....	23
G. Basement Area Checked.....	24
H. Pertinent Areas Secured.....	25

	<u>Page</u>
I. Transfer Security Plans.....	26
J. Orders to Check Identification Passes....	26
K. Area Searches.....	27
L. Large Crowd Present.....	28
M. Entrance of Ruby.....	29
N. Ruby's Comments.....	30
O. Summary.....	31
 VII. <u>EXHIBITS</u>	
A. Exhibit 1	
Photograph of the Shooting.....	33
B. Exhibit 2	
Diagram of Basement.....	34
 <u>INDEX</u>	35

I. THE KILLING OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD

A. Oswald's Arrest

Lee Harvey Oswald was taken into custody by the Dallas, Texas, Police Department on November 22, 1963. He was confined in the Dallas City Jail and held pending investigation of his connection with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, the shooting of Texas Governor John B. Connally, and the murder of Dallas Policeman J. D. Tippit in Dallas that day.

B. Removal Plans Publicized

News media, on the basis of information furnished by the Dallas Police Department, reported that Oswald would be removed to the Dallas County Jail on Sunday morning, November 24, 1963, and quoted Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry as having told reporters who asked when the transfer would occur, "You better be around here about 10 a. m."

Sheriff J. E. Decker, Dallas Sheriff's Office, states the established procedure concerning transferring of prisoners from the Dallas City Jail to the Dallas County Jail is as follows: When charges have been filed with the court of jurisdiction, upon issuance of a warrant to proper authority, a prisoner then becomes subject to transfer to the County Jail within a reasonable time. Warrants were filed on November 22, 1963, charging Oswald with the murder of Dallas police officer J. D. Tippit and President John F. Kennedy.

C. Removal Steps Initiated

On Sunday morning, November 24, 1963, Oswald was in the third-floor office of the Homicide and Robbery Bureau of the Police Department. From there, at about 11:15 a. m., he was escorted to an elevator leading to the basement of the Dallas Police and Courts Building. With his right wrist handcuffed to the left wrist of Detective James R. Leavelle and with Detective L. C. Graves holding his left arm, Oswald was escorted to the ramp of the underground parking area for removal to the County Jail.

D. Oswald Killed

Oswald and his police escort reached the ramp area at approximately 11:24 a. m. A large group of law enforcement officers, newsmen and cameramen had gathered in the basement area. Suddenly, a man emerged from the group holding a .38 caliber revolver in his hand which he fired at close range at Oswald (Exhibit 1). The bullet penetrated the left side of his abdomen, and Oswald dropped to the floor. His assailant was apprehended immediately and Oswald was taken by ambulance to Parkland Memorial Hospital. Surgery began at 11:32 a. m., but he never regained consciousness and was pronounced dead at 1:07 p. m.

E. Assailant Identified

Oswald's assailant was identified as Jack L. Ruby and he was charged on November 24, 1963, with Oswald's murder. On the following day, Ruby was transferred to the Dallas County Jail to await further court action. On November 26, 1963, the Dallas County Grand Jury indicted Ruby for Oswald's murder. He is now in custody, awaiting trial.

II. INFORMATION CONCERNING RUBY

A. Early Years

Jack L. Ruby was born Jack Rubenstein to Polish immigrant parents at Chicago, Illinois, March 25, 1911. He legally changed his name to Jack L. Ruby at Dallas, Texas, on December 30, 1947. One of nine children, Ruby grew up in Chicago's west side and did not complete his high school education, leaving during his second year.

He "scalped" tickets and worked as a vendor at sports events and conventions in Chicago. While still in his late teens or early twenties, Ruby moved to the West Coast, where he was engaged in such activities as soliciting subscriptions to newspapers and selling tip sheets at race tracks. He returned to Chicago about 1937.

B. Friend Murdered

When Leon Cook, a friend of Ruby, organized a local of the Scrap Iron and Junk Handlers Union in Chicago in 1937, Ruby became secretary-treasurer. His employment with the local terminated when Cook was shot and killed by another union organizer following a dispute at a union meeting in 1939. Ruby was jailed overnight, questioned, and released. As a tribute to his deceased friend, Ruby adopted the middle name Leon. From 1940 to 1943, he traveled in the New England area, where he distributed

punchboards at manufacturing plants. Associates during that period of his life have described him as a "hustler" who could sell almost anything.

C. Military Service

According to United States Army Air Corps records, Jack Ruby served honorably from May 28, 1943, to February 21, 1946, when he was discharged as a Private First Class. Ruby qualified as a sharpshooter with the rifle. He saw no foreign service.

D. Chicago to Dallas

After his discharge from military service, Ruby returned to Chicago, where he was engaged primarily in the novelty business with two of his brothers until 1947. He then sold his interest in the business and moved to Dallas, Texas, where a sister, Eva Grant, was operating a supper club. He went to Chicago for a short time in 1947, but returned to Dallas when his sister indicated she needed help in operating the supper club.

E. Career as Night Club Operator

This was the beginning of Ruby's career as a night club operator and at the time he killed Oswald he was operating two clubs in Dallas, Texas, the Vegas Club and the Carousel Club. His sister, Eva, advised on November 28, 1963, that she and Jack Ruby each own 50 per cent interest in the Vegas Club. This sister assists in the management of this

club. The Carousel, formerly a private club, has been operated by Ruby since 1961 as the Carousel Club.

According to Eva, the Carousel Club is owned by S & R, Incorporated. Records of the Special Services Bureau, Dallas Police Department, contain an application for license in 1961 which shows ownership of the Carousel Club as S & R, Incorporated, Ralph Paul, president; Jack Ruby, vice president; and Samuel D. Ruby (Jack's brother), secretary-treasurer.

It should be noted that Earl and Samuel are brothers of Jack Ruby and they stated they also changed their names from Rubenstein to Ruby.

Eva says Ralph Paul and Ruby each own 50 per cent interest in S & R, Incorporated. Ralph Paul advised on November 28, 1963, he received 500 shares of stock from Ruby as collateral for loans and does not consider he owns any of the Carousel Club. Ralph Paul claims he believes Ruby owns 500 shares pledged to Paul and Ruby's brother, Earl, owns the remaining 500 shares. Earl R. Ruby advised on November 28, 1963, he has no information concerning S & R, Incorporated, and owns no part of the Carousel Club. Samuel D. Ruby advised on November 29, 1963, that he has no knowledge of the financial or corporate structure of S & R, Incorporated, or of the Carousel Club or Vegas Club in Dallas, Texas.

Records of Secretary of State, Austin, Texas, reviewed on November 29, 1963, set forth that this corporation was chartered

February 10, 1960, and its right to do business in Texas was forfeited July 17, 1961. The forfeiture was based on findings that the corporation had no assets from which judgment for franchise tax, penalties and court costs could be satisfied.

F. Personal Characteristics

Acquaintances of Ruby have described him as hot-tempered. They stated he would resort to violent action with slight provocation but also described him as the type of person who would not hold a grudge. He is known to have carried a gun and, on at least two occasions, was arrested for carrying a concealed weapon. He also has been described as a very emotional person and was nearly inconsolable following the death of his mother in the early 1940's.

G. Relations with Dallas Police

Investigation disclosed that Ruby has had friendly relations with law enforcement officers in Dallas. A former associate stated the relationship apparently was established following the shooting of a police officer in 1951 when Ruby held a benefit in behalf of the deceased officer's family. This associate advised that Ruby encouraged various police officers to visit his clubs. Several police officers have acknowledged being in Ruby's clubs in both an official and social capacity.

H. Travel

Investigation established that Ruby has traveled to various cities seeking entertainers for his Dallas night clubs. An associate, who was manager of the Tropicana Gambling Casino, Havana, Cuba, in 1958 and 1959, recalled that sometime in 1959 Ruby spent a one-week vacation in Havana, and he had seen Ruby there at that time. Another individual advised that he and two companions visited Havana over the Labor Day weekend in 1959. He said they were at the Tropicana Gambling Casino one evening during this visit when a man approached and introduced himself by a name which this person believes was Jack Ruby. The person who introduced himself as Jack Ruby stated he was from the west side of Chicago, Illinois, but had moved to Dallas, Texas, some years ago and indicated he owned night clubs.

L. Political Interests

Ruby has been described by associates and acquaintances as strongly anticommunist. Ruby reportedly has no particular interest in politics but has strong feelings of affection and admiration for people in the public eye.

J. No Relationship with Oswald

Investigation has not established that Jack Ruby ever knew or associated with Oswald.

III. FBI INTERVIEW WITH RUBY

A. Movements Following Assassination of President Kennedy

Jack Ruby was interviewed by the FBI on November 24 and 25, 1963, at the Dallas City Jail. Ruby advised that after he heard President Kennedy had been assassinated on Friday, November 22, 1963, he closed his clubs and had not planned to open them again until after the Presidents funeral. He stated he was ashamed that anyone would want to participate in dancing or any entertainment after the assassination. He related that on Friday night he went to his house of worship for prayer.

Ruby stated that later in the evening he went to a delicatessen and had some sandwiches made up after which he drove downtown and called a detective at the Homicide and Robbery Bureau at the Police Department to see if anyone wanted the sandwiches. Ruby stated the detective told him they had eaten and the sandwiches were not needed. Ruby explained that, after talking with the detective, he decided to call a Dallas radio station, KLIF, to see if anyone there wanted the sandwiches. When he received no answer, he walked over to the Police Department to find someone who could tell him how to contact the personnel still on duty at KLIF. Ruby continued that while in the hallway at the Police Department he saw the officers escorting Oswald down the hall to an assembly room. Ruby advised he had never seen Oswald before and did not know him.

Ruby stated he personally knew many officers of the Dallas Police Department because since 1947 he had become acquainted with them while operating night clubs in the Dallas area. He commented he knew that officers of the Dallas Police Department were helpless to do anything to Oswald.

B. Claim of Emotional Pressure

Ruby related that, after reading newspapers and watching television regarding events following the assassination, he found himself grieving and crying a great deal, stating that President Kennedy was his idol. On Saturday morning, November 23, 1963, he spent an hour at the scene of the President's assassination and, after returning home, read newspapers and watched television. He said he thought that Mrs. Kennedy would have to return to Dallas for the trial of Oswald and he did not want her to have to undergo such an ordeal.

Ruby recalled an incident (1963) when an officer of the Dallas Police Department was killed by a hotel man who was freed. For this reason, Ruby said he was afraid that somehow Oswald might escape punishment for President Kennedy's death. Ruby continued that he knew Attorney General Robert Kennedy loved his brother very much, yet was helpless to do anything personally to Oswald for this

killings. He further commented that newspaper accounts concerning the activities of President Kennedy's children also upset him.

He said he was proud of the way the City of Dallas had handled racial problems and thought it was the greatest city in the world so he "wanted to be something better than anyone else." Ruby continued that he thought about these things and had become very emotional.

C. Took Gun with Him

Ruby advised that at about 10:00 a.m., on November 24, 1963, he left his apartment at 223 South Ewing in Dallas and drove to a parking lot located across the street from the Western Union office (2034 Main Street) in Dallas. He said that before leaving home he put his .38 caliber revolver in his coat pocket, but declined to say why he took his revolver with him.

D. Concealed Means of Entry

Ruby stated that after parking his car he went to the Western Union office and sent a \$25 money order to one of his employees at Fort Worth, Texas. He then went to Police Department headquarters and entered the basement from the Main Street side. Ruby refused to advise the FBI how he got into the basement or what time he entered.

E. Claims Reasoning Beclouded

He advised that he was standing in the basement when he saw police officers bring Oswald out the door. When they came near him,

he pulled the revolver from his pocket and fired one shot at Oswald. Ruby claimed his grief over President Kennedy's death had built up to the point where he committed this act during a moment of insanity that overcame his sane reasoning when he saw Oswald.

Ruby stated that he had not planned to shoot Oswald, that no one knew he was going to the basement of the Police Department, and that no one assisted him in any way whatsoever. He said that he made no telephone calls to any persons telling them that he intended to shoot Oswald.

IV. RUBY'S WHEREABOUTS NOVEMBER 22-24, 1963

A. November 22, 1963

An employee of the "Dallas Morning News" has advised that Ruby was observed at the Dallas Morning News Building at approximately 12 noon November 22, 1963. This employee stated that Ruby learned of the President's assassination at the office of this newspaper.

Investigation by the FBI established that on Friday evening, November 22, 1963, Ruby attended his house of worship.

On the night of November 22, 1963, witnesses observed Ruby at a delicatessen.

Lieutenant James R. Gilmore, Dallas Police Department, stated that he has known Jack Ruby for a dozen years through frequent contact with him on official business. Gilmore recalls seeing Ruby in the Police building on the evening of November 22, 1963, when he chatted briefly with Ruby. Ruby told Lieutenant Gilmore he had distributed sandwiches to KLIF Radio Station employees in the Police building. In Lieutenant Gilmore's opinion, Ruby did not appear to be unduly upset over the assassination of the President.

An individual who had known Ruby for many years said that on the evening of November 22, 1963, he had seen Ruby in an elevator at the Police building. Ruby greeted him and jokingly asked if he had been arrested.

Henry Wade, Dallas County District Attorney, stated that numerous photographers and reporters were in the Police building on November 22, 1963, and some of them complained Oswald was being held incommunicado. To prove this was not the case, Wade arranged for some of them to view Oswald. During this period, Wade observed Ruby among this group.

B. November 23, 1963

An employee of Radio Station KLIF advised that when he returned to the radio station at approximately 1:45 a.m., on November 23, 1963, Ruby was at the station and had brought sandwiches and soft drinks for station personnel. This employee recalled Ruby was grieving for the Kennedy family.

Investigation disclosed that on Saturday morning, November 23, 1963, Ruby again attended his place of worship.

A motorcycle patrolman of the Dallas Police Department reported that, while on duty at the site of the assassination on the afternoon of November 23, 1963, Ruby, who is known to him, was present and discussed the shooting with him. The officer said Ruby appeared solemn.

C. November 24, 1963

A woman who usually cleans Ruby's apartment on Sundays advised that at about 8:30 a. m. November 24, 1963, Ruby arranged for her to clean his apartment that afternoon. He told her he would return at 2:00 p. m.

Records of the Dallas Police Department concerning the arrest of Ruby, following his shooting of Oswald, indicate that Ruby had in his possession \$2015.33 in cash. Ruby stated this money was the payroll for his clubs as well as money for excise tax. Also located among Ruby's personal effects was a receipt for a \$25 Western Union money order which had been time-stamped 11:16 a. m. November 24, 1963.

Following Ruby's arrest on November 24, 1963, a Dallas Police Officer located Ruby's 1960 Oldsmobile at the parking lot across the street from the Western Union office, about one block from the Dallas Police Building.

V. PURCHASE OF GUN AND ARREST RECORD

A. Purchase of Gun

On November 28, 1963, investigation revealed that the .38 caliber Colt Cobra revolver, Serial Number 2744LW (Light Weight), used by Ruby to shoot Oswald, was purchased by Ruby from Ray's Hardware Store, Dallas, Texas, on January 19, 1960. At the time of this purchase, Ruby gave his address as 3508 Oak Lawn, the address of the Vegas Club.

Mr. Robie Love, Constable, Dallas County, stated on November 25, 1963, that there is no way a citizen can obtain a permit to carry a pistol when the pistol is to be used as a concealed weapon. Ruby did not have a permit to carry a weapon.

B. Arrest Record

Records of the Dallas Police Department set forth nine separate instances wherein Jack Ruby, under Dallas Police Department Number 36398, was arrested on a variety of charges between February 4, 1949, and March 14, 1963. These charges and the dispositions are as follows:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
2-4-49	Disturbing Peace	Paid \$10 fine same date.
7-26-53	Investigation of carrying concealed weapon	Released 7-26-53. No charges filed.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
5-1-54	Investigation of carrying concealed weapon	Released 5-1-54. No charges filed.
5-1-54	Investigation of violation of peace bond	Released 5-1-54. No charges filed
12-5-54	Investigation of violation state liquor law	Complaint dismissed 2-8-55
6-21-59	Permitting dancing after hours	Complaint dismissed 7-8-59
8-21-60	Permitting dancing after hours	Posted \$25 bond and released same date. No further disposition shown
2-12-63	Simple Assault	Found "not guilty" 2-27-63
3-14-63	"Alias Ticket" (This arrest resulted from ignoring a traffic summons)	Posted \$35 bond 3-14-63. No further disposition shown.

The Dallas County Sheriff's Office advised on November 25, 1963, that Jack Ruby has no previous record with that office.

Records of the Texas Department of Public Safety, Driver and Vehicle Records, Austin, Texas, set forth that Jack Ruby had been issued twenty traffic tickets from April 21, 1950, through February 28, 1963, for negligent collision, running red lights, speeding, illegal turns, running stop signs, and accidents.

Records of the Identification Division of the FBI, Washington, D. C., based upon receipt of fingerprints from the Dallas, Texas,

Police Department, contain one arrest for Jack Leon Ruby under

FBI No. 693 083 E:

<u>Contributor of Fingerprints</u>	<u>Name and Number</u>	<u>Arrested or Received</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
Police Department, Dallas, Texas	Jack Leon Ruby #36398	12-5-54	Investi- gation violation State Liquor Law	Not submitted by Dallas Police Department

VI INVESTIGATION UNDER CIVIL RIGHTS STATUTES

A. Basis for Investigation

If Oswald's death was the result of a conspiracy to deprive him of a constitutional right, for example, the right to furnish information to the Federal Government, or if any law enforcement officer was part of such a conspiracy or otherwise willfully permitted Oswald to be killed, there would be a violation of Federal Civil Rights Statutes.

B. Scope of Investigation

As set forth in Part II, an extensive inquiry was conducted into Jack Ruby's background. All phases of his life were explored, including his movements from the time of Oswald's arrest until his death.

The FBI investigation also intensively pursued every other logical avenue of approach. Because of the incompleteness of Dallas Police records regarding the specific identity of officers and news media representatives in the basement at the time of Oswald's slaying, it has not been possible with absolute certainty to interview all persons who were present.

C. Anonymous Telephone Warnings

At 2:30 a. m. , Sunday, November 24, 1963, an anonymous male, speaking in a calm, mature voice, informed an employee of the Dallas FBI Office by telephone, "I represent a committee that is neither right nor left wing, and tonight, tomorrow morning, or tomorrow night, we are going to kill the man that killed the President. There will be no excitement, and we will be there, and we will kill him."

This information was relayed to Deputy Sheriff C. C. McCoy of the Dallas County Sheriff's Office at 3:00 a. m. , November 24, 1963, and to Captain W. B. Frazier of the Dallas Police Department at 3:20 a. m. on the same date.

When Deputy Sheriff McCoy was notified, he stated that he had received a similar call from a man who said, "I represent a committee of around one hundred people who have voted to kill the man who killed the President." McCoy said that the Sheriff had been notified and that security precautions were being taken to protect Oswald.

Captain Frazier, when told of the call, stated that plans to transfer Oswald to the County Jail might be changed in

view of this threat. He said he would furnish this information immediately to Dallas Chief of Police Jesse Curry. He was also advised that the Sheriff's Office had received a similar call.

At 8:15 a. m. , November 24, 1963, the Special Agent in Charge of the Dallas FBI Office personally followed this incident by informing Chief of Police Curry of the facts concerning the anonymous call. Curry remarked that he had already received this information and was taking all necessary precautions. He stated that he had changed the schedule for moving Oswald and had two armored cars available. Oswald was to be placed in one, while the other car could be used as a decoy.

D. Transfer Plans

According to Chief Curry, plans for the removal of Oswald from the City Jail to the Dallas County Jail were in the hands of Captain Will Fritz, who was in charge of investigating the assassination of President Kennedy, the murder of Officer J. D. Tippit, and the shooting of Governor Connally. Fritz, according to Curry, told him he planned to remove Oswald

sometime on November 24. Curry did not designate any time, but left it to Fritz' discretion. Curry said that he did not indicate to the press the specific time when Oswald would be transferred, but that, when asked, he suggested that reporters return by 10:00 a. m. on November 24.

Henry Wade, Dallas County District Attorney, said he asked Captain Fritz to arrange to have Oswald moved from the City Jail to the County Jail on the evening of November 22. Fritz declined, however, saying that Sheriff Decker did not like to have prisoners moved at night and that Oswald would be moved at a later time.

Sheriff J. E. Decker advised that it was rumored among press representatives on November 23 that Oswald would be transferred to the County Jail that day. According to Sheriff Decker, someone at the police department, perhaps Captain Fritz, called Sheriff Decker and indicated that Oswald might be moved that day although questioning of Oswald had not quite been completed.

At about 6:00 p. m., November 23, Sheriff Decker heard from an unrecalled source that Oswald would be removed at

10:00 a. m. , November 24. His office confirmed this with the police but he does not recall how this was done.

Sheriff Decker also advised that on the morning of November 24, Chief of Police Curry called to advise that Oswald would be transferred by armored truck and solicited the Sheriff's opinion. The Sheriff told Chief Curry that it was up to him to make the decision and the Sheriff's Office had no plans for participating in the removal until Oswald was delivered to the County Jail.

E. Armored Truck a Decoy

Captain Will Fritz, head of the Homicide and Robbery Bureau, stated that he was interviewing Oswald in his office at 11:00 a. m. on November 24 in the presence of two Secret Service Agents, a Postal Inspector, and two detectives, when he was informed by Chief Curry that Oswald was to be transferred to the County Jail at that time. Fritz said he had no prior knowledge of the time of removal. He and Curry agreed that an armored truck would be used as a decoy, but that Oswald would actually be transported in an unmarked police car.

F. Flanking Guards

Fritz instructed one detective to handcuff his left hand

to Oswald's right hand and another detective to walk on Oswald's left side. Still another detective was assigned to walk behind the prisoner, while Fritz walked in front. They proceeded in this manner from Fritz' office on the third floor to the basement by way of a jail elevator. Upon reaching the basement, they used the door which would enable them to travel the minimum distance to the exit where the transfer vehicle was parked. (Exhibit 2)

G. Basement Area Checked

Before passing through the door, Fritz went to the basement exit, where he was assured by a uniformed officer that the area was secure. He returned to the prisoner, the group proceeded as before, with Fritz walking ahead through the exit door to the ramp where the transfer vehicle was located. As Fritz stepped forward to open the car door, he heard a shot. Turning, he observed officers grappling with Ruby who Fritz said was unknown to him.

Detective L. D. Montgomery, who was behind Oswald in the group led by Captain Fritz, advised that after Captain Fritz checked the corridor, he told them to follow him.

Detectives Leavelle and Graves, with Oswald between them, proceeded through the exit door into the corridor. They proceeded a distance of approximately ten feet to the ramp to enter the transfer car. They hesitated momentarily for the car to finish backing up and at that instant Ruby, who had been standing among the news media representatives approximately eight feet away, jumped forward and shot Oswald point blank.

H. Pertinent Areas Secured

Assistant Chief M. W. Stevenson said that in preparation for Oswald's transfer, extensive security measures were put into effect. These called for all pertinent areas to be cleared and secured. This phase was under the supervision of Captain Cecil Talbert. After the area was secured, Captain O. A. Jones was to place additional detectives in the pertinent area. Stevenson issued instructions for no one to be permitted on the west side of the basement driveway, which side is adjacent to the jail office entrance. News media representatives were to be kept off the basement drive ramp and were to be permitted in the garage area only. Only news media representatives and police

officers were to be allowed in the pertinent area. According to Stevenson some 60 to 80 officers were stationed throughout the area.

I. Transfer Security Plans

According to Chief Curry, Captain Cecil Talbert had been instructed to make certain that proper security existed in the basement of the Dallas Police building. Talbert stated that on November 24 he assigned 43 officers of the Dallas Police Department to be stationed along the route to safeguard Oswald's removal from the City Jail to the County Jail. Talbert issued instructions to these officers regarding the route to be traveled by the transfer vehicle. He also issued orders to the officers responsible for the means by which Oswald was to be taken from the third floor of the Police building to the basement.

J. Orders to Check Identification Passes

Talbert also said he issued instructions that only police officers and accredited newsmen would be allowed in the basement parking area. He stated that a thorough search was made of the pertinent transfer area prior to the time Oswald was brought down to the basement. He estimated that, when

unauthorized persons had been cleared from the building and conditions seemed suitable for placing Oswald in the transfer vehicle, there were approximately 150 reporters and television personnel in the pertinent area. He said he had given his men instructions to check the identification passes of all such individuals.

Captain O. A. Jones said that on November 24, he received instructions from Stevenson relative to Oswald's transfer. His job was to see that the armored truck, in which Oswald was to be transported, was placed in position in the basement. He was furnished additional orders to keep representatives of the press and news media away from the basement driveway. He passed along these instructions to the men under his command.

Ranking Dallas Police officials who were interviewed stated there were no written instructions issued in connection with the transfer of Oswald from the City Jail to the County Jail.

K. Area Searches

Officials of the Dallas Police Department have stated that shortly prior to the shooting, the area was thoroughly

searched and three city employees who were not authorized to be present were evicted. The area was actually searched on two separate occasions, approximately one hour and again one-half hour before the slaying.

L. Large Crowd Present

Lieutenant Vernon S. Smart, who was a member of the security detail in the basement at the time of Oswald's attempted removal, commented that a large number of news media personnel had been allowed to cover this activity, and the area was brilliantly illuminated by lights set up for television cameras.

Assistant Chief of Police M. W. Stevenson advised that at the time of the shooting, there were approximately 60 to 80 officers on duty in the pertinent area.

Police officials have advised that no record was maintained identifying the officers who were in the pertinent area during the pertinent time, nor do they have any record as to the identity of some 150 other persons who were also present in the basement during the pertinent period.

All persons, including police officers, who have been identified to the FBI as being in the pertinent area when Oswald was shot, have been or are being interviewed immediately upon location.

M. Entrance of Ruby

Detective T. D. McMillan, who was on duty with the security detail in the basement, said he had known Jack Ruby since about 1957 and that shortly after Oswald was shot, he had talked with Ruby. Ruby told him that he had walked down the ramp from Main Street into the basement on the east side and that he, Ruby, could not have timed his arrival better. When McMillan asked Ruby if he had been challenged, Ruby answered that one policeman, whose name he did not know, had shouted at him, but that he merely ducked his head and continued on. This policeman has not been identified. Ruby told him that just as he reached the bottom of the ramp, Oswald appeared. When Ruby was asked how he knew Oswald, he replied he had been present at the press conference on Friday evening, November 22, at which Oswald had appeared.

N. Ruby's Comments

Detective McMillan advised he heard Ruby state as he jumped towards Oswald, "You rat son-of-a-bitch, you shot the President." He and Officer W. J. Harrison both said they heard Ruby state immediately after the shooting that he hoped he had killed the "son-of-a-bitch." Detective B. S. Clardy stated that a few minutes later he asked Ruby why he had done it and Ruby replied, "Somebody had to do it. You all couldn't do it."

Cecil Hamlin related he has been a close friend of Ruby since 1948. Hamlin stated he received a telephone call from Ruby on November 25 at which time Ruby stated, "If I had it to do over again, I sure wouldn't do it."

O. Summary

Hundreds of interviews have been conducted concerning the killing itself, the security measures taken by the police to protect Oswald, and the personal history of Ruby including business connections, associates, travel and financial transactions.

Ranking officials of the Dallas Police Department instructed that no one other than officers and news media representatives be admitted to the basement when Oswald was to be transferred. Some of the news media representatives present have stated that the police carefully checked the identification of persons entering the basement, but others have stated they entered without identifying themselves. The security measures failed as Ruby did gain entrance to the basement. The manner in which he did so has not been determined although Ruby told Detective McMillan he had walked down the ramp from Main Street into the basement on the east side and that he could not have timed his arrival better as he reached the bottom of the ramp just as Oswald appeared. The press has reported that Ruby told his attorney he walked past a policeman while the officer's attention was diverted by a police car.

Investigation has not established any connection between Oswald and Ruby nor has it established that Ruby conspired with any police officer or other individual.

The investigation will continue until every possible source of pertinent information has been exhausted.

VII EXHIBITS

Exhibit 1



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SHOOTING OF LEE H. OSWALD ON 11/24/63.

Dallas Times Herald, 11/25/63

INDEX

A

Anonymous Telephone Warnings 20

C

Carousel Club 6

Clardy, Detective B. B. 30

Connally, Governor John B. 1, 31

Cook, Leon 4

Curry, Chief of Police Jesse
--Advised of Anonymous Call 21
--Announcement Concerning Removal 1
--Armored Truck as Decoy 23
--Transfer Plans 21-22, 26

D

Dallas City Jail, Transfer Plans 21-23, 26

Dallas County Jail, Transfer Plans 20-22

Dallas County Sheriff's Office
--Anonymous Call 20-21
--No Previous Record of Ruby 17

"Dallas Morning News" 13

Dallas Police Department
--Advised of Anonymous Call 20-21
--Area Searches 27-28
--Relations With Ruby 7
--Transfer Security Plans 26, 31

Decker, Sheriff J. E.

1, 22-23

F

Federal Bureau of Investigation

- Interview with Ruby
- Persons in Pertinent Area Being Interviewed
- Receipt of Anonymous Call, Dallas Office, FBI
- Special Agent in Charge, FBI, Dallas, Advised
Chief of Police of Anonymous Call
- Scope of Civil Rights Investigation

9-12

29

20

21

19

Federal Civil Rights Statute

19

Frazier, Captain W. B.

20-21

Fritz, Captain Will

- Armored Truck Decoy
- Flanking Guards
- Transfer Plans

23

23-24

21-22

G

Gilmore, Lieutenant James R.

13

Grant, Eva

5-6

Graves, Detective L. C.

2, 25

Gun Permit Law

16

H

Hamlin, Cecil

30

Harrison, Officer W. J.

30

J
Jones, Captain O. A.

25, 27

K

Kennedy, President John F.

1, 20, 21, 30

Kennedy, Attorney General Robert

40

KLIF, Dallas Radio Station

9, 13, 14

L

Leavelle, Detective James R.

2, 25

Love, Mr. Robie

16

M

McCoy, Deputy Sheriff C. C.

20

McMillan, Detective T. D.

29-30, 31

Military Service of Ruby

5

Montgomery, Detective L. D.

24

O

Oswald, Lee Harvey

--Arrest on November 22, 1963

1

--Basis for Civil Rights Investigation

19

--Being Escorted to Assembly Room at

Police Department, November 22, 1963

9

--Killing of

2

--Large Crowd in Basement at Time of Transfer

28

--No Relationship With Ruby

8

--Shot by Ruby

25

--Transfer Plans

21-23, 26

--Transfer Vehicle

23, 27

P
Paul, Ralph

6

R

Ray's Hardware Store

16

Ruby, Earl

6

Ruby, Jack L.

--Anticommunist Attitude

8

--Arrest of

3

--Arrest Record, Dallas Police Department

16-17

--Employment in Chicago 1946-47

4, 5

--Gaining Entrance to Basement

31

--Identification Division, FBI

17-18

--Indicted for Oswald's Murder

3

--Interviews, FBI, November 24 and 25, 1963

9-12

--Military Service Record

5

--Night Club Operator in Dallas

5-7

--No Previous Record Sheriff's Office

17

--No Relationship With Oswald

8

--Personal Characteristics

7

--Political Interests

8

--Purchase of Gun

16

--Relations With Dallas Police

7, 10

--Scope of Investigation Under Civil Rights Statute

19

--Shoots Oswald at Police Department Headquarters

12, 25

--Travel to Cuba 1959

6

--Vital Statistics, Background and Travel

4

--Whereabouts, November 22-24, 1963

13-15

Ruby, Samuel D.

6

S

S & R, Incorporated

6-7

Smart, Lieutenant Vernon S.

28

Stevenson, Assistant Chief M. W.

25, 26, 27, 28

T

Talbert, Captain Cecil

25, 26

Texas Department of Public Safety

17

Tippit, Officer J. D.

1, 21

V

Vegas Club

5, 16

W

Wade, District Attorney Henry

14, 22

OSWALD

105-82555

Section EBF 1099x
part II only

6

INVESTIGATION OF KILLING

OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD

DALLAS, TEXAS

NOVEMBER 24, 1963

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT

JANUARY 13, 1964

PREFACE

This supplemental report covers additional investigation concerning the killing of Lee Harvey Oswald by Jack L. Ruby on November 24, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

The information developed concerns background information on Ruby, a contemplated business venture, and comments by Ruby and his attorney, Tom Howard, to officers of the Dallas, Texas, Police Department.

The report contains data on Ruby's explanation to the Dallas Police Department concerning his entrance to the basement of the Dallas Police Department Building. It also contains the results of polygraph examinations given by the Dallas Police Department to Roy Eugene Vaughn, the officer on duty at the entrance to the Main Street ramp, and former Police Officer Napoleon J. Daniels, who was present with Vaughn. Ruby has stated upon interview by the Federal Bureau of Investigation that he gained access to the basement of the Police Building by walking down the Main Street ramp.

The results of an interview of Jack L. Ruby by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on December 21, 1963, including Ruby's claim that he was armed while at the Dallas Police Department on the night of November 22, 1963, when he first saw Oswald, are included herein.

Extensive investigation conducted thus far has not established any connection between Ruby and Oswald or that Ruby conspired with any individual including police officers.

Investigation is continuing on a top priority basis to exhaust every logical source of pertinent information.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
I <u>ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON JACK L. RUBY</u>	
A. Family Medical History.....	1
B. Ruby's Personality.....	1
C. Was Planning New Night Club.....	1
D. Was Armed November 14 or 15, 1963.....	2
E. Allegations of Homosexuality.....	2
II <u>STATEMENTS BY JACK L. RUBY AND HIS ATTORNEY</u>	
A. Comments to Detective Leavelle.....	3
B. Tom Howard's Comments to Captain Fritz.....	3
III <u>RUBY'S ENTRANCE TO THE BASEMENT</u>	
A. Travel Time from Western Union.....	5
B. Ruby's Explanation.....	5
C. Statement of Sergeant Putnam.....	5
D. Statement of Sergeant Maxey.....	6
E. Statement of Lieutenant Pierce.....	7
F. Statement of Napoleon J. Daniels.....	7
G. Statement of Wilford Ray Jones.....	8
H. Statement of Officer Vaughn.....	9
I. Polygraph Examination of Officer Vaughn.....	10
J. Polygraph Examination of Napoleon J. Daniels.....	12

IV.	<u>INTERVIEW OF JACK L. RUBY BY FBI -</u>	
	<u>DECEMBER 21, 1963</u>	
A.	Activities on November 22, 1963.....	15
B.	Was Armed on November 22, 1963, At Dallas Police Department.....	16
C.	Knowledge of Oswald.....	17
D.	Whereabouts on November 23, 1963.....	17
E.	Movements on November 24, 1963.....	18
F.	Entrance to Basement, Dallas Police Department.....	18
G.	Killing of Oswald.....	20
H.	Ruby's Reason for Killing Oswald.....	20
I.	Physical Condition.....	21
J.	Business Ventures.....	21
K.	Travel Outside United States.....	22
L.	Association With Organizations.....	23
V.	<u>SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATION TO DATE</u>	24
	<u>INDEX</u>.....	25

I. ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION
ON JACK L. RUBY

A. Family Medical History

Records of the Veterans Administration Research Hospital, Chicago, Illinois, contain information that Earl Ruby, brother of Jack L. Ruby, was hospitalized from August 10, 1960, to August 19, 1960. The clinical record-narrative summary indicates Earl Ruby intermittently harbored the thought of self-destruction, considering suicide by sleeping pills, gun or asphyxiation. On examination, Earl Ruby presented all the typical findings of acute depressive reaction in that he was somewhat withdrawn and showed many signs of free-floating anxiety.

B. Ruby's Personality

Michael Levin, Chicago, an attorney, has known the Rubenstein family, also known as the Ruby family, since 1919. Mr. Levin said his opinion of Jack Ruby would be to sum his personality into a statement of "desire for recognition."

C. Was Planning New Night Club

Joseph P. Rossie, who is engaged in the real estate business at Dallas, Texas, became acquainted with Jack Ruby about 11 years ago in Dallas. Mr. Rossie said he last saw Ruby in Dallas on November 20, 1963, at which time Ruby discussed opening a new club and wanted Mr. Rossie

to invest money in the club and perhaps help in the management of this venture. Ruby talked of future plans at that time in a manner to indicate that he did not anticipate getting into any sort of trouble. Mr. Rossie believes that Ruby's killing of Oswald was the oversimplified solution of a simple and emotional man seeking justice.

D. Was Armed November 14 or 15, 1963

Mr. Curtis LaVerne Crafard, Bellaire, Michigan, related he was employed by Jack Ruby at the Carousel Club in Dallas commencing about November 1, 1963. He packed his clothing and left Dallas at about noon on November 23, 1963, without saying anything to anyone.

Mr. Crafard said in regard to Jack Ruby's temper, that on approximately November 14 or 15, 1963, Ruby was having trouble with a master of ceremonies at the Carousel Club and Ruby sent him, Crafard, out to Ruby's car to get a gun. Crafard stated this was the only time he ever handled Ruby's gun and on this occasion he did not remove it from the paper sack it was in.

E. Allegations of Homosexuality

The investigation to develop background information concerning Ruby has revealed various rumors and allegations to the effect that he may be a homosexual, however, up to the present time, no evidence of homosexuality has been established.

II. STATEMENTS BY JACK L. RUBY AND HIS ATTORNEY

A. Comments to Detective Leavelle

Detective James R. Leavelle, Dallas Police Department, stated that on November 25, 1963, he assisted in transferring Ruby from the Dallas City Jail to the Dallas County Jail. While they were in the elevator in the Police Building, Leavelle said, "Jack, in all the years I've known you, you've never deliberately caused any police officer any trouble that I know of and you didn't do us any favor when you shot Oswald. You've really put the pressure on us." Ruby replied, "That's the last thing in the world I wanted to do. I just wanted to be a damned hero and all I've done is foul things up."

B. Tom Howard's Comments to Captain Fritz

Captain J. W. Fritz, Dallas Police Department, advised that he was furnished the following information by Tom Howard, attorney for Jack L. Ruby.

Ruby was at home at about 10:30 a. m. , November 24, 1963, when he received a telephone call from a woman who asked Ruby for money. He dressed and then went to the Western Union Office and sent her a money order at 11:16 a. m.

After leaving the Western Union Office, Ruby walked up Main Street to the Police Building and as he approached the ramp

leading to the basement he saw an automobile at the entrance. The driver called to the police officer who was standing at the ramp entrance and the officer approached the automobile.

While the officer was talking to the driver, Ruby walked behind the officer and proceeded down the Main Street ramp to the basement. He was in the basement a very short time before Oswald appeared.

Howard told Captain Fritz that Ruby had not known Oswald and that there is absolutely no possibility of Ruby's having any communist or Cuban connections. Howard also said that in his opinion it will be to Ruby's advantage to furnish authorities complete background information so that it can be definitely established that Ruby had no communist connections or prior acquaintance with Oswald.

Captain Fritz asked Howard why Ruby shot Oswald, and Howard replied that he feels Ruby probably thought that he would be a hero and would be carried out on the shoulders of those present.

III RUBY'S ENTRANCE TO THE BASEMENT

A. Travel Time From Western Union

It has been determined that a man walking at a normal pace can readily proceed from the Western Union Office to the basement of the Dallas Police Building in less than a minute and a half.

B. Ruby's Explanation

Sergeant Patrick T. Dean, Dallas Police Department, advised that he asked Ruby on November 24, 1963, how he had gained entrance to the basement. Ruby told him he entered through the Main Street ramp two or three minutes before the shooting. Ruby also said that as he entered, an unmarked police car was leaving the Main Street ramp and the officer on duty at the entrance was talking to a man in the car whom Ruby believed to be Lieutenant Pierce. It is noted that Oswald was shot at approximately 11:24 a. m., November 24, 1963.

C. Statement of Sergeant Putnam

Sergeant James A. Putnam, Dallas Police Department, advised that at about 11:20 a. m., November 24, 1963, he left the basement of the Police Building in a car driven by Lieutenant Pierce. Sergeant Maxey was with them.

The car went up the Main Street ramp and Sergeant Putnam observed Officer Vaughn standing directly in front of the ramp near the intersection of the sidewalk and the street. He believes that Vaughn moved slightly to the side and took one or two steps into the street before waving the car on.

Sergeant Putnam also noticed four or five people standing on the sidewalk but did not look directly at them and does not know if Ruby was there. ;

Sergeant Putnam said that prior to leaving the basement, he carefully observed each individual present and he did not see Ruby. Sergeant Putnam described Officer Vaughn as a "forceful officer" who would have stopped Ruby or any other unauthorized person attempting to enter the basement.

D. Statement of Sergeant Maxey

Sergeant Billy Joe Maxey, Dallas Police Department, related that he went to the basement of the Police Building at about 11:00 a. m., November 24, 1963. A short time later Lieutenant Pierce entered in a black car and asked Maxey to accompany him and Sergeant Putnam for the purpose of escorting the armored car.

They left the basement by the Main Street ramp and prior to leaving the basement, Maxey observed those who were present at the foot of the Main Street ramp and states positively that Ruby was not in the group at that time.

Maxey stated that due to the narrowness of the ramp it would have been physically impossible for anyone to have entered at the same time that the car was leaving. He observed Officer Vaughn at the outside entrance to the ramp but he does not recall if anyone in the car spoke to

Vaughn or if Vaughn stepped into the street to block traffic for the car's exit. He states that he did not see Ruby.

E. Statement of Lieutenant Rio S. Pierce

Lieutenant Rio S. Pierce, Dallas Police Department, stated that at approximately 11:15 a. m. , November 24, he left the Homicide Bureau to obtain a police car for the purpose of escorting the armored car. He proceeded to the basement, obtained a car, instructed Sergeants Maxey and Putnam to accompany him, and drove out through the Main Street ramp. Officer Vaughn was standing in the center of the entrance to the ramp and moved to the sidewalk so that the car could pass. Lieutenant Pierce saw two or three other persons as he left the ramp but he paid no particular attention to them and does not know who they were.

F. Statement of Napoleon J. Daniels

Napoleon J. Daniels, a former Dallas Police Officer, related that on November 24, he was standing near the entrance to the Main Street ramp of the Police Building.

When he first arrived, no one else was present except Officer Vaughn, but about ten minutes before the shooting a Negro who was formerly a shoeshine boy in the police locker room appeared near the entrance of the ramp. He stated this individual wore a gray suit and had a camera hanging from his neck. To his best recollection, Daniels stated

that this individual remained in the area until the time of the shooting.

Daniels saw a car carrying three officers leave the Main Street ramp and stated that Officer Vaughn walked almost to the center of the street to stop traffic. When he realized Vaughn was occupied, Daniels made it a point to insure that no one entered the ramp.

Daniels stated that about two minutes before the shooting he saw a man walking west on the south side of Main Street. This man walked directly past Officer Vaughn and down the ramp. He had his right hand in the pocket of his coat and the pocket bulged as though it contained a gun.

Daniels does not know Ruby but said that the man he saw enter the ramp resembles a photograph of Ruby. Daniels also said that just after the shooting he looked down the ramp and saw officers struggling in the basement with someone. He could only see the right arm of the man who was struggling with the officers but he felt certain the color of this man's suit was the same as that of the man who went down the ramp.

Daniels also advised that on November 25 Officer Vaughn telephoned him and asked if he saw anyone enter the basement while Officer Vaughn was stopping traffic on Main Street. Daniels told Officer Vaughn he had not.

G. Statement of Wilford Ray Jones

Wilford Ray Jones, who formerly shined shoes in the police

locker room, stated that on the morning of November 24 he approached a uniformed policeman who was at the outside entrance of the Main Street ramp. He asked the policeman if Oswald had been brought out and the officer replied that he did not know.

Jones stayed at the Main Street ramp only a moment or two and then walked to Commerce Street where he stood across the street from the Commerce Street ramp for about twenty minutes. He saw an ambulance leave the Commerce Street ramp and was told by someone that a shot had been fired or that a prisoner had escaped.

Jones said he ran to a nearby parking lot to avoid any possible gunfire and then went to the Main Street ramp where he saw N. J. Daniels and a group of other people he could not identify.

Jones said he was wearing a dark blue or black suit and had a pair of binoculars around his neck.

He also stated he does not know Ruby, did not see him prior to the shooting and did not see anyone enter the Main Street ramp.

H. Statement of Officer Vaughn

Patrolman Roy Eugene Vaughn advised that on the morning of November 24, he was instructed to station himself at the entrance to the Main Street ramp and to permit no one to enter except those having press passes or police credentials. He commenced such duty at approximately 9:30 a.m. Several authorized persons were permitted to enter but he stated he is positive that Ruby did not enter the Main Street

ramp. Two unidentified men who appeared to be with a television crew came up the ramp from the basement and returned with equipment taken from a car. Officer Vaughn said he allowed them to re-enter the basement without showing identification.

Patrolman Vaughn also stated that N. J. Daniels, a former police officer, spoke to him at about 10:30 a. m. and remained nearby until after the shooting.

Officer Vaughn stated he had been standing in the center of the ramp about one yard inside the building. Approximately three minutes before the shooting, he moved to the curb at the east side of the ramp exit and waved on a police car which was leaving the basement through the Main Street ramp. Lieutenant Pierce, Sergeant Maxey and Sergeant Putnam were in the car.

Officer Vaughn stated that while he was at the curb he carefully watched the exit of the ramp and he returned to his position in the center of the ramp after the car left.

Officer Vaughn also stated that as the car left the ramp he was concerned only with eastbound traffic and had no occasion to look to the east. He is certain that no one entered the ramp while Lieutenant Pierce's car was leaving or after he returned to the center of the ramp.

Officer Vaughn also advised that he last saw Ruby in 1961 and would probably not recognize him if he saw him now.

I Polygraph Examination of Officer Vaughn

The Dallas Police Department has advised that on November 28 Officer Vaughn was afforded a polygraph examination which included the following questions and answers.

Question: "Did you see Jack Ruby near the Main St. entrance of the City Hall between 9:30 a. m. and 11:30 a. m. last Sunday morning?"

Answer: "No. "

Question: "Did you allow Jack Ruby to enter the basement of the City Hall last Sunday morning?"

Answer: "No. "

Question: "Did you talk with Jack Ruby last Sunday morning?"

Answer: "No. "

Question: "Did you allow anybody to enter the basement of the City Hall last Sunday morning that did not show you proper identification other than the two men you told Chief Fisher about?"

Answer: "No. "

Question: "Did you lie to Chief Fisher regarding this incident?"

Answer: "No. "

Question: "Have you told Chief Fisher the complete truth regarding this incident?"

Answer: "Yes. "

In the opinion of Detective P. L. Bentley, the polygraph examiner, each of the above questions was answered truthfully.

J. Polygraph Examination of Napoleon J. Daniels

The Dallas Police Department has advised that Napoleon J. Daniels was given a polygraph examination on December 11, 1963. The following is quoted from the report of Detective Bentley, polygraph operator, to the Chief of Police:

"During the pre-test interview with Mr. Daniels, he stated that he was sure the person he stated he had seen enter the City Hall basement was not Jack Ruby. He stated that he was shown a picture of Jack Ruby and that Ruby did not look like the person he stated that he had seen. He was very confused during this interview and stated he was not sure of anything in his statement. He also stated that he felt like the squad he saw come out of the basement had enough time to get to the County Jail before this person entered the basement of the City Hall.

He was then placed on the polygraph and the following pertinent questions were asked and answers given."

Question:

"Have you told the complete truth in the statement you gave?"

Answer:

"Yes." Indication false.

Question: "Have you deliberately made up any of this story?"

Answer: "No." Indication false.

Question: "Do you think the person you stated you saw enter the basement at that time was Jack Ruby?"

Answer: "No." Indication true.

Question: "Did you actually see the person you described come from the direction of the Western Union?"

Answer: "Yes." Indication false.

Question: "Do you think this person entered the basement of the City Hall after the Squad drove out?"

Did not answer this question.

Question: "Have you seen the person you described in your statement around the City Hall before?"

Did not answer this question.

Question: "Have you given a true description of the person you stated you saw enter the basement of the City Hall?"

Answer: "Yes." Indication false.

Question: "Did you actually see the person you described enter the basement of the City Hall?"

Answer: "Yes." Indication false.

Question: "Did you get a good look at this person?"

Answer:

"Yes." Indication false.

Most of the above questions were repeated on other charts with the same answers given and same indications noted."

IV. INTERVIEW OF JACK L. RUBY BY FBI--
DECEMBER 21, 1963

Jack L. Ruby was interviewed in the Dallas County Jail, Dallas, Texas. His attorneys Melvin Belli, San Francisco, California; Joe Tonahill, Jasper, Texas; Sam Brody, Los Angeles, California; and William Choulos, San Francisco, California, were present.

A. Activities on November 22, 1963

On the morning of November 22, 1963, Ruby arose at about 9:30 a. m. and subsequently drove to downtown Dallas, arriving at "The Dallas Morning News" at about 10:50 a. m. While at "The Dallas Morning News," Ruby said he heard someone say that somebody had been shot. First he heard that Governor Connally had been shot, then a Secret Service Agent, and then someone said, "Our beloved President has been shot." He left "The Dallas Morning News" and drove to the Carousel Club where he remained until late afternoon. He then went to the home of his sister, Eva Grant.

Ruby stated he did not go to Parkland Memorial Hospital at any time on November 22, 1963.

At about 7:00 or 8:00 p. m. , he departed his sister's home, attended services at the Congregation Shearith Israel Synagogue, and then went to a local delicatessen to obtain sandwiches for officers of the

Dallas Police Department. After ordering food for the officers, he telephonically contacted the Police Department and was advised the officers did not want anything to eat so he decided he would take the sandwiches to employees at KLIF Radio Station.

He decided to go to the Police Department to locate some newsmen from KLIF Radio Station. As he got off the elevator on the third floor of the Police Department, a policeman who was not known to Ruby asked him where he was going or whom he wanted to see. Ruby replied he was looking for Joe Delong of KLIF. The officer allowed him to enter. While he was waiting for Joe Delong, he saw Captain Fritz come out of his office with Oswald. This was the first time that he had ever seen Oswald. Ruby heard some newsmen say something about the basement so he went down to an assembly room where newsmen were gathered.

B. Was Armed on November 22, 1963--at Dallas Police Department

Ruby said that when he arrived at the assembly room in the Dallas Police Department he went to the back of the room and stood on top of a table so he could see and be out of the way. In a few minutes, Henry Wade, the District Attorney, and Captain Fritz came into the assembly room with Oswald for an interview with the press. After a short time, Captain Fritz took Oswald away.

Ruby said that he had his revolver in his right front trouser pocket all during the evening of November 22, except when he went to

church services. He said he carried his gun because he had a lot of money on his person and always carried his gun when he carried money.

C. Knowledge of Oswald

Ruby said he never heard the name of Lee Harvey Oswald before Oswald's arrest on November 22, 1963, by the Dallas Police Department, that any rumor that Oswald was ever in any of Ruby's clubs is wrong because Ruby had never seen Oswald at any place before he saw him with Captain Fritz at the Dallas Police Department on the night of November 22, 1963. Ruby continued by maintaining that any rumors that Oswald was at the Carousel Club are absolutely untrue.

D. Whereabouts on November 23, 1963

Ruby said that when he left the Police Department late on November 22, 1963, he went to Radio Station KLIF where he remained until about 3:00 a. m. on November 23, 1963. He then drove to "The Dallas Times Herald" newspaper building. Subsequent to leaving "The Dallas Times Herald" and while driving home, he recalled a sign he had seen which read, "Impeach Earl Warren." He drove home, awakened his roommate, George Senator, and contacted an employee he identified only as Larry. At about 4:00 or 5:00 a. m. , the three of them drove to Central Expressway and Ross Avenue where they photographed the above-quoted sign. Ruby stated they then stopped by the Post Office and the Southland

Hotel Coffee Shop. He left the coffee shop at about 6:00 a. m. and went home to bed.

Ruby said he arose at about 11:00 or 11:30 a. m. , drove downtown and visited the area where President Kennedy had been assassinated. He then visited a local bar, departing between 3:00 and 4:00 p. m. during the afternoon. He then returned to the Carousel Club, remaining until about 11:00 p. m. at which time he went to the Pago Club and then home.

E. Movements on November 24, 1963

On the morning of November 24, 1963, he received a telephone call from one of his dancers called "Little Lynn" who said she needed some money. He told her he would send her money by Western Union to Fort Worth, Texas. Ruby advised that in view of the fact he had a lot of money with him he got his revolver and put it in his right front trouser pocket. He left the apartment, drove by the spot where President Kennedy was assassinated, and as he passed the "County Building" he noticed a lot of people so he assumed that Oswald had already been moved to the County Jail which is in this building. As he passed the City Hall, he noticed a number of people around this location. He then parked his car across the street from the Western Union office and sent a money order for \$25.00 to "Little Lynn" at Fort Worth. (Investigation has verified that this money order was sent.)

F. Entrance to Basement, Dallas Police Department

After sending the telegram, he left the Western Union office

and walked west on the same side of the street toward the City Hall (which is also known as the Police Department Building). Before he reached the Police Department Building, he noticed a police officer standing at the entrance to the ramp leading into the basement from Main Street. He said he did not know the police officer. Just before he reached the ramp, a police car came out of the basement. He recognized the driver of the police car as Lieutenant Pierce. He explained he has known Lieutenant Pierce for twelve or fourteen years. Lieutenant Pierce did not look toward him or speak to him and Ruby did not speak to Lieutenant Pierce. Ruby could not recall seeing anyone else in the police car with Lieutenant Pierce, either in the front or back seat.

As the police car driven by Lieutenant Pierce came out of the basement ramp, the officer on duty at the entrance stepped back and walked toward the curb next to the street with his back toward Ruby. As the police car drew abreast this officer, the officer stooped down and looked inside the car. At about this time, Ruby had reached the entrance to the Main Street ramp and he took in the movement of the police car and the officer on duty at the ramp with a quick glance. Without breaking his stride or hesitating, he turned to his left and walked down the ramp into the basement. He does not recall seeing any person standing around the entrance, as he entered the ramp, and he does not know a former police officer named Daniels.

Ruby said he is positive he did not have either of his hands in any of his pockets--either coat or trouser pockets--when he entered and walked down the ramp.

Ruby informed he had no type of press card or any other kind of identification on the outside of his coat. He exhibited no identification to anyone to gain entrance to the basement. Ruby advised that as he was going down the ramp, he spoke to no one and no one spoke to him. He did not recognize anyone in the crowd and he did not stop and stand behind anyone.

G. Killing of Oswald

Ruby continued by stating that just as he arrived at the bottom of the ramp, "A person who pops out with two men; that is all I can remember; naturally I know who he is; to me, he had this smirky, smug, vindictive attitude; I can't explain what impression he gave me, but that is all I can---, well, I just lost my senses; the next I knew I was on the ground and five or six people were on top of me."

H. Ruby's Reason for Killing Oswald

Ruby was asked why he killed Oswald and said, "I was in mourning Friday and Saturday. To me, when he shot before me like he did, something in my insides tore out, and I just went blank. To me, he represented-- I'll go back a little bit. I listened to a eulogy Saturday morning, I am sure, and I heard Rabbi Silverman speak about our President. He said, 'Here is a man that fought in all battles, but he didn't have a chance to fight here, he was shot from the rear.' I have been around people that are so smug and hard. Then about Oswald being associated with

communism, and how he blemished this beautiful city; and Mrs. Kennedy having to come back to the trial. I told no one I was going to kill him. No one knew I was going to shoot him. I didn't discuss anything with anyone about shooting him. No police officer assisted me in any way, or did, or said anything to suggest my shooting Oswald.

"I remembered Mullinax, a police officer who was killed, and Mullinax was a friend of mine. I did not know J. D. Tippit. I did not know the Tippit that was killed."

L Physical Condition

Ruby said he had never had any serious illnesses or been hospitalized and does not have a steel plate in his head, as indicated in some press reports. He volunteered the information that his mother had previously been committed to an insane asylum. He professed to know of no other history of mental illness in his family.

He said in 1952 he "went broke" in the night club business and had a "mental breakdown." He continued along this line by saying he was "mentally depressed" and "hibernated in the Cotton Bowl Hotel" for three or four months declining to see his friends.

J. Business Ventures

In 1947 he moved to Dallas to be associated with his sister Eva in the night club business. He returned to Chicago, however, in

a few months in an effort to enter into various "merchandising deals." Being unsuccessful, he returned to Dallas in 1947 and has lived in Dallas continuously ever since.

His first ventures in Dallas were the Bob Wills Ranch House and the Silver Spur. It was at the Silver Spur that he "went broke." After his "comeback," he tried operating the Silver Spur again. In 1952 - 1953 he operated the Ervay Theater, a motion picture house. In 1953 he became associated in the Vegas Club and Hernando's Hideaway.

In 1956 he sold his interest in the Silver Spur. He related that in 1959 and 1960 he persuaded his brother Earl to come to Dallas to assist in establishing the Sovereign Club. The Sovereign Club, established as a private club, has become the Carousel Club.

K. Travel Outside United States

Ruby stated he visited a friend of his brother in Windsor, Ontario, Canada, for two or three months in 1929 - 1930. In 1933, while en route to California, he went across into Mexico at Juarez. He said this was purely a "tourist" trip of short duration.

Ruby said that in August, 1959, he went to Havana, Cuba, to visit L. C. McWillie, who was "some sort of good-will man" for the Tropicana, a gambling establishment.

L. Association with Organizations

Ruby stated he has not been a member of any political associations, clubs or organizations. He said he has never been a member of the Communist Party or any "front" organizations and he has had no membership in or affiliation with, or interest in, the "Fair Play for Cuba" or any other pro-Castro organization of any type. Ruby volunteered that some years ago at a time when Castro was popular in the United States he read of an individual in the vicinity of Houston having been engaged in "gun running to Castro." He said he attempted to telephonically contact this individual as he had in mind "making a buck," however, nothing came of this. Ruby stated he had never attended any meetings concerning "gun running," smuggling of persons in or out of Cuba, or participated in any activities relating to Cuban affairs.

.V. SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATION TO DATE

All police officers and members of the news media known to have been in the general basement area of the Dallas Police Department on November 24, 1963, at the time Ruby shot Oswald have been interviewed.

Numerous acquaintances and associates of Ruby have been identified and interviewed.

The extensive investigation conducted thus far has not established any connection between Ruby and Oswald or that Ruby conspired with any individual including police officers.

Investigation is continuing on an expedite basis to exhaust every logical source of pertinent information.

INDEX

C

Crafard, Curtis LaVerne

D

Daniels, Napoleon J.
--Polygraph Examination

7, 8, 10
12 - 14

Dean, Sergeant Patrick T.

5

F

Fritz, Captain J. W.

3 - 4

H

Howard, Tom

3 - 4

J

Jones, Wilford Ray

8 - 9

L

Leavelle, Detective James R.

3

Levin, Michael

1

"Little Lynn"

18

M

Maxey, Sergeant Billy Joe

5 - 7, 10

Oswald, Lee Harvey

3 - 4

P

Pierce, Lieutenant Rio S.

5 - 7, 10

Putnam, Sergeant James A.

5 - 7, 10

R

Rossie, Joseph P.

1 - 2

Ruby, Earl

1

Ruby, Jack L.

- Allegations of Homosexuality
- Association with Organizations
- Business Ventures
- Entrance to Basement
- Explanation to Sergeant Patrick T. Dean
- Family Medical History
- Interview by FBI--December 21, 1963
- Killing of Oswald
- Personality
- Planning New Night Club
- Physical Condition
- Reason for Killing Oswald
- Statements to Detective James R. Leavelle
- Travel Outside United States
- Whereabouts, November 22-24, 1963

2
23
21 - 22
18 - 20
5
1
15
20
1
1
21
20 - 21
3
22
15 - 18

V

Vaughn, Patrolman Roy Eugene

- Statement of
- Polygraph Examination

9 - 10
10 - 12

Veterans Administration Research Hospital

1

OSWALD

105-82555

EBF

Serial 1099x

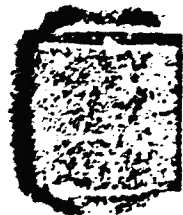
Part 3 only

release

copy

2

FOUNDATION
THE ARPT



#36



TRUE COPY

Historic Diary.

30

From Oct. 16 1959 Arrival -

Leaving

1959

1st Page

Oct. 16. Arrive from Helsinki by train; am met by Intourest Repre. and in car to Hotel "Berlin". Reges. as. "student" 5 day Lux. tourist. Ticket.) Meet my Intorist guied Rimma Sherikova I explain to her I wish to appli. for Rus. citizenship. She is flabbergassed, but aggrees to help. She checks with her boss, main office Intour; than helps me add. a letter to Sup. Sovit asking for citizenship, mean while boss telephons passport & visa office and notifies them about me.

Oct. 17 - Rimma meets me for Intourist sighseeing says we must contin. with this although I am too nevous she is "sure" I'll have an anserwer. soon. Asks me about myself and my reasons for doing this I explaine I am a communist. ect. She is politly sym. but uneasy now. She tries to be a friend to me. she feels sorry for me I am someth. new.

SunOct. 18. My 20th birthday, we vist exhib. in morning and in the after noon The Lenin-Stalin tomb. She gives me a present Book "Ideot" by Dostoevski.

Oct. 19 Tourism. Am anxious since my visa is good for five days only and still no word from auth. about my request.

Oct. 20 Rimmer in the afternoon says Intourist was notified by the pass & visa dept. that they want to see me I am excited greatly by this news.

Oct. 21 (Mon) Meeting with single offial. Balding stout, black suit fairly. good English, askes what do I want?, I say Sovite citizenship, he ask why I give vauge ansewers about "Great Soviet Union" He tells me "USSR only great in Literature wants me to go back home" I am stunned I reiterate, he says he shall check and let me know weather my visa will be (extended it exipliers today)

Eve. 6.00 Recive word from police official. I must leave country tonight at. 8.00 P.M. as visa expires. I am shocked!! My dreams! I retire to my room. I have \$100. left. I have waited for 2 year to be accepted.

My fondes dreams are shattered because of a petty offial; because of bad planning I planned to much! 7.00 P.M. I decide to end it. Soak rist in cold water to numb the pain. Than slash my left wrist. Than plag wrist into bathtub of hot water. I think "when Rimma comes at 8. to find me dead it will be a great shock. somewhere, a violin plays, as I

TRUE COPY

31

DIARY

2nd page

Oct. 21 (con.): watch my life whirl away. I think to myself. "how easy to die" and "a sweet death, (to violins) about 8.00 Rimma finds my unconscious (bathtub water a rich red color) she screams (I remember that) and runs for help. Amulance comes, am taken to hospital where five stiches are put in my wrist. Poor Rimma stays by my side as interrptor (my Russian is still very bad) far into the night, I tell her "go home" (my mood is bad) but she stays, she is "my friend" She has a strong will only at this moment I notice she is preety

Oct. 22. Hospital I am in a small room with about 12 others (sick persons.) 2 ordalies and a nurse the room is very drab as well as the breakfast. Only after prolonged (2 hours) observation of the other pat. do I relize I am in the Insanity ward. This relization disquits me. Later in afternoon I am visited by Rimma, she comes in with two doctors, as interr she must ask me medical question; Did you know what you were doing? Ans. yes Did you blackout? No. ect. I than comp. about poor food the doctors laugh app. this is a good sign Later they leave, I am alone with Rimma (amongst the mentaly ill) she encourgest me and scolds me she says she will help me me get trasfered to another section of Hos. (not for insane) where food is good.

Oct. 23. Transferred to ordinary ward, (airy, good food.) but nurses suspisious of me. [they know]. Afternoon I am visited by Rosa Agafonova of the hotel, / tourist office, who asks about my health, very beautiful, excelant Eng., very merry and kind, she makes me very glad to be alive. Later Rimma vists

Oct. 24 Hospital routine, Rimma vists me in afternoon

Oct. 25. "

Oct. 26 An elderly American at the hospital grow suspicious about me for some reason. because at Embassy I told him I had not registered as most tourist and I am in general evasive about my presence in Moscow and at hospital. Afternoon Rimma vists.

Oct. 27 Stiches are taken out by doctor with "dull" scisor

Wed Oct. 28 Leave hospital in intorist car. with Rimma for Hotel "Berlin" later I change hotels to "Metropole" all cloths packed, and money from my room (to the last kopeek) returned as well as watch, ring. Ludmilla Dimitrova (Intorist office head) and Rosa invite me to come and sit and take with them any time. I get lonesome at new hotel. They feel sorry for me.

TRUE COPY

32

DIARY

3rd page

Oct. 28(con.) Rimma notifies me that, pass & registration office whsheb to see me about my future. Later Rimma and car pick me up and we enter the officies to find four offials waiting for me (all unknown to me) They ask How my arm is, I say O.K., They ask "Do you want to go to your homeland. I say no I want Sovite citizen I say I want to reside in the Soviet Union. They say they will see about that. Than they ask me about the lone offial with whom I spoke in the first place (appar. he did not pass along my request at all but thought to simply get rid of me by not extending my Soviet visa. At the time I requested it) I describe him (they make notes) (what papers do you have to show who and what you are? I give them my dischare papers from the Marine Corps. They say wait for our ans. I ask how long? Not soon. Later Rimma comes to check on me. I feel insulted and insult her.

Oct. 29. Hotel Room 214 Metropole Hotel. I wait. I worry I eat once, stay next to phone worry I keep fully dressed

Oct. 30. Hotel Room I have been in hotel three days, if seems like three years I must have some sort of a showdown!

Oct. 31. I make my dision. Getting passport a 12"00 I meet and talk with Rimma for a few minutes she says; stay in your room and eat well, I don't tell her about what I intend to do since I know she would not approve. After she leaves I wait a few minutes and than I catch a taxi, "American Embassy" I say. 12"30, I arrive American Embassy, I walk in and say to the receptionist 'I would like to see the Consular" She points at a large lager and says "If you are a tourist please register". I take out my American passport and lay it in the desk, I have come to dissolve my American citizenship. I saymatter-of-factly she rises and enters the office of Richard Snyder American Head Consular in Moscow at that time He invites me to sit down. He finishes a letter he is typing and than ask what he can do for me. I tell him I have dicided to take Soviet citizenship and would like to leagly dissolve my U.S. citizenship. His assitant (now Head Consular) McVickers looks up from his work. Snyder says- takes down personall Information, ask questions

See:
Act
31st
I
N
t
e
r
v
e
w

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

1959

His. Diary

Page 4

33

Sat. Oct 31. (con) warns me not to take any steps before the soviets except me, says I am a "fool", and says the dissolution papers are along time in preparing (In other words refuses to allow me at that time to dissolve U.S. citiz. I state "my mind is make up" From this day forward I consider myself no citizen of the U.S.A. I spend 40 minutes at the Embassy before Snyder says 'now unless you wish to expound on your maxists beliefs you can go.' I wish to dissolve U.S. citiz, not today he says in effect. I leave Embassy, elated at this showdown, returning to my hotel I feel now my enorgies are not spent in vain. I'm sure Russians will except me after this sign of my faith in them. 2:00 a knock, a reporter by the name of Goldstene wants an interview I'm flabbergassed "how did you find out? The Embassy called us." He said. I send him away I sit and relize this is one way to bring pressure on me. By notifying my relations in U.S. through the newspapers. Atthouh they would say "ifs for the public record." A half hour later another reporter Miss Mosby comes. I ansewer a few quick questions after refusing an interviwe. I am surprised at the interest. I get phone calls from "Time" at night a phone call from the States I refuse all calles without finding out who's it from. I feel non-deplused because of the attention 10:00 I retire. Nov.1 - more reporters, 3 phone calls from brother & mother, now I feel slightly axzilllated, not so lonely. Nov -2-15 Days of utter loneliness I refuse all reports phone calls I remaine in my room, I am racked with dsyentary. Nov 15 - I decide to give an interview, I have Miss Mosbys card so I call her. She drives right over. I give my story, allow pictures, later story is distorted, sent without my permission, that is: before I ever saw and O.K.'ed her story. Again I feel slightly better because of the attention Nov. 16. A Russian official comes to my room asks how I am. Notifies me I can remain in USSR till some solution in found with what to do with me, it is comforting news for me.

See:
Nov
15th
I
n
t
e
r
v
i
w

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

34

Diary.

Page 5

Nov 17 - Dec. 30 I have bought myself two self-teaching Russian Lan. Books I force myself to study 8 hours a day I sit in my room and read and memorize words. All meals I take in my room. Rimmea arranged that. It is very cold on the streets so I rarely go outside at all for this month and a-half I see no one speak to no-one except every-now-and-then Rimmea, who calls the ministry about me. Have they forgotten?, During December I paid no money to the hotel, but Rimmer told Hotel I was expecting alot of money from USA. I have \$28. left. This month I was called to the passport office and met 3 new officials who asked me the same questions I ans. a month before. They appear not to know me at all.

Dec 31. New Yearseve, I spend in the company of Rosa Agafoneva at the Hotel Berlin, she has the duty. I sit with her untill past midnight, she gives me a small "Boratin," clown, for a New Years present She is very nice I found out only recently she is married, has small son who was born crippled, that is why she is so strangely tender and compelling.

Jan 1 - 4 No change in routine

Jan 4. I am called to passport office and finilly given a Soviet document not the soviet citizenship as I so wanted, only a Residence document, not even for foringners but a paper called "for those without citizenship." still I am happy. The offial says they are sending me to the city of "Minsk" I ask "is that in Siberia? He^{only} laughs. he also tells me that they have arranged for me to recive some money though the Red Cross. to pay my hotel bills and expensis. I thank the gentelmen and leave later in the afternoon I see Rimma "she asks are you happy" "yes"

Jan. 5. I go to Red Cross in Moscow for money with Interrupter (a new one) I recive 5000. rubles a huge sum!! Later in Mink I am to earn 70 rubles a month at the factory.

Jan. 7. I leave Moscow by train for Minsk, Belorussia. My hotel bill was 2200, rubles and the train ticket to Minsk 150. rubles so I have alot of money & hope. I wrote my brother & mother letters in which I said "I do not wish to every contact you again." I am begining anew life and I don't want any part of the old".

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

35.

Diary

Minsk.

Page 6

Jan 7. Arrive in Minsk, met by 2 women Red Cross workers
We go to Hotel "Minsk" I take room, and meet Rosa and Stellina
two persons from intourist in hotel who speak English Stellina is
in 40's nice married young child, Rosa about 23 blond attractive unmarried
Excellent English, we attract each other at once.

Jan 8. I meet the city mayor, comrade Shrapof. who welcomes
me to Minsk promises a rent-free apartment "soon" and warns
me about "uncultured persons" who sometimes insult foreigners.
My interpreter: Roman Detkof. Head For. Tech Instit. next door.

Jan. 10. The day to myself I walk through city, very nice.

Jan. 11 I visit Minsk radio factory where I shall work.

There I meet Argentinian Immigrant Alexander Zeger
Born a Polish Jew. Immigrant to Argen. in 1938 and back to
Polish homeland (now part of Belo.) in 1955 speaks
English with Amer. accent he worked for Amer. com. in
Argen. He is Head of a Dept. a qualified Engineer, in late
40's mild mannered likable He seems to want to tell me something.

I show him my temporary document, and say soon I shall have Russian citizenship.

Jan. 13 - 16 I work as a "checker" metal worker, pay: 700 rubles
a month, work very easy, I am learning Russian quickly

Now, Everyone is very friendly and kind. I meet many young
Russian workers my own age they have varied personalities
all wish to know about me even offer to hold a mass meeting
so I can say. I refuse politely. At night I take Rosa to
the theater, movie or opera almost every day I'm living
big and am very satisfied. I receive a check from the

Red Cross every 5th of the month "to help" The check is 700 rubles.

Therefore every month I make 1400. R. about the same as the
Director of the factory! Zeger observes me during this time
I don't like: picture of Lenin which watches from its place of
honour and phy. training at 11.-11.10 each morning (compulsory).
for all. (shades of H. G. Wells!!)

March 16. I receive a small flat one-room kitchen-bath
near the factory (8 min. walk) with splendid view from
2 balconies of the river, almost rent free (60. rub. a mon.)
it is a Russian's dream.

March 17 - April 31 - work, I have lost contact with
Rosa after my house moving. I meet Pavel Golovacha.
A young man my age friendly very intelligent a
excellent radio technician his father is Gen. Golovacha
Commander of Northwestern Siberia. Twice hero of
USSR in W.W. 2.

TRUE COPY

29

Diary

Page 7

May 1 - May Day came as my first holiday all factories
Ect. closed after spectacular military parade all workers
parade past reviewing stand waving flags and pictures of
Mr. K. ect. I follow the Amer. custom of marking a
Holiday by sleeping in in the morning. At night I visit
with the Zegers daughters at a party throw by them about
40 people came many of Argentine origin we dance and
play around and drink until 2 am. when party breaks up.
Leonara Zeger oldest dau. 26 formally married, now divorced,
a talented singer. Anita Zeger 20 very gay, not so
attractive but we hit it off. Her Boy-friend Alfred is
a Hungarian chap, silent and brooding, not at all like Anita.
Zeger advises me to go back to U. S. A. its the first voice of
oppossession I have heard. I respect Zeger, he has seen the world.
He says many things, and relates many things I do not know
about the U. S. S. R. I begin to feel uneasy inside, its true!

June-July Summer months of green beauty, pine forest
very deep. I enjoy many Sundays in the environments
of Minsk. with the Zegers who have a car "mos.vick"
Alfred always goes along with Anita, Leonara seems to have
no permanent Boy-friend, but many admirers. She has a
beautiful Spanish figure, long black hair, like Anita.
I never pay much atten. to her shes too old for me she seems
to dislike my lack of attention for some reason. She is high strung.
I have become habituated to a small cafe which is where
I dine in the evening the food is generally poor and always
exactly the same, menu in any cafe, at any point in the city.
The food is cheap and I dont really care about quality after
three years in the U.S.M. C.

Aug -Sept As my Russian improves I become increasingly
conscious of just what sort of a society I live in. Mass
gymnastics, compulsory after work meeting, usually political
information meeting. Compulsory attendance at lectures and
the sending of the entire shop collective (except me) to pick
potatoes on a Sunday, at a State collective farm. A "patriotic
duty" to bring in the harvest. The opinions of the workers
(unvoiced) are that its a great pain in the neck. They
don't seem to be especially enthusiastic about any of
the "collective" duties a natural feeling. I am increasingly
aware of the presence, in all thing, of Lebizen, shop party
secretary, fat, fortyish, and jovial on the outside. He is a
no-nonsense party regular.

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

28

Diary

Page 8

Oct. The coming of Fall, my dread of a new Russian winter, are mellowed in splendid golds and reds of fall in Belorussia plums peaches apricots and cherries abound for these last fall weeks I am a healthy brown color and stuffed with fresh fruit. (at other times of the year unobtainable)

Oct. 18 my 21st birthday see's Rosa, Pavil, Ella at a small party at my place Ella a very attractive Russian Jew I have been going walking with lately, works at the radio factory also. Rosa and Ella are jealous of each other it brings a warm feeling to me. Both are at my place for the first time. Ella and Pavil both give ash-tray's (I don't smoke) we have a laugh

Nov. Finds the approach of winter now. A growing loneliness overtakes me in spite of my conquest of Ennatachina a girl from Riga, studying at the music conservatorie in Minsk. and-short After an affair which last a few weeks we part. Nov 15 in Nov. I make the acquaintances of four girls rooming at the For. lan. dormitory in room 212. Nell is very interesting, so is Tomka, Tomis and Alla. I usually go to the institute dormitory with a friend of mine who speaks english very well. Eraich Titov is in the forth year at the medical institute. Very bright fellow At the dormitory we 6 sit and talk for hours in Russian english

Dec

1 I am having a light affair with Nell Korobka.

Jan 1

New Years I spend at home of Ella Germain. I think I'm in love with her. She has refused my more dishonourable advances, we drink and eat in the presence of her family in a very hospitable atmosphere. Later I go home drunk and happy. Passing the river homeward, I decide to propose to Ella.

Jan. 2. After a pleasant hand-in-hand walk to the local cinema we come home, standing on the doorstep I propose's She hesitates then refuses, my love is real but she has none for me. Her reason besides lack of love; I am american and someday might be arrested simply because of that example Polish Intervention in the 20's. led to arrest of all people in the Soviet Union of polish origin "you understand the world situation there is too much against you and you don't even know it" I am stunned she snickers at my awkwardness in turning to go (I am too stunned too think!) I realize she was never serious with me but only exploited my being an american, in order to get the envy of the other girls who consider me different from the Russian Boys. I am miserable!

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

27

DIARY

Page 9

Jan 3. I am miserable about Ella. I love her but what can I do?
it is the state of fear which was always in the Soviet Union.

Jan 4. On year after I received the residence document I
am called in to the passport office and asked if I want
citizenship (Russian) I say no simply extend my residential
passport to agree and my document is extended until Jan 4. 1962

Jan-4-31 I am stating to reconsider my desire about staying
The work is drain the money I get has nowhere to be spent.
No nightclubs or bowling allies no places of recreation except
the trade union dances I have had enough.

Feb. 1st Make my first request to American Embassy, Moscow
for reconsidering my position, I stated "I would like to go back to U.S."

Feb. 28th I receive letter from Embassy. Richard E. Sneyder
stated "I could come in for an interview anytime I wanted."

March 1-16 I now live in a state of expectation about
going back to the U.S. I confided with Zeger he supports
my judgment but warns me not to tell any Russians about
my desire to return. I understand now why.

March 17 - I and Erich went to trade union dance. Boring
but at the last hour I am introduced to a girl with
a French hair-do and red-dress with white slipper I dance
with her. then ask to show her home I do, along with 5
other admirers Her name is Marina. We like each other
right away she gives me her phone number and departs
home with an not-so-new friend in a taxi, I walk home.

March-18-31- We walk I talk a little about myself she
talks a lot about herself. her name is Marina N. Prosakoba

Apr: 1st-30 We are going steady and I decide I must have
her, she puts me off so on April 15 I propose, she accepts.

April 3', after a 7 day delay at the marriage bureau
because of my unusual passport they allow us to register
as man & wife two of Marina's girl friends act as
bridesmaids. We are married at her aunt's home we have
a dinner reception for about 20 friends and neighbors who
wish us happiness (in spite of my origin and accent) which
was in general rather disquieting to any Russian since for.
are very rare in the Soviet Union even tourist. after
an evening of eating and drinking in which Uncle Wooser
started a fight and the fuse blew on an overloaded circuit
We take our leave and walk the 15 minutes to our home.
We lived near each other. at midnight we were home.

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

26

DIARY

Page 10

1st

May Day 1961. Found us thinking about our future. In spite of fact I married Marina to hurt Ella I found myself in love with Marina.

May - The transition of changing full love from Ella to Marina was very painful esp. as I saw Ella almost every day at the factory but as the days and weeks went by I adjusted more and more my wife mentally. I still hadn't told my wife of my desire to return to US. She is madly in love with me from the very start, boat rides on Lake Minsk walks through the parks evening at home or at Aunt Valia's place mark May June - A continuence of May, except. that; we draw closer and closer, and I think very little now of Ella.

In the last days of this month I reveal my longing to return to America. My wife is slightly startled. But then encourages me to do what I wish to do.

July - I decided to take my two week vacation and travel to Moscow (without police permission) to the American Embassy to see about getting my U. S. passport back and make arrangements for my wife to enter the U. S. with me.

July 8 - I fly by plane to Minsk on a 11 - 20, 2 hrs 20m later after taking a tearful and anxious parting from my wife I arrive in Moscow departing by bus From the airfield I arrive in the center of the city. Making my way through heavy traffic I don't come in sight of the embassy until 3:00 in the afternoon. Its Saturday what if they are closed? Entering I find the offices empty but manage to contact Snyder on the phone (since all embassy personnel live in the same building) he comes down to greet me shake my hand after interview he advises me to come in first thing mon.

(see - July 8 - 13.)

July 8. Interview July-9 receive passport; call Marina to Moscow also.

July 14. I and Marina return to Minsk.

July 15. Marina at work, is shocked to find out that everyone knows she entered the U. S. embassy. They were called at her place of work from some officials in Moscow? The bosses hold a meeting and give her a strong browbeating. The first of many indignations.

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

25

DIARY

11rd Page

July 15 Aug 20. we have found out which blanks and certificates are necessary for to apply - for a exit visa they number about 20 papers; Birth certificates affidavits photos ect. On Aug 20th we give the papers out they say it will be 3½ months before we know whether they'll let us go or not. in the meantime Marina has had to stage 4 different meetings at the place of work held by her Boss's at the direction of "someone" by phone. The young comm. league headquarters also called about her and she had to go see them for 1½ hrs. The purpose (expressed) is to dissuade her from going to the U.S.A.. Net effect: Make her more stubborn about wanting to go Marina is pregnant, we only hope that the visas come through soon.

Aug 21-Sept 1 - I make expected trips to the passport & visa office also to ministry of for. affairs in Minsk, also Min. of Internal affairs, all of which have a say in the granting of a visa. I extracted promises of quick attention to US.

Sept-Oct 18. No word from Min. (They'll call us.)

Marina leaves Minsk by train on vacation to the city of Khkov in the Urals to visit an aunt for 4 weeks. During this time I am lonely but I and Erich go to the dances and public places for entertainment. I haven't done this in quite a few months now.

I spend my birthday alone at the opera watching my favorite "Queen of Spades." I am 22 years old.

Nov-2 Marina arrives back, radiant, with several jars of preserves for me from her aunt in Khkov.

Nov-Dec. Now we are becoming annoyed about the delay Marina is beginning to waiver about going to the US. Probably from the strain and her being pregnant, still we quarrel and so things are not too bright esp. with the approach of the hard Russian winter.

Dec 25th Xmas Day Tues. Marina is called to the passport & visa office. She is told we have been granted Soviet exit visas. She fills out the completing blank and then comes home with the news. Its great (I think!)

New Years, we spend at the Zeger's at a dinner party at midnight. attended by 6 other persons.

Jan. 4. I am called to the passport office since my Residence passport expires today, since I now have a US. passport in my possession I am given a totally new resid. pass. called, "Pass for Forin," and since they have given US permission to leave, and know we shall, good to July 5, 1962.

TRUE COPY

24

DIARY Page 12

Jan 15.

Feb. 15. Days of cold Russian winter. But we feel fine.

Marina is supposed to have baby on March 1st.

Feb 15 - Dawn. Marina wakes me. Its her time. At 9:00 we arrive at the hospital I leave her in care of nurses and leave to go to work. 10:00 Marina has a baby girl. when I visit the hospital at 500 after work, I am given news.

We both wanted a boy. Marina feels well, baby girl, O.K.

Feb. 23 Maria leaves hospital I see June for first time.

Feb. 28 I go to registra (as prescribed by law) the baby.

I want her name to be June Marina Oswald. But those Beaucrats say her middle name must be the same as my first. A Russian custom support by

a law. I refuse to have her name written as "June Lee."

They promise to call the city ministry (city hall) and find out in this case since I do have an U.S. passport.

Feb. 29. I am told that nobody knows what to do exactly, but everyone agrees "Go ahead and do it, " Po-Russki." Name: June Lee.

March. The last commiques are exchanged between myself and Embassy. letters are always arriving from my mother and brother in the U.S. I have still not told Erich who is my oldest existing acquaintance, that we are going to the State, he's o.k. but I'm afraid he is too good a young communist league member so I'll wait till last min.

March 24 - Marina quits her job in the formal fashion.

March 26 - I receive a letter from Immigration & Natur.

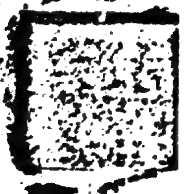
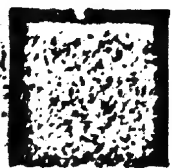
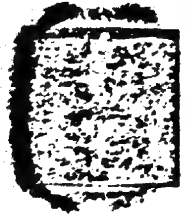
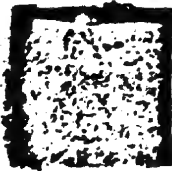
service at San Antonio, Texas, that Marina has had her visa petition to the U.S. (Approved!!) The last document. Now

we only have to wait for the U.S. Embassey to receive their copy of the approval so they can officially give the go ahead.

March 27 I receive a letter from a Mr. Philles (a employ. of my mother, pledging to support my wife in case of need.

April -

TRUE COPY



37

TRUE COPY

1

I have often wondered why it is that the communist, anarchist capitalist and even the fascist and anarchist elements in America, always profess patriotism toward the land and the people, if not the government; although their ideals movements must surely lead to the bitter destruction of all and everything.

I am quite sure these people must hate not only the government but our the people culture, traditions, heritage and very people itself, and yet they stand up and piously pronounce themselves patriots, displaying their war medals, that they gained in conflicts long past between themselves.

I wonder what would happen if somebody was to stand up and say he was utterly opposed not only to the governments, but to the people, too the entire land and complete foundations of his socially.

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

2

I have heard and read of the resurgent Americanism in the U.S., not the ultra-right type, but rather the polite, seemingly pointless Americanism expressed by such as the "American fore group" and the freedom foundation.

and yet even in these vieled, formless, patriotic gestures, their is the obvious "axe being ground" by the business with invested intrests of the sponseres of there expensive undertaking.

To where can we I there turn? to factional mutants of both systems, to odd-ball flanaganist Hegelian idealists out of touch with reality religious groups, to revisinist or too abserd anarchism. No!

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

3

too a person knowing both systems and their factional accessories, there can be no mediation between the systems and as they exist to-day and that person.

He must be opposed to their basic foundations and representatives

and yet it is immature to take the sort of attitude which says "a curse on both your houses!"

there are two great representatives of power in the world, simply expressed, the left and right, and their offspring factions and concerns.

any practical attempt at one alternative must have as its nucleus the traditional ideological best of both systems, and yet be utterly opposed to both systems.

for not system can be entirely new, that is where most revolutions go astray industrial or political, go astray. and yet the new system must be opposed unequivocally to the old that also is where revolutions go astray

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

4A

but stead fastly opposed to the revival of forces who have led millions of people to death and destruction and in a dozen wars and have now at this moment led the world into unsurpassed danger.

We have lived into a dark generation of tenstion and fear.

But how many of you have tried to find out the truth behind the cold-war clices!!

I say as man I, have lived under both systems, I have sought the answers and although it would be very easy to dupe myself into beliveing one system is better than the other, I know they are not.

I despise the represenatives of both systems weather they be socialist or cristan democrates. weath they be labor or conserative they are all products of the two systems,

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

5

automation for instant.
Automation may be compared to the
run away robot who displays so many
falicites that it is obvious it is
run away. rather it is the much
more sutle aspects of Industrialization
and mechnicization which brings the
greatest hardships upon the people
a general decay of class'es into shapless
sociaties without real cultural foundations,
regementation, not so much of people
since industrialization actively provides
for more free movement of class'es
around each other, but rather of ideals
although those regemented ideals have
more freedom of expression throughout
all the class'es.

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

6

The biggest and decided key fault development of the our era is of course the fight for markets between the imperialist powers themselves, which lead to the wars, crises and oppressive friction which you have all come to regard as part of your lives.

and it is this the prominent factor of the capitalist system which will undoubtedly eventually lead to the common destruction of all the imperialistic powers not so already many fascist lesser imperialist countries have become dependent upon other factors than domination of colonialist force colonies through force, they have been devastated of their former colonies by the three great imperialist powers countries or in some cases even given up their colonies themselves as unprofitable and other many cases the oppressed peoples rose up and physically through the colonist out and this process is continuing even today as we all can see. but what is important to remember

TRUE COPY

7

Is that the old system of capitalism even within itself is revising and what is most evident, forming imperialist economic coilations, such as the common market.

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

8

In the communist experamint serveal factions and unavoidable developments have emerge which Marx and Engles could not possibly have foreseen their emerges with increasing clarity two monumentle mistakes which Marx and Engles made, not to mention the very key stone of Marx's economic theory "the doctrine of surplus value manufae which has always been unshakey and controversial.

The first mistake is fairly well known even at this stage in the communist development the "withering away of the state" as it was called that is centralized however Marx envisualized that the aboliation of class'es would lead to the gruaual reduction of state apparous. however this is not the case and is better observed than contemplated. the state rather becomes more extensitve in that while the powers of central ministrys or delagated they are not reduceded in the divideving of a organ of state power into smaller units at lower levels so althugh the ^{some} ministers of have actually disappered in Moscow they have become more entrenced than ever at lower levels thus

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

9

in dividing power you multiply units
and in everyday life you become
more and more depend on these organs
of state power. then ever more than ^{wherever}
^{you turn}
ever before you meet them and they
touch the lives of the people more
and more, and a new beauracracy,
rather than a withering away of the
state. In Russia in the last two
years their has been a shift of
power from the capital of Moscow to
the so-called "Republics" but state
apparist, simply grows into a greater
maze throughout these republics, thus
in minsk the capital of belorussia,
the ministry of Interia became responsible
in 1960 for determining the eligibility of aplicants
for hard to get exit visas too
leave the USSR formaly the official
progrative of Moscow alone but now that
this state ministry in Moscow has "withered
away" it becomes all the more difficile to
get an exit visa since now one has to
go to the area, city and republican state

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

10

capital commites of beaurocrats and
on top of all that a last finial
O.K. has to come from increadibly the
Moscow ministry of foreign affairs!!
the withering away of the state as Marx
envisualized was a unforeseeable mistake
pointed out by many critizes of Marx.

The second mistake Engles and Marx
made was is much more obscure but fundelmen
tally just as important.

In the late 1800's Engles wrote Vanti Dühring
which rightly critized Eugen Dühring's, a
german idealist who was supposably not
consistent enough in his materialism for the
dialectical materilist Marx. In his
critical anylis of Dühring Engles said
with much heavy sarcism that Dühring
only changed a word in his putting
forward of his social revolutionary ideas
that a changed word "was
the word community from the word
state whereas Dühring wanted
Social Democracy at a local or

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

11

Dear Mother

Well, we-

community level, Marx and Engles
advocated a centralized state which
would later "wither away."

But in this Marx and Engles was
mistaken again.

as history has shown time again the
state remains and grows whereas true
democracy can be practiced only at
the local level, while the state centralized
state, administrative, political or supervisory
remains there can be no real democracy
(a loose confederation of communities at
a national level without any centralized
state whatsoever.

in equal division, with safe guards
against collusion of communities there
can be democracy, not in the centralized
state delegating authority but in numerous
equal, progressive states
democratically the communities practicing and
developing democracy at the local level.

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

1^A

there have already been a few organizations who have declosed that they shall become effective only after conflict between the two world systems leaves the world country without defense or foundation of government, organizations such as the minute men for instance, however they intend are preparing to simply defend the present system and reinstate its influnse after the mutual defeat of both systems melatarily which is more or less taken for granted.

These armed groups will represent the remaining hard core of feninatical american capitalist suportors.

There will undoutly be similar representation of this kind by communitis groups in communist countrys.

there will also be many decided religious segments of putting forward

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

2^A

their own alternatives and through larger memberships than the minute men ect.

however there will also be anarchist pacifist and quit probably fascist group splinter groups however all these unlike the minute men and communist partisan groups, will be unarmed.

The mass of survivors he will probably however will, not belong too any of these groups, they will not be fanatical enough to join extremist, and will be too disillusioned too support either the communist or capitalist parties in their respective countries. after the atomic catastrophe they shall seek an alternative to those systems which have brought them misery.

But their thinking and education

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

3A

will be steeped in the traditions of those systems they would never except a "new order" complete beyond their understanding, any more than they would except the extreme, logically, they would deem it necessary to oppose the old systems but support at the same time that their cherished traditions.

I intend to put forward just such an alternative

~~in the United States it would mean~~
In making such a declaration I must say that in order to make this alternative effective, supporters must prepare now for the in the event the situation presents itself for the practical application of this alternative

in this way the ~~melatarist~~ ^{minority} men and their narrow support of capitalism have been most far-sighted, however they present only a suicide force whereas in my alternative we would constitute what is needed is a constructive and practical group of persons desiring peace

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

1B

When I first went to Russia in the winter of 1959 my funds were very limited, so after a certain time, after the Russians had assured themselves that I was really the naive american who belived in communism, they arranged for me to recive a certain amount of money every month. Ok it came technically through the Red-Cross as finical help to a Roos polical immigrate but it was arranged by the M. V. D.. I told myself it was simply because I was broke and everybody knew it. I accepted the money because I was hungry and there was several inches of snow on the ground in Moscow at that time but what it really was was payment for my denuciation of the U. S. in Moscow in Oct November 1956 and a clear promise that for as long as I lived in the USSR life would be very good. I didnt relize all this, of course for almost two years.

↓
see next page

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

2^B

As soon as I became completely disgusted with the USSR ^{American} Soviet Union and started negotiations with the U.S. Embassy in Moscow for my return to the U.S. my "Red Cross" allotment was cut off.

this was not difficult to understand since all correspondence in and out of the Embassy is censored as is common knowledge in the Embassy itself.

I have never mentioned the fact of these monthly payments to anyone.

I do so in order to state that I shall never sell myself intentionally, or unintentionally again to anyone again.

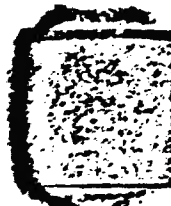
as for the fee of \$ _____ I was supposed to receive for this _____ I refuse it.

I made pretense to except it only because otherwise I would have been considered a crack pot and not allowed to appear to express my views. after all who would refuse money?!?

TRUE COPY

9

9



38



1

forward

In the city of Minsk there are 10 factories plants and industrial enterprizes these enterprizes emply over 250,000 people or 55% of 539,000 people the population of this city the fifth ranking in the USSR after Moscow, Leingrad, Keiv and riga. the capitol of the modern State Beleprussia it is an important Industrial and stratically located city.

In the story of the workers of this great city lies the key to understanding the charlctes of the russian people the understanding of the aims and the hopes of the biggest country in the world in land mass and the secound greatest Industrial power I shall not in the course of this book refer to the argrical and service class'es.

In the course of recontruction at the end of the 2nd WW under the reign of Stalin all major resources were turned to the rebuilding of the Soviet State, All sakrifices were made, including the sligthing of the light consumer Industry, to rebuild the heavy industry, the Steel mills and machine tool plants. the parts and locomotive works. This book is an attempt at presenting a picture of the people who work in the modern russian working class.

Reference which I shall make and figures are taken from the Book "USSR Statices 1960 put out by the central ministry of books and printing, Moscow," and figure taken from the text of the 22nd congress of the KPSU. which will form the still unpublished basis for the "USSR Statices for 1962" book to be published in Moscow in early 1962.

This book is not, however, one enconomic anayils of the Soviet Union. It is a book into the lives of work-a-day average Russians.

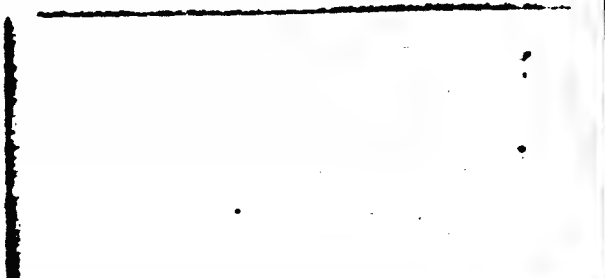
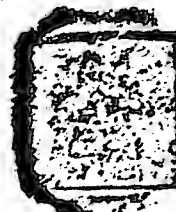
About the Author.

Lee Harvey Oswald was born in Oct 1939 in New Orleans, La. the son of a poor Insuraens Salesman whose early death left a -----mean streak of indepenence brought on by negleck. entering the US Marine corps at 17 this streak of independence was strenghted by exotic journeys to Japan the Philipines and the score's of odd Islands in the Pacific immianly after serving out his 3 years in the USMC he abanded his family american life to seek a new life in the USSR. full of optemism and hope he stood in red square in the fall of 1959 vowing to see his chosen course through, after however, two years and alot of growing up I decided to return to the USA. this book is not a story about himself. He is only the narrator. relying-on-what-he-saw-and-heard-and-found-out. He does think, however, that no too many people, at least americans, have had the oppitunity to look into a often increible and sometimes terrifying world, but a world whose outward apperance is very like our own, as-net-quiet-as-gray.

-TRUE COPY-

- 1-2 description of Radio factory
- 3-4 photo and conditions
- 5-6 description of T.V. Shop
- 7-8-9 Background of shops
- 10-11 Industrial workers
- 12 controls of "collectives"
- 13-15 Demonstrations and meetings
- 15-16 factory make up and people's
- 17-18-19 Layout of city of Minsk
- 20 Tourist permits & "tourist"
- 21-22 passports
- 23 collective forms and schools
- 24 vocations
- 25 student quarters and Insit. -----
- 26 population fig. and textbooks
- 27 figs. for book & for books
- 28 newspapers
- 29 Films
- 30 1st Films 2nd T. V. (begin) (con)
- 31 T. V. & Radio (back 30-35) -29-23
- 32 Radio (Historic)
- 33 opera and meauseams (Diary.)
- 34 Y. C. L. (new money)
- 35 YCL peoples police (comunist.)
- 36 central committee & mins.
- 37-39 Corruption in USSR
- 40 Elections virgin land "voluteers"
- 41 Elections and
- 42 The army
- 43 army
- 44 taxes
- 45 Destruc. of Mon. to
Stalin in 1961

-TRUE COPY-



TRUE COPY

1

'The Communist Party of the United States has betrayed itself!

it has turned itself into the traditional lever of a foreign power to overthrow the Government of the United States, not in the name of freedom or high ideals, but in servile conformity to the wishes of the Soviet Union and in anticipation of Soviet Russia's complete domination of the American continent.

The Forster's and the Flynn's of the subsidized Communist Party of the United States have shown themselves to be willing, gullible messengers of the Kremlins Internationalist propaganda.

There can be no international solidarity with the arch-betrayers of that most sublime ideal.

There can be no sympathy for those who have turned the idea of communism into a villain's curse to western man.

The Soviets have committed crimes unsurpassed even by their early day capitalist counterparts, the imprisonment of their own peoples, with the mass extermination so typical of Stalin, and

150

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

2

the individual surpresstion and regimentation under Krushchev.

The deportations, the purposefull curtailment of diet in the consumer slighted population of Russia, the murder of history, the prositution of art and culture.

The communist movement in the U.S., personalized by the, Communist Party U.S.A., has turned itself into a "valuble gold coin" of the Kremlin. it has failed to denouce any actions of the Soviet Goverment when similar actions on the part of the U. S. Goverment bring pious protest. Examples:

Denounced:

United States
Atom Bomb Test
Cuba
N.A.T.O. Manuvers
U-2
Congo
Negro lynching

Not Denounced:

Russian
Atom Bomb Test
Hungary
Warsaw Pact Manuvers
Sobel
Eastern Germany
Genocide

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

3

Only by declaring itself to be, not only not dependent upon, but opposed to, Soviet domination and influence, can dormant and disillusioned person's hope to unite to free the radical movement from its' inertia.

Through the refusal of the Communist Party U.S.A. to give a clear cut condemnation of Soviet piratical acts, progressives have been weakened into a stale class of fifth columnist of the Russians.

160
words

In order to free the hesitating and justifiably uncertain, future activist for the work ahead we must remove that obstacle which has so efficiently retarded him, namely the devotion of Communist Party U.S.A., to the Soviet Union, Soviet Government, and Soviet Communist International Movement.

It is ~~fairly~~ foreseeable that a coming economic, political or military crisis, internal or external. will bring about the final destruction of the capitalist system, assuming this, we can see how preparation in a special party could safeguard an independent course of action after the debacle, an American course

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

4.
steadfastly opposed to intervention by outside,
relatively stable foreign powers, no matter
from where they come, not in particular,
and if necessary, violently opposed to
Soviet intervention.

No party of this-type can
attract into its ranks more than a
nominal number of fundamental radicals.

It is not the nature of such an organization
to attract such a membership, as lets say,
the Republicans or even the Socialist
Party, but it is possible to enlist the
aid of disaffected members of the Socialist
Party and even some from more "respected,"
(from a capitalist viewpoint), parties.

150

But whereas our political enemies
talk loudly now, they have no concept of
what total crisis means.

The faction which has the greater basis
in spirit and the most far-sighted and
ready membership of the radical futurist, will
be the decisive factor.

We have no interest in violently
opposing the U. S. Government, why should we
manifest opposition when there are

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

5

far greater forces at work, to bring-about the fall of the United States Government, than we could ever Possibly muster.

We do not have any interest in directly assuming the head of Government in the event of such an all-finising crisis. As dissentent Americans we are merely interested in opposing foreign intervention which is a ~~seemingly foreseeable~~ ^{reasonable} conclusion if one belives in the theory of crisis.

The emplacement of a separate, democratic, pure communist sociaty is our goal, but one with union-communes, democratic socializing of production and without regard to the twisting apart of ~~marxism~~ ^{capitalist} communism by other powers.

The right of private personal ~~property~~ ^{property}, religious tolarence and freedom of travel (which have all been violated under Russian "communist" rule) must be strictly observed.

155

Resoufullniss and patient working towards the afresaid goal's are prefered rather than loud and useless manifestation's of protest. Silent observance of our priciples is of primary importance.

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

6

But these preferred tactics now, may prove to be too limited in the near future, they should not be confused with slowness, indecision or fear, only the intellectually fearless could even be remotely attracted to our doctrine, and yet this doctrine requires the utmost restraint, a state of being in itself majestic in power.

This is stoicism, and yet stoicism has not been effected for many years, and never for such a purpose.

There are organizations already formed in the United States, who have declared they shall become effective only after the military debacle of the United States. Organizations such as the minute men, or the opposite of a stoical organization. But these performers are simply preparing to defend in their own back yards, a system which they take for granted will be defeated militarily/ ^{elsewhere} a strange thing to hear from "patriots". These armed groups represent hard core American capitalist supporter's. There will also be small armed communist and probably Fascist groups, There will also be anarchist and religious

170

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

7

Groups at work.

However, the bulk of the population will not adhere to any of these groups, because they will not be inclined to join any of the old factions with which we are all so familiar.

But the people will never except a new order presented by politicians or opportunist.

Logically, they will deem it necessary to oppose those system of Government against whom they have been educated, but they will be for againsts anything resembling their former capitalist masters also.

Steadfastly opposed to the revivial of the old forces they will seek a new fore.

This will be the sentiment of /the mass'es.

But any organization cleverly manipulating word's may sway the mass'es

This is where a safeguard is necessary.

And not only a safeguard, but a safety valve, to shut off opportunist forces from within, and foreign powers from without.

There can be no subsitute for organization and procurement work. Towards the aforestated ideals and goals.

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

8. .
work is the key to the ~~or~~ future door, but failure to apply that key because of possible armed opposition in our hypothetical, but very probable crisis, is as useless as trying to use force now to knock down the door.

a-safety-valve-is

Armed Defenses of our ideals must be an accepted doctrine after the crisis, just as new refraining from any demonstrations of force must be our doctrine in the mean time.

No man, having known, having lived, under the Russian Communist and American capitalist system, could possibly make a choice between them, there is no choice, one offers oppresstion the other poverty. Both offer imperilistic injustice, tinted with two brands of slavery.

155

But no rational man can take the attitude of "a curse on both your house's". There are two world systems, one twisted beyond recognition by its misuse, the other decadent and dying in its final evolution.

A truly democratic system would combine the better qualities of the two upon an American

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

50

foundation, opposed to both world systems as they are now.

This than is our ideal.

Membership in this organization implies adherence to the principle of simple distribution of information about this movement to others and acceptance of the idea of stoical readiness in regards to practical measures once instituted in the crisis.

TRUE COPY

C

C



40



TRUE COPY
speech before

1. Americans are apt to scoff at the idea, that a military coup in the US., as so often happens in Latin american countries, could ever replace our government. but that is an idea that has grounds for consideration. Which military organization has the potentialities of executing such action? Is it the army? with its many constripes, its unwieldy size its scores of bases scattered across the world? The case of Gen. Walker shows that the army, at least, is not fertail enough ground for a far right regime to go a very long way. for the same reasons of size and desposition the Navy and air force is also to be more or less disregarded. Which service than, can qwalify to launch a coup in the USA? Small size, a permanent hard core of officers and few baseis is necscary. Only one outfit fits that description and the U. S. M. C. is a right wing infiltrated organization of dire potential consequence's to the freedoms of the U.S. I agree with former President Truman when he said that "The Marine Corps should be abolished."
2. My second reason is that undemocratic, country wide insitution know as segregation. It, is, I think the action of the active segregationist minority and the great body of indiffent people in the South who do the United States more harm in the eyes of the worlds people, than the whole world communist movement. as I look at this audience there is a sea of white facts before me where are the negro's amongst you (are they hiding under the table) surly if we are for democracy, let our fellow negro citizen's into this hall. Make no mistake, I-am segregationist tendencies canbe unleared I was born in New Orleans, and I know.
In russia I saw on several occiasions that in international meeting the greatest glory in the sport field was brought to us by negros. Though they take the gold metals from their Russian competitors those negros know that when they return to their own homeland they will have to face blind hatred and discrimation.

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

The Soviet Union is made up of scores of naturiclists asians and Eurpr-asian's armenian and Jews whites and dark skinned people's yet they can teach us a lesson in brotherhood among people's with different customs and origins.

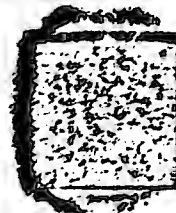
3. A symbol of the american way, our liberal concesin is the existance in our mist of a minority group whose influence and membership is very limited and whose dangerous tendencies are sufficeanly controlled by special government agencies. The communist party U. S. A. bears little resemblance to their Russian conterparts, but by allowing them to operate and ever supporting their misguided right to speak, we maintain a tremonusu sign of our strenght and liberalism harasment of their party newspaper, their leaders, and advocates, is treachery to our basic principles of freedom of speach and press. Their views no matter how misguided, no matter how much the Russians take advantage of them, must be allowed to be aired. after all communist U. S. A. have existed for 40 years and they are still a pitiful group of radical.

4. Now-a-days- most of us read enough about certain right wing groups to know enough how to recognize them and guard against their corresive effects. a would like to say a word about them, although their is possibley few other american born person's in the U. S. who know as many personal reasons to know and therefore hate and mistrust communism. I would never become a psuso-professional anit-communist such as herbert Philbriks or Macarthy. I would never jump on any of the many right wing bandwagon's. because our two contries have too much too offer too each other to be tearing at each others trouths in an endless cold war. both are conountries have major short comings and advantages. but only in ours is the voice of dissent all-the-ability-of-that-voice-of-dissent, allowed opportunity of expression, in returning ----- to ---- the U. S., I hope I have awoken a few who were sleeping, and others who are indifferent.
- I have done nothing alot of critizing of our system I hope you will take it in the spirit it was given. in going to Russia I have followed the old priciple "Thou shall seek the truth and the truth shall make you free In returning to the U. S. I have done nothing more or less than select the lesser of two evils.

TRUE COPY

0

0



41



TRUE COPY

A system opposed to the communist.

In that the State or any group of persons may not administer or direct funds or value in circulation, for the creation of means of production.

- A. Any person may own private property of any sort.**
- B. Small business or speculation on the part of a single individual be guaranteed.**
- C. that any person may exchange personal skill or knowledge in the completion of some service, for remuneration.**
- D. that any person may hire or otherwise remunerate any other single person for services rendered, so long as: that service does not create surplus value.**
- E.**

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

A system opposed to the Capitalist in that:

No individual may own the means of production, distribution or creation of goods or any other process wherein workers are employed for wages, or otherwise employed, to create profit or surplus profit or value in use or exchange.

- A. In that all undertaking of production, distribution or manufacture or otherwise the creation of goods must be made on a pure, collective basis under the conditions:**
 - 1. equal shares of investment be made by members.**
 - 2. equal distribution of profit after tax, be made to all investors.**
 - 3. that all work or directive or administrative duties connected with the enterprise be done personally by those investors.**
 - 4. That no person not directly working or otherwise directly taking part in the creation process of any enterprise, have a share of or otherwise receive any part of the resultant profit of it.**
 - 5.**

**Stipend
Agronomist**

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

The Atheian system.

**A system opposed to communism, Socialism,
and capitalism.**

- 1. Democray at a local level with no centralized State.**
 - A. That the right of free enterprize and collective enterprize be gauranteed.**
 - B. That Fasism be abolished**
 - C. That nationilizism be excluded from every-day life.**
 - D. That racial segregation or discrimanation be abolished by law.**
 - E. the right of the free, uninhibated action of religious insistutions of any type or denomination to freely funtion**
 - G. Univeral Suffrage for all persons over 18 years of age.**
 - H. Freedom of desimanation of opions through press or declaration or speech.**
 - I. that the desemanation of war propaganda be forbidden as well as the manufactor of weapons of mass destruction.**
 - J. that Free compulsory education be univeral till 18.**
 - K. nationalization or communinizing of private enterprize or collective enterprize be forbidden.**
 - L. that monopy pratices be considered as capitalistic.**
 - M. That combining of separate collective or private enterprizes into single collective units be considered as communistic**
 - N. That no taxes be levied against indivuals**
 - O. That heavy grauated taxes of from 30% to 90% be leveled against surplus profit gains.**
 - R. that taxes be collected by a single ministry subordanite to indival communities.
that taxes be used soley for the building or improvment of public projects.**

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

Against

In so far as

Reason.

**communism
(international)**

**limitations on freedom of travel,
press, religion, speech, elections**

taxes

**income taxes, and some building
lincese taxes**

sale of arms

**pistols should not be sold in
any case, rifles only with police
permission, shotguns free.**

**extremest of purely
racial charcter or
religional**

**anti-negro or jew or nationality
or anti religion.**

unemployment

**it is caused by other than
voluntary means of employers
such as automation**

**For
medical aid: free**

hospital beds and operations

aid to education

**state and national substity
of universties and free or
paid expenses for students
of higher educational units**

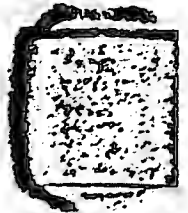
welfare all emcomp.

**higher pensions independt
of amount of work; only curbed
as to type of work and rank
of worker upon retirement.**

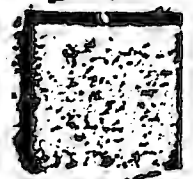
disarmerment

**general disarmement and
aboliation of all armies
except civil police force
armed with small arms.**

TRUE COPY



42



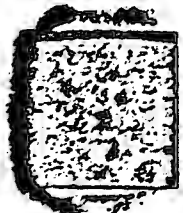
TRUE COPY

Lee-H,-Oswald---
Kalinina-St,-4-24--
Minsk,-USSR-
January-

1. Lee H. Oswald
2. New Orleans, La. Oct. 18, 1939
3. 1733242 Los Angeles, Calif Sept. 10, 1959
4. 1954 - 1956 Ft. Worth, Tex. 1956 - 1959 U. S Marine corps active, duty stations Los Angeles Calif., Atsugi Japan Sugi Bay, Phillipines; 1959 - 1962 Minsk USSR, Residence
5. Active duty U.S.M.C. Radar operator, Rank E2, Active duty terminated Sept. 10, 1959. Honorable discharge received.
6. Marina Nikilievna Oswald, wife, Russian.
David Lee Oswald, Son, American
7. None
8. Petition for donation of fund from International Rescue commite Park Av. N.Y., N.Y. in Jan. 1962. I have not been notified of the result
9. None
10. \$800.00 (\$200.00 can be paid by myself.)
11. (8)
12. Box-982,-Vernon-Texas
73/3 Davanport St. Ft. Worth, Texas

500.

TRUE COPY



43

TRUE COPY

1. Q. Why did you go to the USSR.?

I went as a mark of discuss and protest against American political policies in foreign countrys, my personal sign of discontent and horror at the misguided line of reasoning of the U. S. Government and-people Q.A What about those letters? I made serval letters

in which I expressed my above feeling to the American Embassy when in Oct 1959 I went there to legally liquate my american citizenship and was refused this legalle right.

Q.2.B Did you made statements against the U. S. there? yes.

Q2. C What about that type recording? I made a recording for Radio Moscow which was broadcast the following sunday in which a spoke about the beauful capital of the Socialist work and all its progress.

3. Did you break laws by residing or taking work in the USSR?

I did in that I took an othe of allignce to the USSR.

4. Isn't all work in the USSR considered State work?

Yes of course and in that respect I allso broke U S Law in accepting work under a foreign state.

5. What about statements you made to UPI agent Miss Mosby?

I was approched by Miss Mosby and other reporters just after I had formally requested the American Embassy to legally liquate my U. S. citizenship, for a story, they were notified by the U. S. Embassy, not by me. I answered questions and made statements to Miss Mosby in regard to my reasons for coming to the USSR, her story was warped by her later, but in barest esscens it is possible to say she had the thruth printed.

6. Why did you remain in the USSR for so long it you only wanted a Ink

I resided in the USSR from Oct 16 1959 to sprig of 1961 a period of 2½ years I did so because I was living quite comfortably. I had plenty of money, an apartment rent-free lots of girls ect. why should I leave all that?

7 A Are you a communitis? Yes have- basically, allthough

I hate the USSR and socialist system I still thank marxism can work under different circumstances.

7BQ. have you ever know a communist? not in the U.SA.

TRUE COPY

11/222222222222/20/20202020
 21/21/22222222/20/20202020
 31/2020/20202020/20/2020/20202020/
 11/

14/ՆՐԱՂԵՆ/ԴԵՐՈՂ/ՆՐ/ԿԵՐ/Կ/ԵՆԵ/ԼԻԴԴ/ԼԻՈՒ/ՆԵՂԻՆԵ), թրբբոյ ՏԻԿԻՆԵ/ԱԴԴ/
ԲՈՒՈՒԹ ԲՐԵԼԻՆԻՆԱՂԴ/ԵՐ ԼՕԳ ՔԻ ԲԻՆԻՆ ԼԻ ԹՐԲԲՈՒ/ՇԼԼԵԹ "ԹՐԲԲՈՒ/ՆՐԱՂԵՆ
ՂԻՆԵԼԵ"

2. ΑΡΧΗ ΤΗΣ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΛΟΓΙΚΗΣ ΑΡΘΡΙΑΣ ΗΡΘΕ ΤΟ ΔΙΕΥΚΛΙΝΕ/1344 ΑΥ.18

U/S/CODE

8. What are the othestanding differants between the USSR and USA? None, except in the US the living standard is a little higher, freedoms are about the same, medical aid and the educational system in the USSR is better than in the USA.

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

1. Q. Why did you go to the USSR?

I went as a citizen of the U.S. (as a tourist) residing in a foreign country which I have a perfect right to do. I went there to see the land, the people and how their system works

Q. A. What about those letters? I made no letters deriding the U.S.!!

In correspondence with the U.S. Embassy I made no anti-american statements, any criticism I might have had was of policies not our government

2. Q. Did you make statements against the U.S. there? no

2. What about that type recording? I made a recording for radio the Moscow Tourist Radio travel log, in which I spoke about sight-seeing and what I had seen in Moscow tourist circles. I expressed delight in all the interesting places, I mentioned in this respect the University, museum of art, Red Square, the Kremlin. I remember I closed this 2 minute recording by saying I hoped our peoples would live in peace and fr.

3. Did you break laws by residing or taking work in the U.S.S.R.?

Under U. S. law a person may lose the protection of the U.S., by voting or serving in the armed forces of a foreign state or taking an oath of allegiance to that state. I did none of these

4. Isn't all work in the U.S.S.R. considered state work?

No. Technically only plants working directly for the State, usually defense, all other plants are owned by the workers who work in them.

5. What about statements you make to U.P.I. agent Miss Mosby in 1959?

I was approached at the time of my arrival in the USSR just after I had formally notified the U. S. Embassy in Moscow of my future residence in the USSR by the newspaper agencies in Moscow including U.P.I. API and Time Inc. who were notified by the Embassy. I did not call them. I answered questions and gave statements to Miss Mosby of U.P.I. I requested her to let me OK her story before she released it, which is the polite and usual thing. I saw her version of what I said just after she sent it. I immediately called her to complain about this, at which time she apologized but said her editor and not her had added several things. She said London was very excited about the story (there is how I deduced that she had already

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

sent it) so there wasn't much else I could do about it. and I didn't realize that the story was even more blown out of shape once it got to the U.S.A. I'm afraid the printed story was faricated sensenlionlizzism.

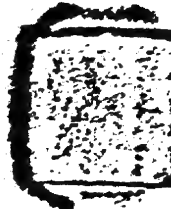
6. Why did you remaine in the USSR for so long if you only wanted a look? I resided in the USSR quietly until February/1961 when I wrote the Embassy stating that I would like to go back. (My passport was at the Embassy for safekeeping) they told invited me to Moscow for this purpose however it took me almost 1/2 year to get a permit to leave the city of Minsk for Moscow. In this connection I had to use a letter from the head consular, to the Russian authrities in Minsk (the Russians are very beaucroatic and slow about letting foreingrs travel about the country hence the visa) when I did get to Moscow the Embassy immiately gave me back my passport and advised me as to how to get a exit visa from the Russians for myself and my Russian wife, this long and ardous process took months from July 1962 untill ----. ----- 1962, therefore you see almost 1 year was spent in trying to leave the country. thats why I was there so long not out of desire!
7. are you a communist? Have you ever know a communist? No of course not, I have never even know a communist, outside of the ones in the USSR but you can't help that.
- 8.- What are the outstanding differences between the USA and USSR? freedom of speech travel outspoken opposition to unpoplar policies freedom to belive in god.

newspapers, Thank you sir, you are a real patriot!!

TRUE COPY

9

9



44

TRUE COPY

36.

DIARY EMBASSY MEETING
Oct. 31, 1959

12:30 arrive in "Bolga" type taxi, two Russian policemen stand at the Embassy, one salutes as I approach I entrance of the embassy and says "passport" I smile and show my passport. He motions me to pass inside as I wish. Their can be little doubt I'm sure in his mind that I'm a American. Light overcoat, no hat or scarf and non-Russian button down shirt & tie. Entering I find the office of "consular" sign opening the door I go in. A secretary busy typing looks up. "Yes"? she says "I'd like to see the consular. official." I say. "Will you sign the tourist registrar please," she says dryly, going back to her typing. "Yes, but before I'll do that, I'd like to see the consular," laying my passport on her desk, as she looks up puzzled, I'm here to dissolve my american citizenship." She rises and taking my passport goes into the open inter office, where she lays the passport on a mans desk, saying "there is a Mr. Oswald outside, who says he's here to dissolve his U. S. citizenship. "OK" the man says, "thanks" He says to the girl without looking up from his typing, she, as she comes out, invites me into the inter office to sit down. I do so, selecting an armchair to the front left side of Snyders desk (it was Snyder whom I talked too head consular) I wait, crossing my legs and laying my gloves in my lap. He finishes typing, removes the letter from his typewriter and adjusting his glasses looks at me. "What can I do for you he asks" leafing through my passport. "I'm here to dissolve my U.S. citizenship and would like to sing the legle papers to that effect." have you applyed for Russian citizenship? yes. He taking out a piece of paper and says "before we get to that I'd like some personal infor." He ask name, personal information to which I ansewer than: "your reasons for coming." I say I have experienced life in the U.S., American military life, American Imperilism. I am a Marxist, and I waited two years for this I don't want to live in the U.S. or be burtained by American citizenship. He says ok. Thats all unless you want to profound your "Marxist belifes" you can go. I said I'v requested that I be allowed to sign legal papers devasting myself of U.S. citizen. Do you refuse me that right"? He says. "Uhg. no, but the papers will take some time to get ready in the meantime where are you staying "room 212 at the Metropole," I state, angry at being refused a right I start to leave "you'll tell us what the Russ. do next" I turn very mad "of course" I say and leave.

TRUE COPY



45

TRUE COPY

23

Diary

Interview

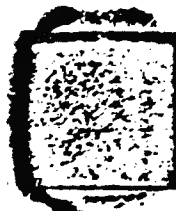
Nov. 15, 1959

Nov. 14 with Miss Mosby.

Miss Mosby enters greets me and sits down
I start by saying. I wish it understood that I wish to see the story before it is sent. "All Right" she says "It's all the same to me what you do in regards to your life, I'm just taking down your words." O.K. I say, First the reasons for my coming. She asks about military service I answers questions about my military service and than you she asks why did you apply for Soviet citizenship,? What are your reasons for coming here? I have waited for two years in order to dissolve my American citizenship I have seen too much hate and injustice in the U.S. I had served in the occupation forces in Japan and occupation of a country is imperialitic, what the Russian's would call "imperialism" I have chosen a Socialist country since their are only two main systems in the world, "Why the U.S.S.R." she asks "why not Checoksylvia, where the housing promble is not so bad." "I have chosen the U.S.S. R. since it is the leader of the Socialist camp. and the symbolic champion of the cause of communism." What other reasons lead you to change your loyalty. " in the U.S., as we know, their are many shortcomings, Racial segregation and the surpression of the under-dog, U.S. Communist Party." How long have you been studing Marxism. "I first started studying "Marxism" when I was 15. "I always had to dig for my books in the back, dusty, shelves of libarys and old outdated books were the back bone of my reading, books on phiosiphy, political encomy ect." "In any library in the most obvious places their are the prominiat anti-communist books we know so well but as I say I allways had to dig for my book" What were some impresstions you go serving in the occupation forces. "I saw the American military hauling cannon up a mountain side, the tools of war and oppristion I learned to hate the U.S. imperialistic military." Thank you she says.

|END|

TRUE COPY



46

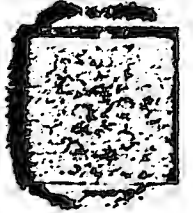


TRUE COPY

Diary, (extra days) not included in formal diary.

Nov. 1961 Enna Taknagobyea 23 blond, frial, formial, from Riga, Esonia. Studying at conservatorie I met her in 1960 at the zegers. her'family (who sent her to Minsk) apparently well off. Enna loves fancy cloths well made shoes and underthings in Oct. 1960 we began to get very close and clumिंगating in intercourse on Oct. 21. she was a virgin and very interesting we met in such a fashion on 4 or 5 occiations ending Nov. 4 1960 later upon completion of her last year at the Music Con. she left Minsk for Riga. Dec. 1961 Nell Rayrokaks 21- large, 5 ft. 11. inch 150 lbs., built proportionly, large fruitfult breast hips wide and heavy but very pleasly proportioned, from a villige near the polish border of strictly russian peasents stock. gently kind womenly and understanding, passionate in heat. stubborn in hate she combined all the best womenly features with thekind simple, russian hearth I met her through one of her room-mates, tomka, nell and tomka toogether with three other girls lived in a room at the for. lan. Insit. Dom. in Minsk near the victory circle. I began to notice nell serously only after I had parted ways with Enna. Nell at first dose not seem to warrant attention since she is rather plain looking and frieghtingly large. but I felt at once that she was kind and her passions were proportionent too her size. I fact too be found out only after a great deal of research. after a light affair lasting into Jan and even Feb. we contuingly to remain on friendly but conventional terms throughout 1961 up till May when after beging married we no longer met. June, 1961 Ella Germain - a silky, black haired Jewish beauty with fine dark eyes skin as white as snow a beautiful smile and good but unpredictable nature, her only fault was that at 24 she was still a virgin, due entirely too her own desire. I met her when she came too work at our factory I noticed her, and parhaps fell in lowe with her, the first minute I saw her. we remained on amibble terms from the time we met to the time I left the country. I proposed marrige to her on several occ. and loved her with all my heart, but she would not love me. our last formall date was in Feb. 1961 after which I stopped seeing her.

TRUE COPY



56

TRUE COPY

L H Oswald
P.O. Box 30061
New Orleans, La.

The "Worker"
23 W 26th St

Send Catalogue
and limited supply

Dear Sirs,

As a long time subscriber
to the Worker I know I can
ask a favor of you with full
confidence of its fulfillment

I have formed a "Fair Play
for Cuba Committee" here in
New Orleans, I think it is
the best way to attract the
broad mass of people to a
popular struggle.

Let
sent

I ask that you give
me as much literature as you
judge possible since I think
it would be very nice to have
your literature among the "Fair
Play" leaflets (like the one enclosed)

Also please be so kind as

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

to convey the enclosed "hourary
membership" cards to those
fighters for peace Mr. Gus Hall
and Mr. B. Davis.

Yours Paternally
Lee H Oswald
June 10, 1962

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

August 13, 1963

Arnold Johnson
23 W 26th St.
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I wish to thank you for
the literature which you sent me
for our local branch of the "Fair
Play for Cuba Committee", of which
I am the secretary-President.

As you can see from the
enclosed clipping I am doing my
best to help the cause of new
Cuba, a cause which I know
you approve of also.

Would you from time to time
send us literature? Any at all
will be greatly appreciated.

Please accept an honorary
New Orleans branch membership card
as a token of esteem.

Thank You
Lee H. Oswald

P.O. Box 30061
New Orleans, La.

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

Lee H. Oswald
P.O. Box 30061
New Orleans, La.

Central Committee
C.P., U.S.A.
August 28, 1963

Arnold -
please
Comrades; reply E

Fair Play
is a broad (illegible)

Please advise me upon a
problem of personal tactics.

I have lived in the Soviet
Union from Oct. 1955 to July 1962.

I had, in 1959, in Moscow tried
to legally dissolve my United
States citizenship in favor of Soviet
citizenship, however, I did not
complete the legal formalities for this.

Having come back to the U. S.
in 1962 and thrown myself
into the struggle for progress
and freedom in the United
States, I would like to know
whether, in your opinion, I can
continue to fight, handicapped as
it were, by my past record, can
I still, under these circumstances, compete

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

with anti-progressive forces, above-ground or weather in your opinion
I should always remain in the background, i.e. underground.

Our opponents could use my background of residence in the U.S.S.R. against any cause which I join, by association, they could say the organization of which I am a member, is Russian controlled, ect. I am sure you see my point.

I could of course openly proclaim, (if pressed on the subject) that I wanted to dissolve my American citizenship as a personal protest against the policy of the U. S. government in supporting dictatorships, ect.

But what do you think I should

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

do? Which is the best tactic
in general?

Should I dissociate myself from
all progressive activities?

Here in New Orleans, I am
secretary of the local brach of
the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee",
a position which, frankly, I have
to used to foster communist ideals
on a local radio show, I was
attacked by Cuban exile organization
representatives for my residence, ect.,
in the Soviet Union.

I feel I may have compromised
the F.P.C.C., so you see that
I need the advice of trusted,
long time fighters for progress.
Please advise.

With Ferternal Greeting
Sincerely
Lee H. Oswald

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

LEE H. Oswald
P.O. Box 30061
New Orleans, La.

The Worker
26 W. 23 St.
New York 10, N.Y.

August 31

Dear Mr. Best

As a commerical photographer
I have, in the past, made Blow-ups
reverse's and other types of photo
work for the "Worker".

Mr. Weinstock, in December 1962,
expressed thanks for my modest work
in a letter.

Mr. Torney, of the Gus Hall -
Ben Davis Defense Committee also
has commended some photos I did
for his committee.

I am famillier with most
forms of photo and art work,
and other fazes of typograhie.

I am sure you realize that
to a progress person with a knowlege
of photograhig and printing, the
greatest desire imaginable is to
work directly for the "Worker".

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

However, I understand that there might be many loyal comrades who want the same thing, i.e. to work for the "Worker." So if you say there is no opening's I shall continue to hope for the chance of employment directly under the "Worker."

My family and I shall, in a few weeks, be relocating into your area.

In any event I'm sure you shall give my application full consideration. Thank you.

Sincerely
Lee H. Oswald

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

LEE H. OSWALD
P. O. Box 30061
New Orleans, La.

Communist Party
23 W 26th St.
New York 10, N. Y.
Sept. 1, 1963

Dear Sirs,

Please advise me as to
how I can contact the Party
in the Baltimore-Washington
area, to which I shall relocate
in October.

Fraternally
Lee H. Oswald

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

Mr. A. Johnston
c/o Worker

Lee H. Oswald
P.O. Box 6225
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Johnson,

In September I had written you saying I expected to move from New Orleans, La., to the Philadelphia - Baltimore area. You advised me that I could contact you when I had gotten settled there and the party would contact me in that area.

Since than my personal plans have changed and I have settled in Dallas, Texas for the time.

Through a friend, I have been introduced into the American Civil Liberties Union Local Chapter, which holds monthly meeting on the campus

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

of Southern Methodist University.

The first meeting I attended was on October 25th, a film was shown and afterwards a very critical discussion of the ultra-right in Dallas.

On October 23rd, I had attended a ultra-right meeting headed by General Edwin A. Walker, who lives in Dallas.

This meeting preceded by one day the attack on A. E. Stevenson at the United Nations Day meeting at which he spoke.

As you can see, political friction between "left" and "right" is very great here.

Could you advise me as to the

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

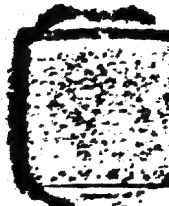
general view we have on the American
Civil Liberties Union?

And to what degree, if any, I
should attempt to heighten its
progressive tendencies?

This Dallas branch of the A.C.L.U.,
is firmly in the hands of "liberal"
professional people, (a minister and
two law professors conducted the
Oct. 25th meeting.) however, some of
those present showed marked class-
awareness and insight.

respectfully yours,
Lee H. Oswald

TRUE COPY



57



CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

Embassy of The
Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics
1609 Decatur St. N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Lee H. Oswald
P.O. Box 30061
New Orleans, La.
July 1, 1963

Dear Sirs

Please rush the entrance visa for the return of Soviet
citizen, Marina N. Oswald.

She is going to have a baby in October, therefore you
must grant the entrance visa and make the transportation
arrangements before then.

As for my return entrane visa please consider it
separtably.

Thank You

(Signed) Lee H. Oswald
(Husband of Marina Nicholeyev)

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

Russian Embassy
Washington, D. C.

Attention Marina Nikoliyevna Oswald
(New St. Addr.) 2703 Mercedes St.
Fort Worth, Texas

Dear Sirs

In regard to my wives Russian passport, N. KU 37790, which we sent to your embassy on July 20th for registration as is required by your law.

We have not recived this passport back as yet, please look into this.

Also, please give me information as to how I can subscribe to "Prava" or "Isvestia," Russian Lanuage newspapers or som other Russian Lanuage magizines such as "Ogonyok."

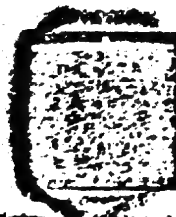
I assume you have recived my wives passport, and will return it after the registration of her address.

I would like for the Embassy to send us any periodicals or bulletins which you may put out for the benefitt of your citizens living, for a time, in the U.S.A.

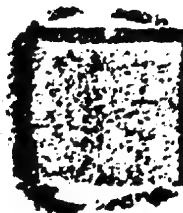
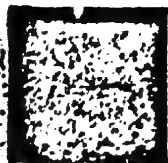
Thank you
Sincerely

(Signed)

Lee H. Oswald



58



-TRUE COPY-

Military and Far East

I served in the USMC from Oct 1956-Sept. 1959 during which time I served in San Diego, Calif Oct 56 April 60 Camp Pendleton April-May 1957, Jacksonville Fla May-June 1957, Santa Anna Calif June-August 1957, and in Japan August 1957-Nov. 1958, Santa Anna, El Toro Air Base Dec 1958-September 1959, 1 month on leave during Dec. 1958.

My stay in the far East included 8 months in Japan from Sept. 1957 to Nov. 1957 and from May - Oct 1958. During Dec 57 to May 58 I was stationed at Subic Bay near Manila, Philippine Islands.

I served in Electronics School Jacksonville Fla., and advanced radio school Biloxi Mississippi. I also received my high school level diploma at the same time as my schooling in Biloxi Miss.

- A. Discharge DD 214
- B. Diploma - Jacksonville Naval School
- C. " Biloxi Miss "
- D. Certificate of high school completion

-TRUE COPY-

-TRUE COPY-

Resident of USSR

I lived in Moscow from Oct. 16, 1959 to Jan 4, 1960 during which time I stayed at the Berlin and Metropoles hotel. I then lived in Minsk from Jan 5 1960 to July 1962. I visted Moscow during June 1961 and June 1962 for a few weeks in Minsk I was granted a small apartment at Kalinnin St later re-named komunist St. I worked at the Belorussian Radio and T.V. plant as a metal worker

A. clippings

-TRUE COPY-

-TRUE COPY-

Marxist

I first read the communist manifesto and 1st volume of capital in 1954 when I was 15 I have study 18th century philosophers works by Leibniz after 1959 and attended numerous marxist reading circles and groups at the factory where I worked some of which were compulsory and other which were not. also in Russia through newspapers, radio and T.V. I learned much of Marx Engels and Lenins works. such articles are given very good coverage daily in the USSR.

After my stay in the Soviet Union upon my return to the USA I continued to receive by subscription from "Komintern Inc," Soviet ideological and informative literature; "agitator" newspaper Soviet "Belovsi" "krockill" satirical political magazine and the CPUSA newspaper "Worker" also I receive the well known Soviet Journal "Ogonxok." I also have received literature from the Soviet Embassy, Washington D.C.

A. Proof of subscriptions to Soviet Journals
B. Subscriptions from 1962 of Worker

-TRUE COPY-

11/23/63
HMM
JPA
RSS
GFR

-TRUE COPY-

Russian

I learned the Russian Language during my almost
three years residence in Moscow and
Minsk USSR October 1959-July 1962

I study Russian elementary and advanced
grammars from text books with a
English speaking Russian tourist teacher
by the name of Rosa Agafonava, Minsk
Jan-May 1960. I am totally proficient in
speaking conversational Russian. I can
read non-technical Russian text
without difficulty and can to a less
extent write in the Russian Language.

A. Letter of Proficiency

-TRUE COPY-

-TRUE COPY-

organizer

On May 29 1963 I requested permission from the FPCC, headquarters at 799 Brodway New York 3, N.Y. to try to form a local branch in New Orleans. I received a cautionet but enthusiastic go-ahead from V.T. Lee National Director of FPCC. I then made layouts and had printed public literature for the setting up of a local FPCC. I hired persons to distribute literature. I then organized persons who display receptive attitudes toward Cuba to distribute pamphlets. I sought response from Latin American consuls of which there are many here in New Orleans, I infiltrated the Cuban Student Directorate and then harassed them with information I gained including having the N.O. city attorney general call them in and put a restraining order pending a hearing on some so-called bonds for invasion they were selling in the New Orleans area. I caused the formation of a small, active, FPCC organization of members and sympathizers. where before there was none.

C

-TRUE COPY-

-TRUE COPY-

A-B-C

Street Agitation

I am experianced in Street agitation having done it in New Orleans in connection with the F.P.C.C. On Aug. 9 1963 I was accousted by three anti-Castro Cubans and was arrested for "causing a disturbance" I was interrogated by intelligence section of New Orleans Police Dept. and held overnight being bailed out the next morning by relatives I subsenly was fined 10.\$ charges against the three cubans were dropped by the judge.

On Aug 16 I organized a four man FPCC demonstration in front of the International trade mart. in New Orleans This demonstration was filmed by WDSU-TV and shown on the 6:00 news.

On August 17 I was invited by WDSU-Radio to appear on the august 17 radio programn Latin American Focus at 7:30 PM The moderator was Bill Stucky who put questions to me for half an hour about FPCC attitudes and opions.

B After this program I was invited to take part in a radio debate between John Buttler of "Inca" anti communist proganda organization representative and Carlos Bringer Cuban exile

-TRUE COPY-

11/25
EMM
JPa
RSS
GFR

TRUE COPY

B Student Revolutionary Directoret delegate
in New Orleans. This Debate was
broadcast at 6:05 to 6:30 August 21,
1963 after this program I made a
3 minute T.V. newsreel which was shown
the next day (August 22.)

C I recived adive, direction and
literature from V.T. Lee National Director
of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee of
which I am a member. At my own
expense I had printed "Hands off Cuba"
handbills and New Orleans branch
membership Blanks for the F.P.C.C. Local.

A. Letter from V.T. Lee
B. FPCC membership card

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

Radio Specker and Lecturer



B



On August 22 I was invited, by
Gene Murrett, who is studing for
Catholic priesthood, to give a leture
on Russia, Gene Murret is the
Son of my mothers sister, Mrs. D.
Murrett 757 french st. N.O. La.
This Lecture took place July 27, 1963 700 PM
at The University Jesuit House of Studies
Spring hill station Mobile Alabama over
50 Sudent priest all of whom were college

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

11-23-53

HMM
JPA
RSS
GJR

gruates taking the 4 years subsiquiate course for the pristhood attened serval of the college's professors also were present. This lecture lasted for 1 hr. 10 min. after which there was 20 minutes of questions from the audience. This lecture took place in the autorium where women are not allowed so an all-male audience attened. The moderator of this lecture was Paul Piozza, Jesuiet.

LECTURE

- A. invitation letter
- B. comments letter

RADIC
NO RECORDS

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

Photograpes

I have worked in the Jagers-Chiles-Stoval typographical Co. 522 Browder St. Dallas, Texas. I worker from Oct 1, 1962 to April 1, 1962. I am profiencet in the photographic arts known as reverses, transparacial, line, modifications, squats blowups, and minaturazations. I have submitted and been commended for photo work for the party. I am familiar with layout and art work and am aquianted with cold medal and hot medal proces'ss in printing.

- A. Tax returns of JCS
- B. Letters commending photo work by the party

TRUE COPY

OSWALD

105-82555

Section ~~EBF~~ 1216

2

JIM WRIGHT
15th District, Texas

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

March 6, 1961

Professor Hans Casparis
President
Albert Schweitzer College
Churwalden (GR) Switzerland

Dear President Casparis:

I am writing in behalf of my friend and constituent, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald.

Mrs. Oswald's son left the United States on a visa calling for visits in several countries in Europe, the last of these being Switzerland, where he had paid his deposit to attend your university.

Mrs. Oswald would like to know:

1. When her son applied for entrance to your school.
2. When he paid the deposit.
3. What date you last heard from him, and what he said about his arrival.

This information is asked by Mrs. Oswald in an effort to locate her son, who has disappeared and has not been heard from in the United States since November 15, 1960. I would appreciate anything you could do to shed light on the matter for her.

Sincerely,


Jim Wright
Member of Congress

05-32555-1216

April 8, 1961

Mr. Jim Wright
Member of Congress
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. USA

REGISTERED

Dear Mr. Wright,

Thank you for your letter of March 6th, with which you request information on Mrs. Oswald's son, Lee Harvey Oswald.

Enclosed we are sending you the complete file on the matter, hoping that it will be helpful to you in your efforts to locate Mr. Lee Oswald. We would appreciate receiving them back after completion of the case.

Sincerely yours,

E. Weibel, Secretary

Enc.

Rückkehr aus der Sowjetunion. Moskau, Mitte Juni 62 (AFP) Wie in Moskau verlautete, haben die sowjetischen Behörden einem Amerikanischen Staatsbürger, der nach der Sowjetunion emigrierte, erlaubt, nach den Vereinigten Staaten zurückzukehren. Es handelt sich um den ehemaligen Marineangehörigen Lee Harvey Oswald. Er hatte Amerika im Jahre 1959 verlassen, um sich in der UdSSR niederzulassen. Er wird bei seiner Rückkehr von seiner Frau, einer Russin, und seinem Kind begleitet.

NZZ 12. Juni 1962, Abendausgabe

LIGN

SWITZERLAND

6. Dezember 1963

US Student Loan

Jahreskurs 1956-57 (Oktober-Juni)

Trin. (All Women)

11.00

III

1.11.10

III

10

1, II, 00

I, II, III

Jahreskurs 1957-58

LD

I, II, III

I, II, III

I, II, III

I, II, III

60

I, II, III



I, II, III

Jahreskurs 1958-59

11100

II, III

I, II, III

I, II, III

THE

1,1,1,1

II, III

I, II, III



100

11

1

ALBERT SCHWEITZER COLLEGE
CHURWALDEN (GR)
SWITZERLAND

Seite 2

Jahreskurs 1959-60

Trin.

I, II, III

I, II, III

I, II, III

II, III

I, II, III

III

I, II, III

III

I, II, III

II

II

I

I, II,

I, II, III

I

I, II, III

I, II, III

I

6.44 ans ASC Jurick

May 13, 1959

The following is our present list of students expected to be at Albert Schweitzer College next year. We are sending you this so that you may communicate with one another, if you so desire, in feeling after joint plans of travel for getting to the College next fall.

We think you are a very fine group of students and that you should have a most happy and fruitful academic year together in Churwalden.

Name

Home Address

Oswald, Lee H.
(3rd term only)

MCAF, MACS-9
Santa Anna, California never appeared

list of May 27, 1959

Boisberg from No. 1*

Lecturers and Courses

Dr. Joachim Weck, M.A.

Lectures in Philosophy and Psychology at ASC

1. *Philosophy, Psychology, Its Issues and Development*

(32 Lectures and 1 Evening Discussion a Term)

First Term: Modern Philosophy (from Descartes to Kant)

Second Term: Philosophy of History (with emphasis on the work of

Spengler and Тойнбі)

Third Term: Religious Problematics of Western Man with particular

reference to the encounter between East and West

2. *Psychology*

(6 lectures and 5 two-hour Seminar Sessions a Term)

First Term: Introduction: Spinoza's Doctrine of Affect

Herbart's School; Experimental Psychology

Introduction to Freud's Psychoanalysis

Second Term: Freud's later development; C.G. Jung

Introduction to Test Psychology

Third Term: Connection between Depth Psychology and

Cultural Analysis

Prof. Dr. Victor Wang, University of Zürich

(10 Lectures and 2 Evening Discussions a Term)

First Term: Introduction to the History of Religion: Basis for

a) a functional anthropology,

b) a sociology of religion, and

c) a religious ontology

Second Term: Islam

Third Term: Religious History of the Old Testament

Dr. Jakob Auer, Teachers Training College and University of Bam

(9 Lectures and 1 Evening Discussion a Term)

First Term: Ethics

Second Term: Contemporary Religious Problems as Reflected

in Modern German Literature

Third Term: Introduction to Modern Art

Prof. Dr. Albrecht Schweitzer

(6 Lectures and 6 two-hour Seminars a Term)

First Term: Birth of Christianity

Second Term: Liberal Ideas in the Time of the Reformation

Third Term: Liberal Ideas in the 19th and 20th Century

Language Instruction

German: 3 Levels: Elementary, Intermediate, Advanced

English: 2 Levels: Intermediate, Advanced (2 lessons weekly)

French: 3 Levels: Elementary, Intermediate, Advanced

(2 lessons weekly)

Subject to Alterations

Mr. Benjamin B. Barrow, M.A., Harvard University, USA

Tutor and Visiting Lecturer in Political Philosophy and International

Affairs

(10 Lectures a Term, Seminars and Discussions)

Lektionen und Vorlesungen

Dr. Joachim Wellh: «Wesen und Wandel der Weltanschauung (Philosophie, Psychologie, Kulturmorphologie)»

22 Vorlesungen, 1 Abenddiskussion pro Trimester.

1. Trimester: Neuere Philologie (Descartes bis Sartre)
2. Trimester: Geschichtsphilosophie
3. Trimester: Religionsphilosophie

Einleitung in die Psychologie

6 Vorlesungen und 3 Seminare pro Trimester

1. Trimester: Einführung, Spinozas Affekttheorie, Herbaris System und Schule, Experimentelle Psychologie des späten 19. Jahrhunderts, Freud Psychoanalyse
2. Trimester: Freuds spätere Entwicklung und Konfrontierung mit dem Denken C. G. Jung, Einführung in die Tiefpsychologie
3. Trimester: Zusammenhang zwischen Tiefpsychologie und Kulturanalyse

Prof. Dr. Victor Maag, Universität Zürich

Die Religion in ihren Erscheinungsformen und in ihrer Soziologie

10 Vorlesungen, 2 Diskussionen pro Trimester

1. Trimester: Einführung in die Religionsgeschichte
2. Trimester: Religionsgeschichte des Alten Testaments, Islam
3. Trimester: Spezielle Probleme des Judentums, Christentums und Frühchristentums

Dr. Jakob Amstutz, Universität Bern

9 Vorlesungen, 1—2 Diskussionen sowie 4 Seminare pro Trimester

1. Trimester: Ethik
2. Trimester: Religiöse Gegenwartprobleme im Spiegel moderner deutscher Dichtung
3. Trimester: Einführung in die moderne Kunst

Prof. Dr. Victor Maag, Universität Zürich

6 Vorlesungen und 3 Seminare pro Trimester

1. Trimester: Religionsgeschichtliche Einführung ins Neue Testament
2. Trimester: Religiös-theologische Ideen von der Reformation bis ins 19. Jahrhundert
3. Trimester: Religiös-liberale Ideen des 19. und 20. Jahrhunderts, Leben und Denken Albert Schweitzers

Sprachstudien

- Deutsch: 3 Stufen: Anfänger, Mittelstufe, Fortgeschrittene (2—3 Lektionen wöchentlich)
- Englisch: 2 Stufen: Mittelstufe, Fortgeschrittene (2 Lektionen wöchentlich)
- Französisch: 3 Stufen: Anfänger, Mittelstufe, Fortgeschrittene (2 Lektionen wöchentlich)
- Änderungen vorbehalten!

Bitte wenden

Mr. Benjamin B. Barber, M.A., Harvard University, USA.

Studienleiter und Gastdozent: Politische Wissenschaft und Internationale Politik.

10 Vorlesungen pro Trimester, Seminare und Diskussionen.

*Read
Jean Heller*

OSWALD

105-82555

Section EBF 1221

6

FBI

Date: 12/5/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)
 SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
 ISR
 (OO:DALLAS)

437710

ReNYtel, 12/5/63.

On 12/5/63, JOHN J. ABT, 320 Broadway, NYC, identifying himself as attorney for the Gus Hall-Benjamin B. Davis Defense Committee, made available to SA JOSEPH B. WATERS an undated letter from subject on a 3" by 3" piece of paper which enclosed examples of his photographic work. In his letter OSWALD explained that he would be "honored" to do such work without charge and suggested that material might be sent to him in any size for reproduction in the form of positive or negative prints. His letter enclosed two photographic copies of a poster entitled "The Gus Hall - Benjamin J. Davis Defense Committee - END Mc CARRANISM". He also enclosed the negative prints used to create this poster.

A letter of acknowledgement dated 12/13/62, was sent to OSWALD over the signature, Hall-Davis Defense Committee, James J. Tormey, Executive Secretary, and a copy of this letter was also made available by ABT.

A request was made by ABT that the material be returned to him when it had served its purpose and he was informed that his request would be made a matter of record. He also stated that any question in connection with this material might be referred to him.

3 - Bureau (Encl. 6) (RM)
 2 - Dallas (Encl. 6) (RM)
 1 - New York

JEW:chm
(7)

105-82555-1221

10 DEC 6 1963

Approved:

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

SOVIET SECTION

105-82555-12

NY 105-34381

The text of OSWALD's letter is set out below as well as the reply of the Hall-Davis Defense Committee.

It is noted that OSWALD apparently directed his letter to "third Fl. 23 West 26th Street, New York, NY, with this being referred to the Hall-Davis Committee because of the text. It is noted that the third floor at the above address is utilized as the National Office of the CP, USA.

Enclosed for the Bureau with copies to Dallas is the material described above consisting of the undated letter written by OSWALD, ~~the reply~~ the photographic posters and the photographic negatives apparently used in the reproduction. The text of the OSWALD letter follows:

"Third Fl.
23 West 26th Street
New York, NY

"L. H. Oswald
Box 2915
Dallas, Texas

Dear Sirs:

"Enclosed a small example of my modest skill, If you may happen to need any head-line-photo-work on a small scale, I will be honored to do it, for you of course, there will be no charge.

"Sincerely

"Lee H. Oswald

"(over)

"Instructions;

"Just send me any size, small reproduction of what you want done. For instance, the below size reproduction was also used on the prints enclosed.

"I can make black on white (positive print), or white on black (negative print) any size you desire."

NY 105-38431

The example used by OSWALD is a cut out of the name GUS HALL in small print and taped to the letter. The acknowledgement reads as follows:

"December 13, 1962

"Mr. Lee H. Oswald
Box 2915
Dallas, Texas

"Dear Friend:

We are in receipt of the samples of photographic work you sent us.

We deeply appreciate your offer to do this type of work for us as your contribution to our activity. We are putting this material on file so that we can make reference to it in the event that any such need arises.

"Thanks again.

"Sincerely,

"HALL-DAVIS DEFENSE COMMITTEE

"James J. Tormey,
Executive Secretary"

December 13, 1962

Mr. Lee H. Oswald
Box 2915
Dallas, Texas

Dear Friend:

We are in receipt of the samples of photographic work you sent us.

We deeply appreciate your offer to do this type of work for us as your contribution to our activity. We are putting this material on file so that we can make reference to it in the event that any such need arises.

Thanks again.

Sincerely,

HALL-DAVIS DEFENSE COMMITTEE

James J. Torney,
Executive Secretary

JJT:bcc

64-290441
23 W 8 St
New York
N.Y.

Dear Sirs,

Enclosed a small
sample of my noted
skill, if you may
happen to need my
hand-his photo word
on a small scale, I
will be honored to do
it, for you of course,
there will be no charge.
(over) Sincerely,
J. Edgar Hoover

Q253 62-109060 AX
FBI
LABORATORY

Instructions;

Just send me any
size, small reproduction
of what you want done
for instance its below
size reproduction has
also needed on its
print letters?

GUS MAIL

I can make black on
white (positive print) or
white on black (negative
print) any size you desire.

Q253 62-109060 AX

FBI

LABORATORY

The Gus Hall—Benjamin J. Davis
Defense Committee

END MCCARRANISM

The Gus Hall—Benjamin J. Davis
Defense Committee

END MCCARRANISM

**The Gus Hall—Benjamin J. Davis
Defense Committee**

END McCARRANISM



OSWALD
105-82555
Section EBF 1254

FBI

Date: 12/3/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R
(OO: DALLAS)

ReNYtel, 12/3/63.

On 12/3/63, JOHN J. ABT, who has represented the CP, USA before the SACB, as well as individuals before that board, advised the NYO of the desire of his client, ARNOLD JOHNSON, who is Legislative Secretary of the CP, USA, to make available correspondence between subject and the CP, USA. Such correspondence was turned over by ABT in the presence of JOHNSON at his office, 320 Broadway, NYC, on 12/3/63. Request was made by ABT and JOHNSON that this material be returned when it has served its purpose and he also stated that any questions that may arise concerning this material may be referred to him for an answer.

The original copies of the material made available are being furnished to the Bureau as enclosures via an Eastern Airlines shuttle pilot. Details as to the Eastern Airlines flight will be furnished the Bureau on the night of December 3rd. Xerox copies are being furnished to the Dallas Office for its information and other copies are being retained by the NYO.

The material furnished by ABT is described as follows:

- ③ - Bureau (Encl. 10)(RM)
(1 - PACKAGE)
1 - Dallas (Encl. 10)(AMRM)
1 - New York

1 DEC 4 1963

JWV:chm
(7)

105-82555-1254

C C. Wick

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

SOVIET
Enclosures
File 105-82555-1254

NY 105-38431

Letter from LEE H. OSWALD, dated 6/10/62
to "The Worker"

Letter of acknowledgement dated 7/31/63,
from ARNOLD JOHNSON as Director, Information
and Lecture Bureau, to L. H. OSWALD

Letter from LEE H. OSWALD dated 8/13/63
to ARNOLD JOHNSON

Letter dated 8/28/63 from LEE H. OSWALD
addressed "Comrades"

Letter dated 8/31/63 from LEE H. OSWALD
to Mr. E. BERT, "The Worker" (ERIC BERT
is Managing Editor for "The Worker")

Letter dated 9/1/63, from LEE H. OSWALD
addressed "Dear Sil's"

Letter from LEE H. OSWALD to JOHNSON
without date, but contained in air mail
envelope postmarked at Dallas, Texas, 11/1/63

JOHNSON states this letter was received in the
mail on 11/29/63. He can offer no explanation for the
stated delay in transit.

Letter signed only ARNOLD JOHNSON dated
9/19/63 to LEE H. OSWALD

Printed handbill reading "Hands off Cuba!
Join the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New
Orleans Charter Member Branch Free Literature,
Lectures, Location:(blank) Everyone Welcome."
On the back of this handbill appears in rubber
stamp reproduction "Write Post Office Box
30061, New Orleans, La."

NY 105-38431

Photographic copy of poster "Read
The Worker If You Want to Know About
Peace, Democracy, Unemployment, Economic
Trend."

On 12/2/63, [REDACTED] advised that ARNOLD
JOHNSON as of that date located correspondence concerning
OSWALD and that it was being sent to GEORGE MEYERS, who is
Chairman of the Maryland District of Columbia District
of the CP and a resident of Baltimore. MEYERS has recently
been given additional responsibility in connection with
efforts of the CP to organize in the South.

In the course of discussion while the foregoing
material was turned over to SA JOSEPH V. WATERS, JOHNSON
explained that OSWALD's inquiry of the CP had been handled
routinely with the transmittal of literature consisting
of a variety of pamphlets. He furnished a specimen package
of these pamphlets, all of which are generally available
to the public. These pamphlets are identified as:

"Ben Davis on the Mc Carran Act at the
Harvard Law Forum"

"3 Brave Men Tell How Freedom Comes to an
Old South City - Nashville, Tenn." by JAMES E. JACKSON

"The Only Choice Peaceful Coexistence" by GUS HALL

"Main Street to Wall Street: End the Cold War!"
by GUS HALL

"Horizons of the Future for a Socialist America"
by ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

"Free Americans from the Mc Carran Act Danger!"
by GUS HALL

"Catalogue 1961"

"The Ultra-Right, Kennedy, and Role of the Progressiv
For People's Unity Against Big Business Reaction
And The War Danger" by GUS HALL

LH P. Sullivan
P.O. Box 30061
New Orleans, La.

the "W. Pic."
23 W 26th St.

W. Sullivan
at kind off

Dear Sir,

As a long time subscriber
to the Worker I know I can
ask a favor of you with full
confidence of its fulfillment.

I have formed a "Fair Play
for Cuba Committee" here in
New Orleans, I think it is
the best way to attract the
broad mass of people to a
popular struggle.

I ask that you give
me as much literature as you
judge possible since I think
it would be very nice to have
your literature among the "Fair
Play" leaflets (like the one enclosed)
and pamphlets in my office.

Also please be as kind as

62-109060 AX
FBI
LABORATORY
Q189 → Q194

to convey the enclosed "hourly
membership" cards to these
fighters for peace Mr. Gus Hall
and Mr. E. Davis.

Yours Internally,
Lee H. Oswald
June 10, 1962

62-109060-AX
FBI
LABORATORY

HANDS OFF CUBA!

**Join the Fair Play for
Cuba Committee**

**NEW ORLEANS CHARTER
MEMBER BRANCH**

Free Literature, Lectures

LOCATION:

EVERYONE WELCOME!

62-109060 AX

—FBI—

WRITE
P. O. BOX 30061
NEW ORLEANS, LA

62-109060-AX

FBI

LABORATORY

August 13, 1963

Arnold Johnson
23 W. 26th St.
New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I wish to thank you for the literature which you sent me for our local branch of the "Fair Play For Cuba Committee", of which I am the secretary-president.

As you can see from the enclosed clipping I am doing my best to help the cause of new Cuba, a cause which I know you approve of also.

Would you from time to time send us literature? Any at all will be greatly appreciated.

Please accept an honorary new Orleans branch membership card as a token of esteem.

Thank You
Lee H. Oswald

P.O. Box 9661
New Orleans, La.

62-109060 AX
FBI
LABORATORY
Q189 → Q194

Lee H. Oswald
P.O. Box 30061

New Orleans, La.

Central Committee
C.P., U.S.A.

August 28, 1963

Comrades; ^{Amel} please ^W reply

^{Two} ⁱⁿ ^{about} ^{one} ^{can}

Please advise me upon a
problem of personal tactics.

I have lived in the Soviet
union from Oct. 1958 to July 1962.

I had, in 1959, in Moscow, tried
to legally dissolve my United
States citizenship in favor of Soviet
Citizenship, however, I did not
complete the legal formalities for this.

Having come back to the U. S.
in 1962 and thrown myself
into the struggle for progress
and freedom in the United
States, I would like to know
whether, in your opinion, I can
continue to fight, handicapped as
it were, by my past record, can
I still, under these circumstances, compete

62-109060 AX
FBI
LABORATORY
Q189 → Q194

with anti-progressive forces, above-
ground or whether in your opinion
I should always remain in the
background, i.e. underground.

Our opponents could use my
background of residence in the
U.S.S.R. against any cause which
I join, by association, they could
say the organization of which I
am a member, is Russian controlled,
etc. I am sure you see my
point.

I could of course openly proclaim,
(if pressed on the subject) that
I wanted to dissolve my American
citizenship as a personal protest
against the policy of the U.S. government
in supporting dictatorships, etc.

But what do you think I should

62-109060 AX
FBI

de? which is the best teacher
in general?

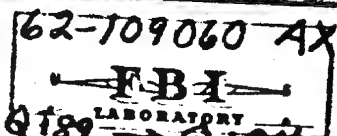
Should I disassociate myself from
all progressive activities?

Now in New Orleans, I am
secretary of the local branch of
the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee",
a position which, frankly, I have
to use to foster communist ideas.
On a local radio show, I was
attacked by Cuban exile organization
representatives for my residence act,
in the Soviet Union.

I feel I may have compromised
the F.P.C.C., so you see that
I need the advice of trusted,
long time fighters for progress.
Please advise.

With fraternal greeting
Sincerely

Lee H. Oswald



Arnold

62-109060 AX
— FBI —
LABORATORY

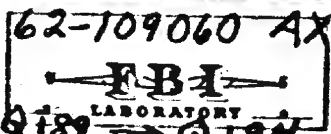
LEE H. Cawall
P.O. Box 3061
New Orleans, La

Communist Party
23 W. 26th St.
New York 10, N.Y.
Sept. 1, 1963

Dear Sirs,

Please advise me as to
how I can contact the Party
in the Baltimore-Washington
area, to which I shall relocate
in October.

Sincerely,
Lee H. Cawall





- ☐ Moved, left no address
- ☐ No return number
- ☐ Moved, not forwardable
- ☒ Addressee unknown

P.O. Box 3008

New Orleans, La.

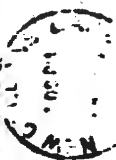
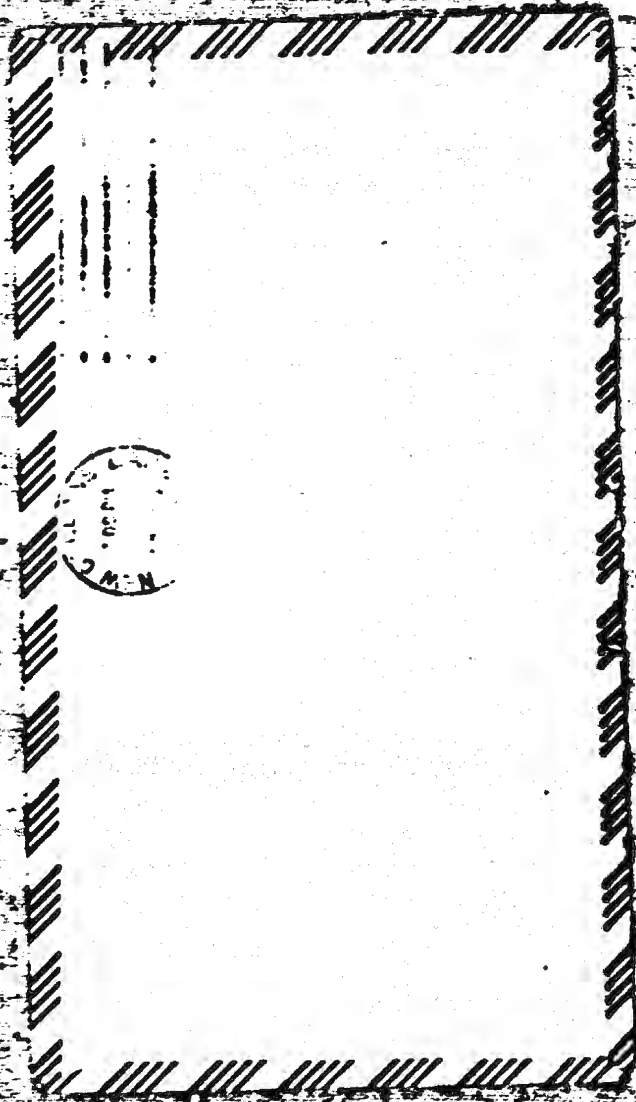
Mr. E. Best

The Worker

26 W. 23 St.

New York 10, N.Y.

62-109060-4X
FBI
LABORATORY
Q184-5 Q194



62-109060-4X
FBI
LABORATORY
Q189 - Q194

LEE H. CRANK
P.O. BOX 30061
New Orleans, LA.

The Worker,
26 W. 23 ST.
New York 11, NY
August 31

Dear Mr. Best

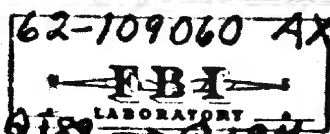
As a commercial photographer
I have, in the past, made blue-ups,
reverses and other types of photo
work for the "Worker".

Mr. Weinstein, in December 1962,
expressed thanks for my recent work
in a letter.

Mr. Torney, of the Earl Hall-
Ben Davis defense committee also
has commended some photos I did
for his committee.

I am familiar with most
forms of photo and art work,
and other phases of Typographic.

I am sure you realize that
to a person with a knowledge
of photography and printing, the
greatest desire imaginable is to
work directly for the "Worker".



However, I understand that there might be many logical considerations who want the same thing, i.e. to work for the "workers." So if you say there are no openings I shall continue to hope for the chance of employment directly under the "workers."

My family and I shall, in a few weeks, be relocating into your area.

In any event I'm sure you shall give my application full consideration. Thank you.

Sincerely
H. H. O'Neal

62-109060 AX

FBI

LABORATORY

READ
THE WORKER

If you want to know about

PEACE
DEMOCRACY
UNEMPLOYMENT
ECONOMIC TRENDS

62-109060 AX

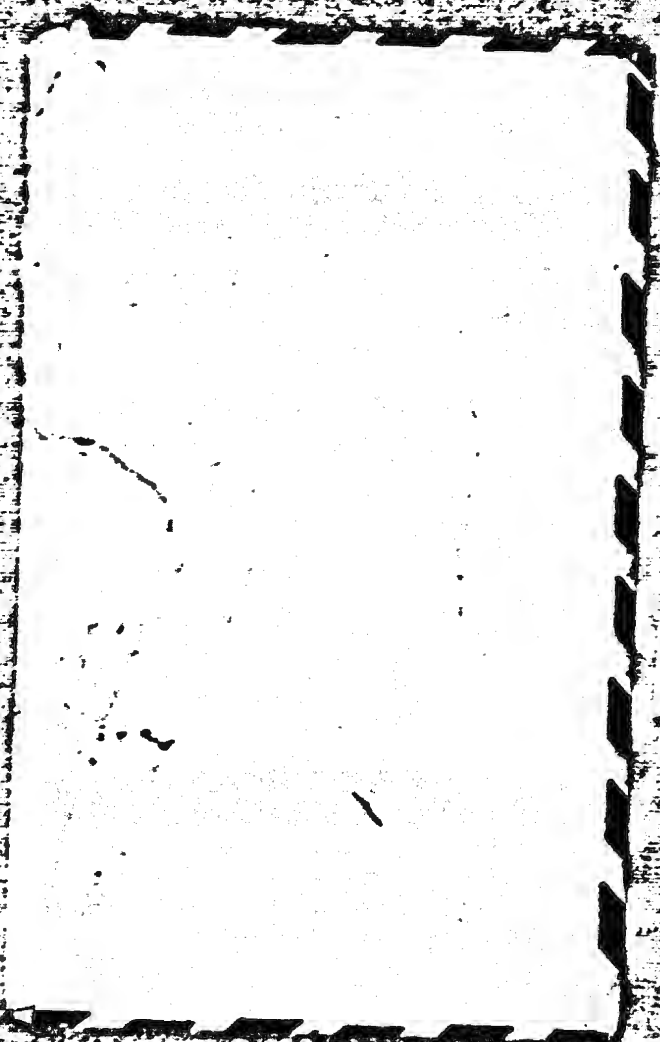


VIA AIR MAIL

AFTER 5 DAYS RETURN TO
P.O. Box 6225
Dallas, Texas
NOV 1 1962

Arnold Johnson
23 West 26th St.
New York,

62-109060-4X
FBI
LABORATORY
Q184-5 Q194



62-104060-4X
FBI
LABORATORY
Q189 → Q194

LEE H. Oswald
P.O. Box 6225
Dallas, Texas

Mr. A. Johnson
of workers

Dear Mr. Johnson;

In September I had written you
saying I expected to move from New
Orleans, La., to the Philadelphia -
Baltimore area. You advised me
that I could contact you when I
had gotten settled there and the
party would contact me in that area.
Since then my personal plans
have changed and I have settled
in Dallas, Texas for the time.

Through a friend, I have been
introduced into the American Civil
Liberties Union local chapter, which
holds monthly meeting on the campus

62-109060 AX
— FBI —
LABORATORY
Q189 → Q194

of Southern Methodist University;

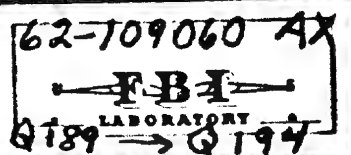
The first meeting I attended was on October 25th, a film was shown and afterwards a very critical discussion of the ultra-right in Dallas.

On October 23rd, I had attended a ultra-right meeting headed by General Edwin A. Walker, who lives in Dallas.

This meeting preceded by one day the attack on A.E. Stevenson at the United Nations Day meeting at which he spoke.

As you can see, political friction between "left" and "right" is very great here.

Could you advise me as to the

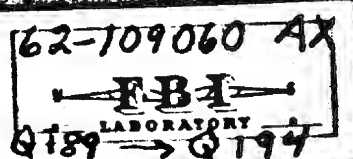


general view we have on the American
Civil Liberties Union?

and to what degree, if any, it
should attempt to lighten its
progressive tendencies?

This Dallas branch of the A.C.L.U.,
is primarily in the hands of "liberal"
professional people, (a minister and
two law professors conducted the
Oct. 25th meeting.) However, some of
those present showed marked class-
awareness and insight.

respectfully yours
Lee H. Oswald



July 31, 1963

L. H. Oswald
P O Box 30061
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mr. Oswald:

Your letter to the WORKER has been referred to me for reply.

Life's
It is good to know that movements in support of fair play for Cuba has developed in New Orleans as well as in other cities. We do not have any organizational ties with the Committee, and yet there is much material that we issue from time to time that is important for anybody who is concerned about developments in Cuba.

Under separate cover we are sending you some literature.

Sincerely yours,

Arnold Johnson, Director
Information and Lecture Bureau

162-109060 AX

September 19, 1963

Lee H. Oswald
P O Box 30061
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mr. Oswald:

Your letter of August 28th to Elizabeth G. Flynn was turned over to me for reply. Since I received your letter of September 1st indicating that you are moving to Baltimore, I suggest that when you do move that you get in touch with us here and we will find some way of getting in touch with you in that city.

While the point you make about your residence in the Soviet Union may be utilized by some people, I think you have to recognize that as an American citizen who is now in this country, you have a right to participate in such organizations as you want, but at the same time there are a number of organizations, including possibly Fair Play, which are of a very broad character, and often it is advisable for some people to remain in the background, not underground. I assume this is pretty much of an academic question now, and we can discuss it later.

Sincerely yours,

Arnold Johnson

62-709060-AX

OSWALD
105-82555
EBF
Serial 1153

Copy
2

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION
OWNS BY THE AATC

①

This is the first of a series of Latin Listening Post interviews of persons more or less directly concerned with the conflict between the United States and Cuba. In subsequent programs, we will present talks with people who are connected with the Cuban Refugee Organizations, people who are connected with President Batista and United States citizens with direct stakes in the outcome of the Cuban Situation. Tonight we have with us a representative of probably the most controversial organization connected with Cuba in this country. The organization is Fair Play for Cuba Committee. The person, LEE OSWALD, Secretary of the New Orleans Chapter for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. This organization has long been on the Justice Department's black list and is a group generally considered to be the leading pro-Castro body in the nation. As a reporter of Latin American affairs in this city for several years now, your columnist has kept a lookout for local representatives of this pro-Castro group. None appeared in public view until this week when young LEE OSWALD was arrested and convicted for disturbing the peace. He was arrested passing out pro-Castro literature to a crowd which included several violently anti-Castro Cuban refugees. When we finally tracked Mr. OSWALD down today and asked him to participate in Latin Listening Post, he told

105-82555-1153

us frankly that he would, because it may help his organization to attract more members in this area. With that in mind, and knowing that Mr. OSWALD must have had to demonstrate a great skill in dialectics before he was entrusted with his present post, we now proceed on the course of random questioning of Mr. OSWALD.

Mr. OSWALD, if I may, how long has the Fair Play for Cuba Committee had an organization in New Orleans?

We have had members in this area for several months now up until about two months ago however, we have not organized our members into any sort of active group, until as you say, we had decided to feel out the public, what they think of our organization, our aims and for that purpose we have been as you said, distributing literature on the street for the purpose of trying to attract new members and feel out the public.

Do you have any other activities other than distributing literature at the present time?

Well, I assume you mean do I have any organizational duties myself?

Yes.

Yes, as secretary I am responsible for the keeping of the records and the protection of the members' names so that undue publicity or attention will not be drawn to them, as they do not desire it. My duties are as the duties of a secretary of any organization. However, our organization has a president, a secretary and a treasurer. The duties of those people would be more or less self evident than those that are my duties. I do not however belong to any other organizations at all.

Are you at liberty to reveal the membership of your organization?

No I am not.

For what reason?

Well, as secretary, I believe it is standard operating procedure that our organization, consisting of a political minority, protect the names and addresses of its members and I have every, uh, that is my duty and that is my reason to do that.

Mr. OSWALD there are many commentators in the journalistic field in this country that acquaint the Fair Play for Cuba Committee with the American Communist Party. What is your feeling about this and are you a member of the American Communist Party?

Well, the Fair Play for Cuba Committee with its headquarters at 799 Broadway in New York, has been investigated by the Senate Sub-Committees who are occupied with this sort of thing. They have investigated our organization from the viewpoint of taxes, subversion, allegiance and in general, where and how and why we exist. They have found absolutely nothing to connect us with the Communist Party of the United States. In regards to your question about whether I, myself am a Communist, as I said I do not belong to any other organization.

I notice from your pamphlets, one bears the title of "Hands Off Cuba". I am curious as to whether this applies to the Soviet Union as well as to the United States.

This organization is not occupied at all with the problem of the Soviet Union or the problem of International Communism. Hands Off Cuba is the main slogan of this committee. It means, it follows our first principle, which has to do with non-intervention, in other words keeping your hands off a foreign state which is supported by the Constitution and so forth and so on. We have our own non-intervention laws, that is, what Hands Off Cuba means. As I say we are not occupied at all with the problem of the Soviet Union.

Does your group believe that the Castro Regime in Cuba is not actually a front for a Soviet Colony in the Western Hemisphere?

Very definitely. Castro is an independent leader of an independent country. He has ties with the Soviet Union with the eastern block, however I think it is rather obvious as to why and when they are because of the fact that we certainly don't have any trade with them. We are discouraging trade with that country, with our allies and so forth, so of course he has to turn to Russia. That does not mean however, that he is independent upon Russia. He receives trade from many countries, including Great Britain to a certain extent, France, certain other powers in the Western Hemisphere. He is even trading with several of the more independent African States so that you cannot point at Castro and say that he is a Russian puppet. He is not. He is an independent person. An independent leader in his country and I believe that was pointed out very well during the October crisis when Castro very definitely said that although Premier Khrushchev had urged him to have on-sight inspection at his rocket bases in Cuba, that FIDEL CASTRO refused.

Do you feel that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee would maintain its present line as far as supporting Premier Castro if the Soviet Union broke relations with the Castro Regime in Cuba?

We do not support the man. We do not support the individual. We support the idea of an independent revolution in the Western Hemisphere, free from American intervention. We do not support, as I say, the individual. If the Cuban people destroy Castro, or if he is otherwise proven to have betrayed his own revolution, that will not have any bearing upon this committee. We are a committee who do believe that Castro has not so far, betrayed his country.

Do you believe that the Castro Regime is a communist regime?

They have not, well they have said that they are a Marxism country, on the other hand so is Ghana, so is several other countries in Africa. Every country which emerges from a sort of a futile state as Cuba did, experiments, usually in socialism, in Marxism. For that matter, Great Britain has

socialized medicine. You cannot say that Castro is a communist at this time, because he has not developed his country, his system, so far. He has not had the chance to become a communist. He is an experimenter, a person who is trying to find the best way for his country. If he chooses a socialist or a marxist or a communist way of life, that is something upon which only the Cuban people can pass. We do not have the right to pass on that. We can have our own opinions, naturally, but we cannot exploit that system and say it is a bad one, it is a threat to our existence and then go and try to destroy it. That would be against our principles of democracy.

As a representative of Fair Play for Cuba Committee, do you feel that capitalism in any form, or at least capitalism as we know it, has any place in the future of Cuba.

Well, so far the situation has developed where they, Cuba is irrevocably lost as far as capitalism goes and there will never be a capitalist regime again in Cuba. Cuba may go the way of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia or it may go the way to the other extreme. It may go the way of China, in other words, a

dogmatic communist system, that depends on how we handle the matter here in the United States.

Does the Fair Play for Cuba Committee have any particular position in the Cuban, or rather the Chinese and Russian conflict? Has it taken sides as opposed to China's position as conflict or as opposed to Russia's position?

Well, no, we do not believe on international situations of that sort. As the name implies, Fair Play for Cuba Committee, we are occupied only with the one narrow point of Cuba, the problem of Cuba and what it is to us. We are not occupied at all with the problems of the _____ Russians or the Yugoslavian Russian problems whatsoever.

I have here with me tonight, various pieces of literature that Mr. OSWALD has been distributing on street corners here in the last week. I'd like to read to you some of the titles. The first is a yellow handbill entitled Hands Off Cuba. Join the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans Charter Member Branch. There is another pamphlet by the name of "The Revolution must be a school of unfettered thought-- Fidel Castro. There is still another pamphlet entitled Fidel Castro Denounces Bureaucracy and Sectarianism. And a fourth

pamphlet entitled Ideology and Revolution by Jean Paul Sarder. I am curious about a fifth pamphlet I have, Mr. OSWALD. This, to me, was the most interesting. It is entitled The Crime Against Cuba by CARLOS LAMONT. The theme of this pamphlet is that the fact that the United States was committed a grave injustice when it backed the Bay of Pigs Invasion in 1961. Now it has probably a complete ideology here for the National Liberation Movement type of philosophy that we here know of in the new countries. Picking among the paragraphs I see one here that I'd like to here Mr. OSWALD's comment on and I'd like to quote, "It is well to recall that the national emergency proclaimed by President TRUMAN in 1950 during the Korean War is still in effect in the United States and has been utilized constantly for the curtailment of civil liberty". What is your comment about the veracity of this statement?

Well of course, that is the last paragraph of a very long page. That has to do with the fact that propaganda in the United States has slanted and shown Cuba and Castro to me to be in a very bad light. Now they have mentioned, the United States Government, has mentioned that Castro has declared an

emergency in Cuba. He has not held elections for instance, because of the fact that there is an emergency situation in Cuba. Now the Castro Government is declaring that it is doing just what this points out. It is doing what we did in 1950 and you recall what happened in 1950. That was during the beginning of the Korean War when we felt that we were going to be in a very very dangerous situation. We adopted an emergency law which restricted newspapers, broadcasters, radio and TV from giving any opinions, any comments which were not already checked out by certain administrative Bureaus of the United States Government. That was under our emergency. At this time, Fidel Castro has his emergency. It is because of us and our attitude and because of the attitude of certain other people, certain other countries in Latin America, certain other countries. This is the parallel, the parallel which this is talking about. An emergency in our country at that time and an emergency in their country at this time.

Mr. OSWALD this is very interesting to me to find out about the restriction on newspapers in 1950 because I was in the newspaper business at that time and I do not recall seeing any such government bureau established in my office to tell us what to print. Exactly what do you have reference to?

Well, I have reference to the obvious fact that during war time haphazard guesses and information are not given by anyone. In regards to military strategical comments such as comments or leaks about new fronts or movements and so forth. News was controlled at that time to that extent as it is always controlled during a war or a national emergency, always.

Do you feel that news is controlled in the United States today regarding Cuba?

It is a self control, yes, imposed by most newspapers. Of course I don't know whether I am being fair but of course I would have to point to the Times Picayune-States Item syndicated, since it is the only paper we have in New Orleans and a very restricted paper it is. The Fair Play for Cuba Committee has often approached this paper with information or comments and this paper has consistently refused, because of the fact that it is sympathetic to the anti-Castro regime. It has systematically refused to print any objective matter, giving the other man's viewpoint about Cuba.

Would you care to list the dates and the persons who you talked to at the paper that refused to print your material?

I do not know the name of the reporter. I did speak to the City Editor. I spoke to him one week ago and I spoke to him yesterday, Friday, which was immediately after our demonstration when I and several other of my members had a demonstration in front of the International Trade Mart which was filmed by WDSU-TV and shown last night on the news. At that time, 2:00 I went to the Times Picayune, informed them of our demonstration, which was very well covered by WDSU-TV and they told me at that time that due to the fact that they were not sympathetic to this organization or to the aims and ideals of this organization that they would not print any information that I gave them. They did say that if I would care to write a letter to the editor they might put that in the Letter to the Editor Column.

Mr. OSWALD does it make any difference to you if any of the activities of the local branch of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee benefit the Communist Party or the goals of International Communism?

Well, that is what I believe you would term a loaded question. However, I will attempt to answer it. It is inconsistent with my ideals to support communism, my personal ideals. It is inconsistent with the ideals of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee to support ideals of international communism. We are not occupied with that problem. We are occupied with the problem of Cuba. We do not believe under any circumstances that in supporting our ideals about Cuba, our pro-Castro ideals, we do not believe that that is inconsistent with believing in democracy. Quite the contrary. We believe that it is a necessity in supporting democracy to support Fidel Castro and his right to make his country any way he wants to. Not so much the right to destroy us of our rights about defense. In other words, we do not feel that we are supporting international communism or communism, in supporting Fidel Castro.

What other political leaders in Latin America do you feel fulfill the Fair Play for Cuba Committee's requirements for a democratic political leader?

Well, you know there's a funny story about Latin America. It goes something like this. Coffee, bananas, sugar and a few other products. In other words that refers to the so called banana countries which like Cuba up to this time had

a one crop agriculture, a one crop economy and where did those crops go? They went to the United States. Now the attitude of those countries who are controlled by the United States, whose economy depends almost 100 per cent upon how much money the United States pours into them, those countries can be expected to give an independent viewpoint on Cuba or Castro. The few countries which abstained at certain international inter-American meetings during the last year, are those countries which are big enough to support themselves. Those countries being only Brazil, Argentina and perhaps on some occasion the democratic republic of Costa Rica, which is by the way, the only democratic republic in all of Central America.

What is your definition of democracy?

My definition, well the definition of democracy, that's a very good one. That's a very controversial viewpoint. You know, it used to be very clear, but now it's not. You know when our forefathers drew up the Constitution, they considered that democracy was creating an atmosphere of freedom of discussion of argument, of finding the truth. The rights, well the classic right of having life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. In Latin America they have none of those rights, none of them at all. And that is my definition of democracy, the right to be in a minority and not to be suppressed. The right to see for

for yourself without government restrictions. Such countries as Cuba and we are restricted from going to Cuba.

Mr. OSWALD when was the last time you were in Latin America?

I have been only to Mexico in my life, sir. I am not fully acquainted with Latin America personally but then I am not the president of this organization either, I am only a volunteer, a secretary of this local chapter. I do not claim to be an expert on Latin America, but then very few people do. Certainly it is obvious to me, having been educated here in New Orleans and having been instilled with the ideas of democracy and objectiveness, that Cuba and the right of Cubans to self determination is more or less self evident and one does not have to travel through Central and South America. One does not have to travel through these countries to see the poverty in Chile or Peru or the suppression of democratic liberties between the Samoan brothers in Nicaragua in order to draw one's conclusion about Cuba.

Does the Fair Play for Cuba Committee have any opinion about the suppression of democratic liberties in Hungary in 1956 or the poverty in any of the eastern blocked countries today?

Officially no, but of course we have our own opinions about such situations. We consider that Russian imperialism is a very bad thing. It was a bad thing in Hungary. We certainly do not support dictatorship or the suppression of any peoples anywhere, but as I say and as I must stress, we are preoccupied only with the problem of Cuba, officially.

We'll return for more questions after this message. (commercial).

Mr. OSWALD you have the title of Secretary of the New Orleans Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, however you have just said that you have never been to Latin America except for a few ventures into Mexico. In that case, just exactly how do you get your information concerning Latin American affairs or Latin American conditions?

Well, as I say we are preoccupied with the problem of Cuba. There are correspondents that correspond with the headquarters in New York from Cuba, directly from Cuba, that is where we get the information about Cuba. Now in regards to Latin and Central America, you do not have your own correspondent there. The AP and the UP cover it very well and they certainly

give a very clear picture of the situation in certain countries, Nicaragua, etc., as I mentioned, which have very undemocratic regimes, dictatorships, and as I say these things are well known by everyone and they are accepted as truth. For instance, who will be able to find any official or any person who knows about Latin America who will say that Nicaragua does not have a dictatorship?

Very interesting that you should mention dictatorships in Nicaragua, because we, naturally familiar with the place, have heard about these dictatorships for many many years but it is curious to me as to why no Nicaraguans fled to the United States last year whereas we had possibly 50 to 60,000 Cubans fleeing from Cuba to the United States. What is the Fair Play for Cuba Committee's official reply to this?

Well, a good question. Nicaraguan situation is considerably different from Castro's Cuba. People are inclined not to flee their countries unless some new system, new factor, enters into their lives. I must say that very surely no new factors have entered into Nicaragua for about 300 years, in fact the people live exactly as they have always lived in Nicaragua. I am referring to the overwhelming majority of people in Nicaragua which is a futile dictatorship with 90% of the people engaged in agriculture. These peasants are uneducated. They have one

of the lowest living standards in all of the western hemisphere and so because of the fact that no new factor, no liberating factor, has entered into their lives, they remain in Nicaragua. Now the people who have fled Cuba, that is an interesting situation. Needless to say, there are classes of criminals; there are classes of people who are wanted in Cuba for crimes against humanity and most of those people are the same people who are in New Orleans and have set themselves up in stores with blood money and who engage in day to day trade with New Orleanians. Those are the people who would certainly not want to go back to Cuba and who would certainly want to flee Cuba. There are other classes. There are peasants who do not like the collectivization in Cuban agriculture. There are others who have one reason or the other in their legitimate reasons, reasons of opinion for fleeing Cuba. Most of these people flee by legal means. They are allowed to leave after requesting the Cuban Government for exit visas. Some of these people for some reasons or another do not like to apply for these visas or they feel that they cannot get them; they flee, they flee Cuba in boats, they flee any way they can go and I think that the opinion and the attitude of the Cuban Government to this is good riddance.

Mr. OSWALD, this is very interesting because as a reporter in this field, for some time I have been interviewing refugees now for about three years and I'd say that the last Batista man, officially, that I talked to left Cuba about 2½ years ago and the rest of them I've talked to have been taxicab drivers, laborers, cane cutters, and that sort of thing. I thought this revolution was supposed to benefit these people. What is the Fair Play for Cuba Committee's position on this?

Well, as I say there are different classes. A minority of these people are as I say, people who were Batista criminals and so forth. It may not be true that the people fleeing nowadays are completely cleansed of Batista elements, certainly some of these Batistaites have been hiding or have been engaged in counter-revolutionary activities ever since the Bay of Pigs Invasion and even before that, just after the revolution, in other words they have remained underground. Undoubtedly the overwhelming majority of people during the last year for instance who have fled Cuba have been non-Batistaites, rather peasants class. You say the revolution is supposed to benefit these people. You know its very funny about revolutions. Revolutions require work, revolutions require sacrifice, revolutions, and our own included, require a certain amount of rationing, a certain amount of calluses, a certain amount of sacrifice.

Sacrificing ones own personal ideas about countries, citizen-ship, work, indicates people who have fled Cuba have not been able to adapt themselves to those new factors which have entered these peoples' lives. These people are the uneducated. These people are the people who do not remain in Cuba to be educated by young people who are afraid of the alphabet, who are afraid of these new things which are occurring, who are afraid that they would lose something by collectivization. They were afraid that they would lose something by seeing their sugar crops taken away and in place of sugar crops, some other vegetable, some other product, planted, because Cuba has always been a one product country, more or less. These are the people who have not been able to adapt.

Mr. OSWALD, you say their sugar crops. Most of the Cubans I have talked to that have had anything to do with agriculture in the last year and a half have not owned one single acre of ground, they were cane cutters.

That is correct and they are the ones that are fleeing the Castro Regime.

That is correct sir. That is very very true and I am very glad you brought that point up. You know, it used to be that these people worked for United Fruit Company, the American companies engaged in sugar refinery, oil refinery in Cuba.

They worked a few months every year during the cane cutting or sugar refining season. They never owned anything, and they feel now that that little bit of right, the right to work for five months a year has been taken away from them. They feel that now they have to work all year round to plant new crops, to make a new economy and so they feel that they have been robbed, they feel that they have been robbed of the right to do as they please because of the fact that the Government now depends upon its people to build its economy, to industrialize itself, so they figure they have been robbed. What they do not realize is that they have been robbed of the right to be exploited, robbed of the right to be cheated, robbed of the right of New Orleanian companies to take away what was rightfully theirs. Of course they have to share now. Everybody gets an equal portion. This is collectivization and this is very hard on some people. On people preferring the dog eat dog economy.

What do you refer to as the dog eat dog economy?
Is that capitalism in your definition?

No that is an economy where the people do not depend on each other, they have no feelings of nationality, they have no feelings of culture, they have no feelings of any ties whatsoever on a high level. It is every man for himself. That is what I refer to by dog eat dog.

Are you familiar with the existence of a Black Market in Soviet Russia or in Red China, whereas the majority of the populists get their food, their truck crops and vegetables and such from this market. Do you know of such a market?

Well I know about the fact that there is a market in the Soviet Union only for western apparel, and certain other items. There is no black market in the Soviet Union for food none whatever. By black market, I assume that you mean a situation where food is either stolen or grown in one area and taken to another area and sold covertly, under cover. No such system exists in Russia.

Mr. OSWALD, I am curious about your personal background. If you could tell something about where you came from, your education and your career to date, it would be interesting.

I would be very happy to. I was born in New Orleans in 1939. For a short length of time during my childhood, I lived in Texas and New York. During my Junior High School days, I attended Beauregard Junior High School. I attended that school for two years. Then I went to Warren Easton High School and I attended that school for over a year. Then my family and I moved to Texas where we have many relatives and I continued my schooling there. I entered the United States Marine Corps in 1956. I spent three years in the United States Marine Corps,

starting out as a Private, working my way up through the ranks to the position of Buck Sergeant and I served honorably, having been discharged. Then I went back to work in Texas and have recently arrived in New Orleans with my family, with my wife and my child.

What particular event in your life made you decide that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee had the correct answers about Cuban-United States relations?

Well of course, I have only begun to notice Cuba since the Cuban Revolution, that is true of everyone, I think. I became acquainted with it about the same time as everybody else, in 1960. In the beginning of 1960. I always felt that the Cubans were being pushed into the Soviet block by American policy. I still feel that way. Our policy, if it had been handled differently and many others much more informed than I have said the same thing, if that situation had been handled differently we would not have the big problem of Castro's Cuba now, the big international political problem. Although I feel that it is a jest and a right development in Cuba, still we could be on much friendlier relations with them and had the Government of the United States, its Government Agencies, particularly certain covert, under cover agencies like the new defunct CIA.

Now defunct?

Well, its leadership is now defunct. ALLEN DULLES is now defunct. I believe that without all that meddling, with a little bit different humanitarian handling of the situation, Cuba would not be the problem it is today.

Is there any particular action of the United States Government do you feel that pushed Castro into Soviet arms?

Well, as I say, Castro's Cuba, even after the revolution was still a one crop economy, basing its economy on sugar. When we slashed the Cuban sugar quota, of course we cut their throats. They had to turn to some other country. They had to turn to some other hemisphere in which to sell this one product. They did so, and they have sold it to Russia and because of that Russian sugar is now down quite a bit, whereas ours is going up and up and up and I believe that was the big factor, the cutting of the sugar quota.

Do you think that the United States Government, under President EISENHOWER ever wanted to help the Castro Regime? Ever offered or shown any help to it?

True to our democratic policies, certain policies were adopted, very late, but adopted, but the government helped Fidel Castro while he was still in the mountains, that is very true. We cut off aid to Batista just before the revolution,

just before it. That was too late. We had already done more harm than we could have done before. We were just rats leaving a sinking ship, you see. That was not the thing to do. We have however, as I say, helped him. We have now cut off all that help.

There is one point of view which I have heard to the effect that Castro turned left because he could not get any aid for industrialization in Cuba from the United States. Does the Fair Play for Cuba Committee believe that?

Not entirely, no. We feel that was a factor, certainly. But we feel that the current of history is now running to that extreme, in other words countries emerging from _____ domination are definitely adopting socialistic, _____, marxist even on occasion what will be in the future, communist regimes and communist inclinations. You see, this is something which is apparently a world trend.

Does the Fair Play for Cuba Committee believe that this trend should also be copied in the United States?

No, the Fair Play for Cuba Committee is occupied only with the Cuban problem. I do not think that they feel that way, no.

Thank you very much Mr. OSWALD. Tonight we have been talking with LEE OSWALD, the Secretary of the New Orleans Chapter of the pro-Castro, Fair Play for Cuba Committee. In subsequent programs, we will present the comments of other leaders concerned with United States-Cuban conflict. Good night.

(2)

"CONVERSATION CARTE BLANCHE"
PROGRAM BROADCAST ON WDSU RADIO
AUGUST 21, 1963, AT 6:05 PM

----three gentlemen, the subject namely revolving around Cuba. Our guests tonight are LEE HARVEY OSEWALD, who is secretary of the New Orleans Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. It is a New York headquartered organization which is generally recognized as the principal voice of the Castro Government in this country. Our second guest is ED BUTLER, who is executive director of the Information Council of the Americas, which is headquartered in New Orleans and specializes in distributing anti-communist educational materials throughout Latin America; and our third guest is CARLOS BRENIERE (phonetic), Cuban refugee, and New Orleans delegate of the Revolutionary Student Directorate. It is one of the more active anti-Castro refugee organizations.

BILL, if you will briefly background the situation as you know it.

Thank you BILL. First, for those who don't know too much about the background of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, this is an organization that specializes primarily in distributing literature and is based in New York. For the several years in which it has been in existence, it has operated principally out of the East and out of the West Coast and a few college campuses. Recently, however, attempts have been made

to organize a chapter here in New Orleans. The only member of the group to have revealed himself publicly so far is 23 year-old LEE HARVEY OSWALD, who is secretary for the local chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. He first came to public notice several days ago when he was arrested and convicted for disturbing the peace. The ruckus in which he was involved started when several local Cuban refugees, including CARLOS BRENIERE, who is with us tonight, discovered him distributing pro-CASTRO literature on a downtown street. Mr. OSWALD and BRENIERE are with us here tonight to give us opposing views on the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and its objectives. Now, I believe I was probably the first New Orleans reporter to interview Mr. OSWALD on his activity here since he first came into public view. Last Saturday, in addition to having him on my show, we had a very long and rambling question and answer session over various points of dogma and line of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Now, I'll give you a very brief digest of some of the principal propaganda lines. I use propaganda as, rather, I should say informational lines for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Number one: The principal thing that they insist is that CASTRO's government today is completely free and independent and is not in any way controlled by the Soviet Union. Another cardinal point of the

Fair Play for Cuba Committee's propaganda is that Premier CASTRO was forced to seek aid from the Russians only because the United States Government refused to offer him financial aid. In following another line, I asked Mr. OSWALD if he had ever or was a member of the Communist Party; and he said that the only organization to which he belonged was the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Mr. OSWALD also gave me this rundown on his personal background. He said that he was a native of New Orleans, had attended Beauregard Jr. High School and Warren Easton High School, had entered the U. S. Marine Corps in 1953 and was honorably discharged in 1958. He said during previous interview he had lived in Fort Worth, Texas, before coming here to establish a Fair Play for Cuba chapter several weeks ago. However, there were a few items apparently I expect that Mr. OSWALD left out of this original interview, which was principally where he lived between 1959 and 1962. Mr. BUTLER brought some newspaper clippings to my attention, and I also found some through an independent investigation--Washington newspaper clippings to the effect that Mr. OSWALD had attempted to renounce his American citizenship in 1959 and become a Soviet citizen. There was another clipping dated 1972⁶ saying that Mr. OSWALD had returned from the Soviet Union with his wife and child after having lived there for three years.

BILL Mr. OSWALD, are these correct?

OSWALD That is correct, yes.

BILL : You did live in Russia for three years?

OSWALD That is correct, and I think it is the fact that I did live for a time in the Soviet Union that gives me excellent qualifications to repudiate charges that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee is communist controlled.

BILL Mr. BRENIERE, perhaps you would like to dispute that point.

BRENIERE Well, I ----- the name of the organization that you represent here in the city because I have some -----Fair Play for Cuba Committee or Fair Play for Russia Committee?

OSWALD Well, that is, of course, very provocative question. I don't think it requires an answer.

BRENIERE I will tell you why. Because before the communists take over Cuba, Cuba was the head of the Latin American countries and I can show you, in Cuba in 1958 every 37 persons has an automobile and in Russia was 200 persons for one automobile. In Cuba was six persons for one radio, and in Russia was 20 persons for one radio. In Cuba was one television set for 18 persons and in Russia was 85 persons for one television set. In Cuba was one telephone for every 38 persons, and in Russia was one telephone for every 580 persons. Cuba was selling the sugar in

the American market and was receiving from the United States more than \$100,000,000 a year over the price of the world market and the United States was paying to Cuba that price in dollars. Right now, Cuba is selling the sugar to Russia; Russia is paying to Cuba 80 per cent in junk, machinery from Russia, and 20 per cent in dollars. I think that Cuba right now is a colony of Russia and the people who are leaving Cuba every day, who is escaping Cuba every day, they disagree with you that you are representing the people of Cuba. Maybe you are representing the colony of Russia here at this moment, but not the people of Cuba. You cannot take that responsibility.

OSWALD Well, in order to give a clear, concise and short answer to each of those, let's say, questions, I would say that the facts and figures from, oh a country like Pakistan or Burma would even reflect more light on Cuba in relation to how many television sets and how many radios and all that. This I do not think is a subject to be discussed tonight. The Fair Play for Cuba Committee, as the name implies, is concerned primarily with Cuban-American relations.

BUTLER How many people do you have in your committee here in New Orleans?

OSWALD I cannot reveal that as secretary of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

BUTLER Is it a secret society?

OSWALD No, Mr. BUTLER, it is not; however, it is a standard operating procedure for a political organization consisted of a political minority to safeguard the names and the number of its

members.

BUTLER Well, the Republicans are in the minority. I don't see them hiding their membership.

OSWALD The Republicans are in a--well--the Republicans are an established political party representing a great many people. They represent no radical point of view. They do not have a very violent and sometimes emotional opposition as we do.

BUTLER Oh, I see. Would you say then that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee is not a communist front organization?

OSWALD The Senate Subcommittee, who have occupied themselves with investigating the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, have found that there is nothing to connect the two committees. We have been investigated from several points of view. That is, points of view of taxes, allegiance, aversion and so forth. The findings have been as I say, absolutely zero.

BUTLER Well, I have the Senate hearings before me and I think what I have in front of me refutes precisely every statement that you just made. For instance, who is the honorary chairman for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee?

OSWALD The honorary chairman of the committee--the name of that person I certainly don't know.

BUTLER Well, let me tell you, in case you don't know about your own organization.

OSWALD NO, I know about it.

BUTLER His name is WALDO FRANK, and I'm quoting from the New Masses of September, 1932. The title of his article is "How I came to communism", a symposium by WALDO FRANK, "Where I stand and How I got There". Now, let me ask you a second question. Who is the secretary of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee--the national secretary?

OSWALD Well, we have a national director who is Mr. V. T. LEE, who has recently returned from Cuba and, because of the fact that the United States Government has imposed restrictions on travel to Cuba, he is now under indictment for his traveling to Cuba. This, however, it is very convenient for _____ organizations to drag out this or that literature purporting to show a fact which has not been established in law. I have said that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee has definitely been investigated. That is very true. I have also said that the total result of that investigation was zero. That is, the Fair Play for Cuba Committee is not now on the Attorney General's subversive list. Any other material he may have is superfluous.

BUTLER Mr. OSWALD, if I may break in a moment, I believe it was mentioned that you at one time asked to renounce your American citizenship and become a citizen of the Soviet Union. Is that true?

OSWALD Well, I don't think that has a particular import to this discussion. We are discussing the Cuban-American relations.

BUTLER Well, I think it has a bearing to this extent, Mr.

OSWALD. You say apparently that Cuba is not dominated by Russia and yet you apparently by your own past actions have an ____ for Russia and perhaps for communism, although I don't know you admit that you either are a communist or have been a communist. Could you straighten out that point? Are you or have you been a communist?

OSWALD Well, I had answered that prior to this program on another radio program.

BUTLER Are you a Marxist?

OSWALD Yes, I am a Marxist.

BUTLER What's the difference?

OSWALD: Well, the difference is primarily the difference between countries, Guinea, Yugoslavia, China or Russia, very very great difference, differences which we appreciate by giving aid to, let's say Yugoslavia in the sum of \$100,000,000 a year.

BUTLER That is _____. What is the difference?

OSWALD The difference is as I have said, a very great difference. Many parties, many countries are based on Marxism. Many countries such as Great Britain display socialistic aspects and characteristics. I might point to the socialized medicine of Britain.

BILL Gentlemen, I will have to interrupt; we will be back in a moment to continue this rather lively discussion after this message: (advertisement)

BILL S. Tonight, BILL STUCKEY and I are talking with three guests, LEE H. OSWALD, who is local secretary of the group called Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and with ED BUTLER, the executive director of the Information Council of the Americas and CARLOS BRENIERE, a Cuban refugee and obviously anti-CASTRO. Mr. OSWALD, as you might imagine, is on the hot seat tonight; and I believe, BILL STUCKEY, you have a question for him.

STUCKEY Mr. OSWALD, I believe you said in reply to a question from Mr. BUTLER that any questions to your background were extraneous to the discussion tonight. I disagree because of the fact that you refuse to reveal any of the other members of your organization, so you are the face of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans. Therefore, anybody who might be interested in knowing more about this organization might be interested in knowing more about you. For this reason I'm curious to know just how you supported yourself during the three years that you lived in the Soviet Union. Did you have a government subsidy?

OSWALD Well, as I ---I will answer that question directly then, since you will not rest until you get your answer. I worked in Russia. I was not under the protection of the American Government, but I was at all times considered an American citizen. I did not lose my American citizenship.

STUCKEY Did you say you wanted to at one point, though?

What happened?

OSWALD Well, it is a long, drawn-out situation in which permission to live in the Soviet Union granted to a foreign resident is very rarely given. This requires a certain amount of technicality, technical papers and so forth. At no time, as I say, did I renounce my citizenship or attempt to renounce my citizenship and at no time was I out of contact with the American Embassy.

BUTLER May I interrupt just one second? One of those two statements is wrong. The "Washington Evening Star" of October 31, 1959, Page 1, reported that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, a former Marine, of 4936 Collingwood Street, Fort Worth, Texas, had turned in his passport at the United States Embassy in Moscow on that same date and had said that he had applied for Soviet citizenship; and it seems to me that you have renounced your American citizenship if you have turned in your passport.

OSWALD Well, the very obvious answer to that is that I am back in the United States. A person who renounces his citizenship becomes legally disqualified for return into the United States.

BUTLER Right. "Soviet authorities--this is from the "Washington Post and Times Herald" of November 16, 1959--"Soviet authorities had refused to grant it although they had informed him that he could live in Russia as a resident alien." What did you do during the two weeks from October 31, to November 16, 1959?

OSWALD As I have already stated, of course, this whole conversation, and we do not have too much time, is getting away from the Cuban-American problem. However, I am quite willing to discuss myself for the remainder of this program. As I stated, it is very difficult for a foreigner to get permission to reside in the Soviet Union. During those two weeks and during the date you mentioned, I was, of course, with the knowledge of the American Embassy, getting his permission.

BUTLER Were you ever in a building at 11 Cuznetskov (phonetic) Street in Moscow?

OSWALD Cuznetskov? Well, that would be probably the Foreign Ministry I assume. No, I was never in that place, as I know Moscow, having lived there.

B. SLATER Mr. BUTLER, let me interrupt just a minute; I think Mr. OSWALD is right to this extent. We should get around to the organization which he is the head of here in New Orleans, the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. As a practical matter, Mr. OSWALD, knowing as I am sure you do, the sentiment in America against Cuba--we, of course severed diplomatic relations some time ago--I would say CASTRO is about as unpopular as anybody in the world in this country. As a practical matter, what do you hope to gain through your work? How do you hope to bring about what you call fair play for Cuba, knowing the sentiment?

OSWALD The principles of the Fair Play for Cuba consist of restoration of diplomatic trade and tourist relations with Cuba. That is one of our main points. We are for that. I disagree that this situation regarding American-Cuba relations is very unpopular. We are in the minority, surely. We are, however, not particularly interested in what Cuban exiles or rightest members of rightest organizations have to say. We are primarily interested in the attitude of the United States Government toward Cuba, and in that way we are striving to get the United States to adopt measures which would be more friendly toward the Cuban people and the new Cuban regime in that country. We are not at all communist controlled regardless of the fact that I have the experience of living in Russia, regardless of the fact that we had been investigated, regardless of any of those facts, the Fair Play for Cuba Committee is an independent organization not affiliated with any organization; our aims and our ideals are very clear and in the best keeping with the traditions of democracy.

BRENNER Do you agree with FIDEL CASTRO in his latter speech of July 23 of this year when he qualified President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY of the United States as a ruffian and a thief? Do you agree with Mr. CASTRO?

OSWALD I would not agree with that particular wording. However, I and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee do think that the

United States Government through certain agencies, namely the State Department and the CIA, has made monumental mistakes in its relations with Cuba, mistakes which are pushing Cuba into this fear of activity of, let's say, a very dogmatic communist country as China.

BILL SLATER Mr. OSWALD, would you say that when CASTRO first took power, would you agree that the United States was very friendly with CASTRO, that the people of this country had nothing but admiration for him, that they were very glad to see BATISTA thrown out?

OSWALD I would say that the activities of the United States Government in regard to BATISTA were a manifestation of not so much support for FIDEL CASTRO, but rather withdrawing of support from BATISTA in other words, we stopped armaments to BATISTA. What we should have done was to take those armaments and drop them into the Sierre Maestre (phonetic) where FIDEL CASTRO could have used them. As for probable sentiment at that time, I think at that time, even before the revolution, there were rumblings of official comment and so forth from government officials against FIDEL CASTRO.

B. SLATER You have never been to Cuba, of course; but why are the people in Cuba starving today?

OSWALD Well, in any country emerging from a semi-colonial state and embarking upon reforms which require a diversification of agriculture, you are going to have shortages;

after all, 80 per cent of imports into the United States from Cuba were two products--tobacco and sugar. Nowadays while Cuba is reducing its products as far as sugar cane goes, it is striving to grow unlimited and unheard of for Cuba quantities of certain vegetables such as sweet potatoes, lima beans, and so forth, so that they can become agriculturally independent.

B. SLATER Gentlemen, I am going to have to interrupt. Our time is almost up. We have had three guests tonight on "Conversation Carte Blanche". BILL STUCKEY and I have been talking with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, secretary of the New Orleans chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, ED BUTLER, executive director of the Information Council of the Americas, and CARLOS BERNIERNE, a Cuban refugee.

3

Nov. 24, 1963

William K. Stuckey

Copy right, 1963

by William K. Stuckey

2317 State St.

New Orleans, La.

(written before Oswald's death)

Lee Harvey Oswald, the man charged with the murder of President John F. Kennedy, was having trouble drinking his beer.

We were sitting in a bar at Royal and Toulouse in New Orleans' French Quarter at about 7 p.m., August 21, 1963. For the first time since I had met him five days before, he seemed to be relaxed while talking with me. His only discomfort seemed to be the taste of the beer, which made him wince slightly.

"I'm not used to drinking beer any more," he said. "The beer in Russia is too bad, so I got into the habit of drinking Vodka. You know, in Russia, they don't believe in sipping. They slug it down. They drink for keeps."

He choked down another swallow, and continued.

"My father-in-law taught me how to drink Vodka. I couldn't afford to buy too much of it, since I was making only about 80 Rubles a month as a factory worker. But my father-in-law could buy all he could drink. He was a Russian Army colonel, making over 300 Rubles a month. When I used to go visit his daughter — (the former Marina Prossa, now Oswald's wife), he'd bring out the Vodka and we'd start slugging it down, Russian style."

On that moist Summer night in the French Quarter, Oswald's conversation had an exotic and alien ring. The same was true of his clothes — a heavy, baggy iron-gray flannel suit.

~~They still have a lot to learn about~~

MORE

William K Stuckey
Page two — Oswald
William K. Stuckey
Nov. 24, 1963

"They still have a lot to learn about making suits where I've been," he said with a slight smile. The ~~implication~~ implication was that he had obtained the suit in Russia or an Iron Curtain country.

Earlier that day, through my news sources, I had found that Oswald had applied for citizenship in the Soviet Union in 1959 shortly after he had been discharged from the Marine Corps. (When talking of his discharge, Oswald would produce a card from his billfold showing that he had been discharged honorably). His request for Soviet citizenship was turned down, he told me, but he nonetheless managed to live in Russia for the next three years ~~more~~ as a resident alien.

A few minutes earlier that evening, in answer to a question from me, Oswald admitted in a radio program on WDSU Radio, New Orleans, that he had lived in the Soviet Union for three years. But in earlier conversations with me, he had lied. Now, he seemed relieved that it was out.

During this five days I had known Oswald, I had ^a ~~two~~ long conversations with him, one brief initial chat, and had managed to record a still unpublished and unreleased interview with him, lasting some 37 minutes, on tape. At the time, these conversations seemed interesting to me because I had never before run accross an American who had lived in Russia, a self-proclaimed Marxist who could present his views with great dialectical skill, or for that matter, an officer of the pro-Castro organization, the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

(MORE)

William K Stuckey

Page Three — Oswald

William K. Stuckey

Nov. 24, 1963

It's difficult, to say the least, to find people like this in a city such as New Orleans.

In retrospect, and in view of his being charged with the assassination of President Kennedy, his conversations and interviews with me ~~may be~~ ^{are possibly} the best and most recent look into the mind of a man who may be the most enigmatic presidential assassin since John Wilkes Booth.

I first met Lee Harvey Oswald at about 8 a.m., Saturday, August 17. I had heard about him, and his coming to New Orleans ~~to~~ to establish a Fair Play for Cuba Committee, the day before from a Cuban refugee, Carlos Bringuier. Bringuier, who had a shouting and ~~was~~ scuffling match with Oswald a few days before due to their differences over Cuba, gave me Oswald's address.

Oswald's small apartment was located in a lower middle-class section of New Orleans in the 4900 block of Magazine street. Since he had no phone, I had decided to go by his house and invite him to be on my radio program on WDSU, "Latin Listening Post", ~~on~~ that night.

"Who is it?" a sleepy voice answered from inside. When I told him, he came out onto his screened front porch.

Oswald's eyes were still clouded with sleep, and his wavy hair was disheveled. He had no shirt, and wore only a pair of Marine fatigue trousers. He was slender but wirey and well-built, with a bearing and physical appearance like that of a distance runner.

"My wife and baby are still asleep, or I would invite you inside," he said. "Let's talk here on the porch." On that porch, among the other furnishings, were a baby's stroller and an olive drab ~~trunk~~ trunk which appeared to be a Marine Corps sea locker. (I particularly noticed this since I am a former captain in the Marine Corps.)

more

William K. Stuckey

Page Four — Oswald

William K. Stuckey

Nov. 24, 1963

He told me that he would appear on my radio show since he was interested in giving the public information on the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. In this brief initial conversation, Oswald informed me that he was not the president, but the secretary, of the New Orleans chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and as such was its "front man." He declined then, as he did later, to name other members or give their number.

Oswald went back into his apartment and returned with some literature, which he gave me. One piece was a yellow handbill which read "Hands Off Cuba!", gave a brief pitch for the Fair Play group and advised the reader that lectures and literature were available at 14 Magazine Street apartment. No other address for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee was given. Other pieces of literature which he gave me included two pamphlets: speeches of Fidel Castro, "The Revolution Must Be a School of Unfettered Thought" and "Fidel Castro Announces Bureaucracy and Sectarianism"; a pamphlet by Jean Paul Sartre entitled "Ideology and Revolution", and a pamphlet by Corliss Lamont, "The Crime Against Cuba". He told me he would bring me more literature that night at the radio station. ~~With that, we shook hands and I left.~~ With that, we shook hands, and I left.

At about 5 p.m. that afternoon, Oswald met me at the studios of WDSU, wearing a short-sleeved blue dress shirt, a dark tie, and dark blue trousers. (This attire seemed to lack the Soviet mark and appeared to be in the American style). He was carrying a one-leaved note book containing more Fair Play for Cuba literature.

The recorded conversation which followed was never used on WDSU radio as it was too long (37 minutes). I excerpted five minutes of it and used it on "Latin Listening Post" that night. The excerpts, however, contained only brief remarks by Oswald and was largely a summary by me.

W. M. K. Stuckey
Page Five — Oswald

William K. Stuckey

Nov. 24, 1963

In making such a long recording, I had hoped to convince the radio station to play it later in the week, as an excellent example of the pro-Castro view and dialectic on Cuba, Marxism and the world. The station declined, and instead suggested a panel show ~~later~~ later in the week. As a result, the station gave me the 37-minute tape which was never used.

Before taking a look at that conversation, I want to mention something about Oswald's personal characteristics.

His bearing was neat and formal. He had a curious "red-blooded American boy" style — like the college athlete who, upon graduation with a degree in finance, had decided to join a solid and substantial brokerage house. His conversation was filled with "Yes sir" and "No sir", possibly a left-over from his military service. His words were well-chosen, his answers quick, his phrases completely lacking in slang or colloquialisms. His remarks were always guarded and bore a peculiar formal air. For example, as an arbitrary illustration, he was the type who would prefer to use the ~~word~~ ^{phrase} "act of violence" rather than a more specific words such as riot, fight or murder.

He seemed to be stimulated by a penetrating or "loaded" question. All the while, he gave the impression that he was a man who had lived most of his life with intellectual inferiors. Despite this, there was little arrogance in his manner. When he laughed, it was a guarded laugh. When he was amused, his ~~mouth~~ ^{thin-lipped} mouth shifted to one side — we would say in a "squinched up" ~~way~~ ^{have} way. He would ~~describe~~ ^{have} this characteristic in a far more academic manner.

"Where did you pick up your flair for dialectics," I asked him later.

"I wasn't aware that I was using dialectic," he answered, his mouth "squinched up" in amusement at his own statement.

MORE

William K. Stuckey

Nov. 24, 1963

From that recorded interview, here is Oswald's account of his background in his own words:

"I was born in New Orleans in 1939 . For a short length of time during my childhood, I lived in Texas and New York. During my Junior High days, I attended Beauregard Junior High School (New Orleans). I attended that school for two years. Then I went to Warren Easton High School (New Orleans) and I attended that school for over a year. Then my family and I moved to Texas where we have many relatives and I continued my schooling there. I entered the United States Marine Corps in 1956. I spent three years in the United States Marine Corps, starting out as a Private, working my way up through the ranks to the position of Buck Sergeant and I served honorably, having been discharged. Then I went back to work in Texas and have recently arrived in New Orleans with my family, with my wife and my child."

A point which he mentioned earlier was that in New Orleans he was working with a commercial photographer as an assistant. He did not give the name of the photographer.

Note that in Oswald's first description of his background, he pointedly omitted mentioning his three years in Russia. Later in the interview he admitted, despite his being associated with ~~him~~ the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, that he had never been to Cuba and had made only one visit to Latin America — to Mexico. Here is his rationalization of that fact, again taken from the recorded interview and in his own words:

"I have been only to Mexico in my life, sir. I am not fully acquainted with Latin America personally but then I am not the president of this organization either, I am only a volunteer, a secretary of this local chapter. I do not claim to be an expert on Latin America. Certainly it is obvious to me, having been educated here in New Orleans and having been instilled with the ideas of democracy and objectiveness, that Cuba and the right of Cubans to self determination is more or less self evident and one does not have to travel through Central and South America. One does not have to travel through these countries to see the poverty in Chile or ~~Rxyvxxxx~~ Peru or the suppression of Democratic liberties between

William K Stuckey

Page Seven — Oswald

William K. Stuckey

Nov. 24, 1963

the Somoa (~~mix~~ sic) brothers in Nicaragua in order to draw one's conclusion about Cuba."

The above is an ^{an} ~~excellent~~ illustration of Oswald's reference to American institutions of Democracy for his own purposes, of his ability to distort a question into a propaganda point — and of his ^{partial} ~~general~~ ignorance of Latin America (by referring to the Somoza brothers as the "Somoa brothers").

In answering my questions, Oswald ~~xxx~~ did not address his answers, in a personal way, to me. Instead, he ~~xxx~~ adopted the tone of one making a speech at a meeting.

His answers were salted with the words "non-intervention", "independent revolution", "fuedalism" and "imperialism. His words acknowledged the existence of only three world political and economic orders — imperialism, Marxism-socialism and Communism (which he said had not been attained by any nation).

The twists and turns, the half-truths and the three-quarter truths, the disarming use of a complete truth or ~~anxxx~~ an occasional favorable reference to the United States — mixed with a strategically placed complete lie — showed a mind which was completely at home with ~~mixx~~ dialectic and propaganda techniques. Here are sample questions and answers on that recorded interview:

Q. What is your definition of Decmoracy?

A. My definition, well the definition of Democracy, that's a very good one. That's a very controversial viewpoint. You know, it used to be very clear, but now it's not. You know, when our forefathers drew up the Constitution, they considered that democracy was creating an atomosphere of freedom of discussion, of argument, of finding the truth . The rights, well the classic rights of having life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. In Latin America they

MORE

William K Stuckey

Page Eight

William K. Stuckey

Nov. 24, 1963

have none of those rights, none of them at all. And that is my definition of democracy, the right to be in a minority and not to be suppressed. The right to see for yourself without governmental restrictions such countries as Cuba, and we are restricted from going to Cuba."

Another version of Oswald's definition of Democracy, from the interview:

"We believe it is a necessity in supporting democracy to support Fidel Castro

X AND HIS RIGHT TO MAKE HIS COUNTRY ANY WAY HE WANTS TO (emphasis mine)."

Q. Mr. Oswald, does it make any difference to you if any of the activities of the local branch of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee benefit the Communist Party or the goals of international Communism?

A. Well, that is what I believe you would term a loaded question. However, I will attempt to answer it. It is inconsistent with the ideals of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee to support ideals of international Communism. We are not occupied with that problem. We are occupied with the problem of Cuba. We do not believe under any circumstances that in supporting our ideals about Cuba, our pro-Castro ideals, we do not believe that that is inconsistent with believing in democracy. Quite the contrary."

Q. ... Are you a member of the American Communist party?

A. ... In regards to your question about whether I, myself, am a Communist, as I said I do not belong to any other organization.

This was a classic example of the Oswald dodge. Below is an sample of Oswald's skill in ormission.

Q. Does your group believe that the Castro regime in Cuba is not actually a front for a Soviet colony in the Western Hemisphere?

William K Stuckey

Page Nine -- Oswald

William K. Stuckey

Nov. 24, 1963

A. Castro is an independent leader of an independent country. He has ties with the Soviet Union, with the Eastern bloc, however, I think it is rather obvious as to why and whom they are because of the fact that we certainly don't have any trade with them. We are discouraging trade with that country, with our allies and so forth, so of course he has to turn to Russia. That does not mean however that he is dependent upon Russia. He receives trade from many countries, including Great Britain to a great extent, France, certain other powers of the Western hemisphere. He is even trading with several of the more independent African States so that you cannot point at Castro and say that he is a Russian puppet. He is not. He is an independent person. And independent leader in his country and I believe that was pointed out very well during the October crisis when Castro very definitely said that although Premier Khrushchev had urged him to have on-sight inspection at his rocket bases in Cuba, that Fidel Castro refused.

The pertinent omission, of course, was that Khrushchev, in violation of Castro's sovereignty, made a unilateral deal with President Kennedy to remove the missiles from Cuba -- without consulting Castro.

Below is an example of the disarming admission.

Q Does the Fair Play for Cuba Committee have any opinion about the suppression of Democratic liberties in Hungary in 1956 or the poverty in any of the Eastern bloc countries today?

A. Officially no, but of course we have our own opinions about such situations. We consider that Russian imperialism is a very bad thing. It was a bad thing in Hungary. We certainly do not support dictatorship or the suppression of any peoples anywhere, but as I say and as I must stress, we are preoccupied only with the problem of Cuba, officially.

No action of the U.S. regarding Cuba was correct. In Oswald's view, we are damned if we did, damned if we don't. A sample to illustrate:

more

William K Stuckey

Page Ten — Oswald

William K. Stuckey

Nov. 24, 1963

Q. Do you think that the United States government, under President Eisenhower, ever wanted to help the Castro regime? Ever offered or showed any help to it?

A. True to our democratic policies, certain policies were adopted, very late, but adopted, but the government (U.S.) helped Fidel Castro while he was still in the ~~xxx~~ mountains, that is very true. We cut off aid to Batista just before the revolution, just before it. That was too late. We had already done more harm than we could have done before. ~~xxxxxxx~~ We were just rats leaving a sinking ship, you see.

In digested form, taken from that taped interview, here are other propaganda points emphasized by Oswald

- All Cuban refugees are either Batista supporters, are lazy or are uneducated.
- The U.S. drove Castro into Russian arms by first cutting the Cuban sugar quota.
- The U.S. and U.S. private companies completely controlled the economy of Cuba before Castro, and complete controls the economy and political life of most Latin nations today. ~~xxx~~
- The countries which have abstained, in Organization of American States meetings, in supporting anti-Cuban resolutions are those larger countries which are relatively self-sufficient and which are not subject to the control of the U.S. — Mexico, Brazil, Chile, etc. (It is interesting that he left out Bolivia, which is almost completely subject to use U.S. aid for its day-to-day federal operating budget.)

Following this taped interview, Oswald left. In reflection, I was struck by his accent. It was not a Texas or a conventional New Orleans or southern ~~xxx~~ accent. — Instead, it bore a closer resemblance to a mid-Western accent.

The following Monday, I asked WDSU news director John Corporan if he was interested in playing the entire 37-minute tape. Eventually, he said he was not. Instead, he suggested that I arrange a panel show for the 25-minute WDSU radio program "Conversation Carte

William K. Stuckey
Page Eleven — Oswald

William K. Stuckey

Nov. 24, 1963

For the panel, I invited the Cuban refugee Carlos Bringuier, who was also the New Orleans delegate of the ~~Student~~ ^{STUDENT} Revolutionary Directorate, a violently anti-Castro group based in Miami, and Mr. Edward Scannell Butler. Mr. Butler ~~is~~ is the director of a New Orleans-based organization called the Information Council of the Americas, (INCA), which makes and sends Spanish-language tape recordings of interviews with refugees from Cuba or other red nations to 126 radio stations in 16 Latin American nations. These are called "Truth Tapes." Mr. Butler is also an advocate of conflict management — counter propaganda, action groups which are trained to seized control of Communist demonstrations — as the answer to reducing the Communist advance in the Americas.

When Oswald called me that Monday to see if he was to appear on another show, I told him about the panel.

"How many of you am I going to have to fight?" he said, with a touch of humor.

On the day of the panel, I first discovered through news sources that Oswald had lived in Russia. Later that day, Butler called me and said his own sources had ~~told him~~ given him similar information. We agreed then to confront Oswald with this while the panel was on the air.

News announcer Bill Slater of WDSU asked me to give a brief introduction on the panel, and I reviewed the highlights of the previous 37-minute conversation, then confronted Oswald with the information on his residence in Russia. He admitted this on the air. Later, after he denied being a Communist, I asked, "Are you a Marxist?" and he answered affirmatively.

Oswald never lost his composure.

(the transcript of that "Conversation Carte Blanche" broadcast has already been released.)

We had some uncomfortable moments before this "Conversation Carte Blanche" broadcast.

(MORE)

William K. Stuckey

Page Twelve — Oswald

William K. Stuckey

Nov. 24, 1963

Oswald was punctual, as usual. We arrived at the station about 45 minutes before the panel was to begin. The ~~xxx~~ conversations between he, Bringuier and Butler were frosty and strained. Bringuier said, as I recall, "you made a very good impression on me at first. How ~~xxx~~ could a nice boy like you get involved with an organization like that? Any time you want to renounce ~~your ties~~ your ties and join my group (The Revolutionary Student Directorate) you will be welcome."

Oswald replied that his conviction ^{was} that his own ~~causes~~ causes were just ^{and were} just as deep as Bringuier's .

They all remained seated in the lobby and waited without talking ^{further} until the time of the ~~broadcast~~ broadcast.

But it was after the broadcast that I had my most revealing conversation with Oswald.

He looked awkward and uncomfortable in his iron-gray, Iron Curtain flannel suit.

He asked me if I was going home, and then I invited him for a beer. We went to a nearby bar at Royal and Toulouse, in the French Quarter, on that night of August 21, 1963. For the first time, the conversation was casual. I asked Oswald if any event in his personal life had led him to Marxism, to Russia and to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. He answered:

"It wasn't from my family. They were pretty typical New Orleans types and don't understand ideas like these. For any one who is interested in the subject, though, all he has to do is to go to the public libraries. There are many books on these subjects there."

He said he had began reading Marx, Engels and others at the age of 15. But possibly his most significant comment on his background was this:

William K. Stuckey

Thirteen -- Oswald

William K. Stuckey

. 24, 1963

He said it was when he was stationed in Japan with the Marine Corps -- "and saw the terrible conditions of life there, how the people lived" -- that he made up his mind to go to Russia. Marxism, he concluded then, was the best means evolved to date to solve such human problems.

His comments ~~on~~ on life in Russia, again, were candid and disarming.

"I was disappointed with Russia," he said. "It wasn't what I expected. In many ways, it's just as bad as it is here. In the factory where I worked, I saw a lot of selfishness and pettiness. It seems like they are trying to copy many of our ideas about the economy and about production, many capitalist ideas. They are a long way from true Communism."

I then got the idea that Oswald was possibly a young man who was shopping for the perfect revolution. This tendency, his conversation indicated, led him to espouse the ~~perfect~~ revolution of Fidel Castro.

At home, he said, he was also reading books on Indonesian Communism and on Sukarno. He added that he felt Sukarno was only an opportunist who was using the Communists, not a Communist himself.

He was having trouble drinking his beer, and declined a second. He didn't appear to have much money.

In trying to explain some of his views to me, he sometimes adopted the attitude that he was wasting his time because "you couldn't of course understand this." This also strengthened my impression that Oswald regarded himself -- but without really offensive arrogance -- as a man living among intellectual inferiors.

"You know, most of you think that Russia and the Iron Curtain countries are all alike," he remarked. "That's not true. Each country -- Poland, Hungary, China, Cuba -- have their own separate national identities."

more

William K Stuckey

Page fourteen — Oswald

William A. Stuckey

Nov. 24, 1963

Since President Kennedy's murder, there have been many news reporters indicating that Oswald was "gun happy." This was never apparent during our conversations. If it had been, I can assure you that there would have been no conversations.

In that meeting, I almost felt a little sorry for Oswald. His Russian background had been exposed to the public earlier that evening, and in the minds of New Orleanians who might have otherwise believed this neat and intelligent young man, the Fair Play for Cuba Committee was inextricably connected with Russia. He even made the comment, "well, you've done your job."

With that, we shook hands. Oswald said he was going home by bus and left me at the corner of Toulouse and Royal in New Orleans' French Quarter, walking off into the moist night in his heavy iron-gray, Iron Curtain flannel suit.

I never saw him again.

#####

William K. Stuckey
2317 State St.
New Orleans, La.

Page. Fifteen - Oswald
William K. Stuckey
Oct. 25, 1963

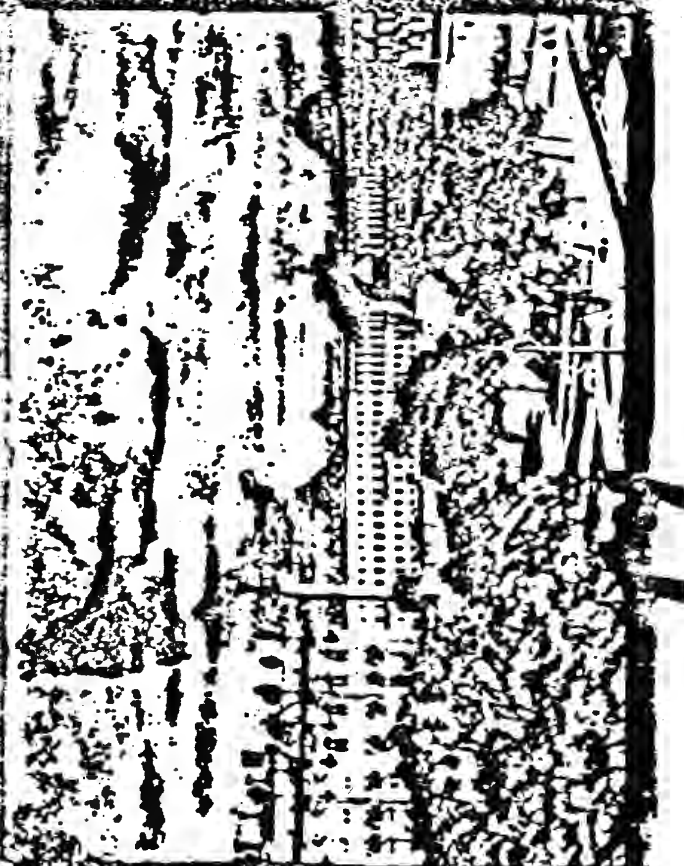
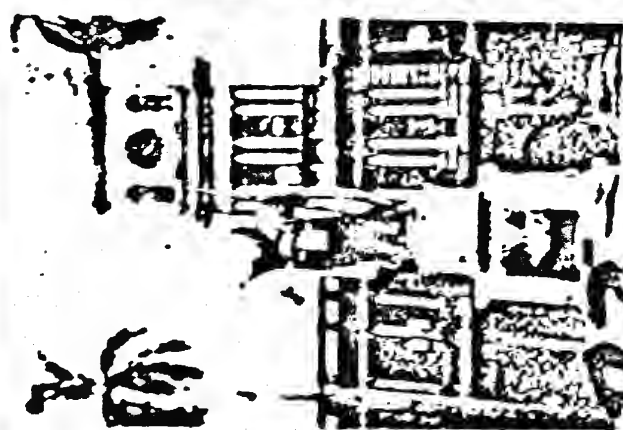
Addenda

- 1. Oswald admitted to me, in our private conversation following the "Conversation with Blanco" program that "In Russia, they never would admit something like the Fair Play for Cuba Committee to exist. Life is very bland there. They have eliminated all the dissenters."
- 2. On the morning of Aug. 17, Oswald showed me his membership card in the New Orleans chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. It was signed by W. H. Hiddell, president. (The Dallas District Attorney said yesterday that the gun that killed Kennedy was purchased through the mail by Oswald - using the assumed name of Hiddell.)
- 3. Make reference to cheap sugar in Russia. "A ZACAR Cubinski was offered in the store while I was in Russia. I guess that one benefit Russia has gotten out of Russia."

JFK
Assassination
EBF
Serial 2560
Part I only

COPY
2

MITCHELL
FOUNDATION
ARCHIVE



7
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#2

62-109060-2560

по-меняют ииск на деньги

6. Маме одежда т.е. то много
выбросить или отдать не сохрани
но моя бумаги личные (военный, заварки
и т.д. Я предпочитаю мне держу.

7. Некоторые моя документы
находятся в сильно маленький
человек.

8. адреса я книжки на моя
столе кабинета. и тебе
и моя

9. Тут есть у нас друзья
и Красный Крест тоже тебе
помогать. (Red Cross (по-английский))

10. Я сказал тебе о денегах как
много так я могу, бо я не знаю
число, и я и Акула могут
идти на 10. недели. еще
2 недели.

11. Я всегда и тебе и взять мне
мешки, порошок горю
находится на конце той мост
через который я был в тот мост,
когда я был в тот мост на Чай
город через мост.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Эта КЭУЧ подготовки Яцукы
 почтам набавлен, находиться городу,
 На улице ERVAY там же улице где
аптека где так всегда стала. и близко
от аптека на этой улице и почтам
там находился наш Яцукы. Я платил
за Яцукы прошел месяц так что
не переживал об этом.

2. послал пословство информация
что солнот случилось и може
от резан из газета, (если в газета
что-нибудь о мне печатали) Я
думал что пословство скажут
мне помогут когда это то
все.

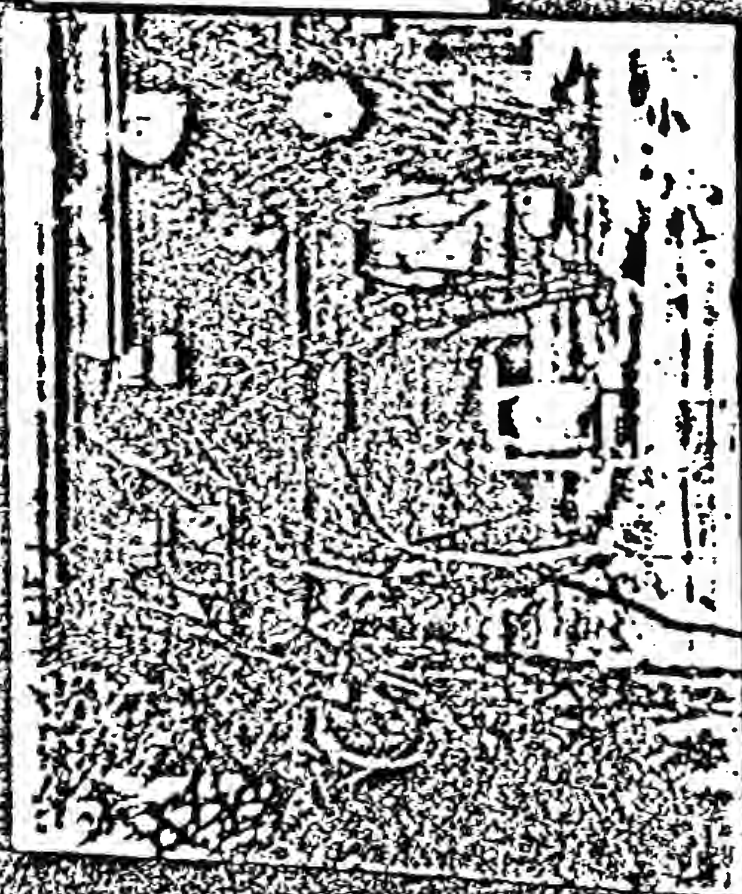
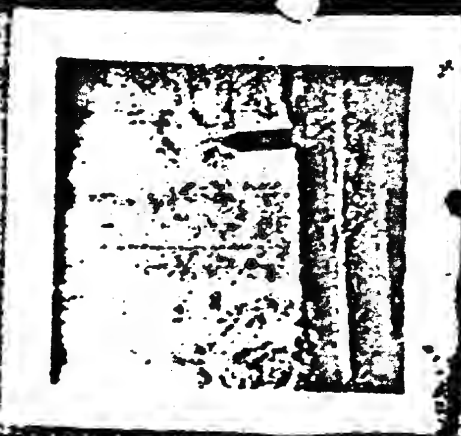
3. Я платил за док на 20 улиц
так же переживал об этом

4. За воду и газ тоже платил неделю

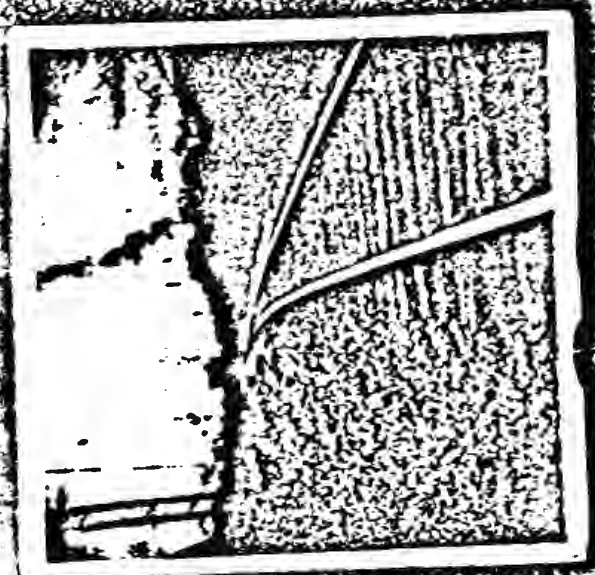
5. возможно что делу с работы
будет, они послал наш Яцукы
на почтам, подели с ним и



7
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#2



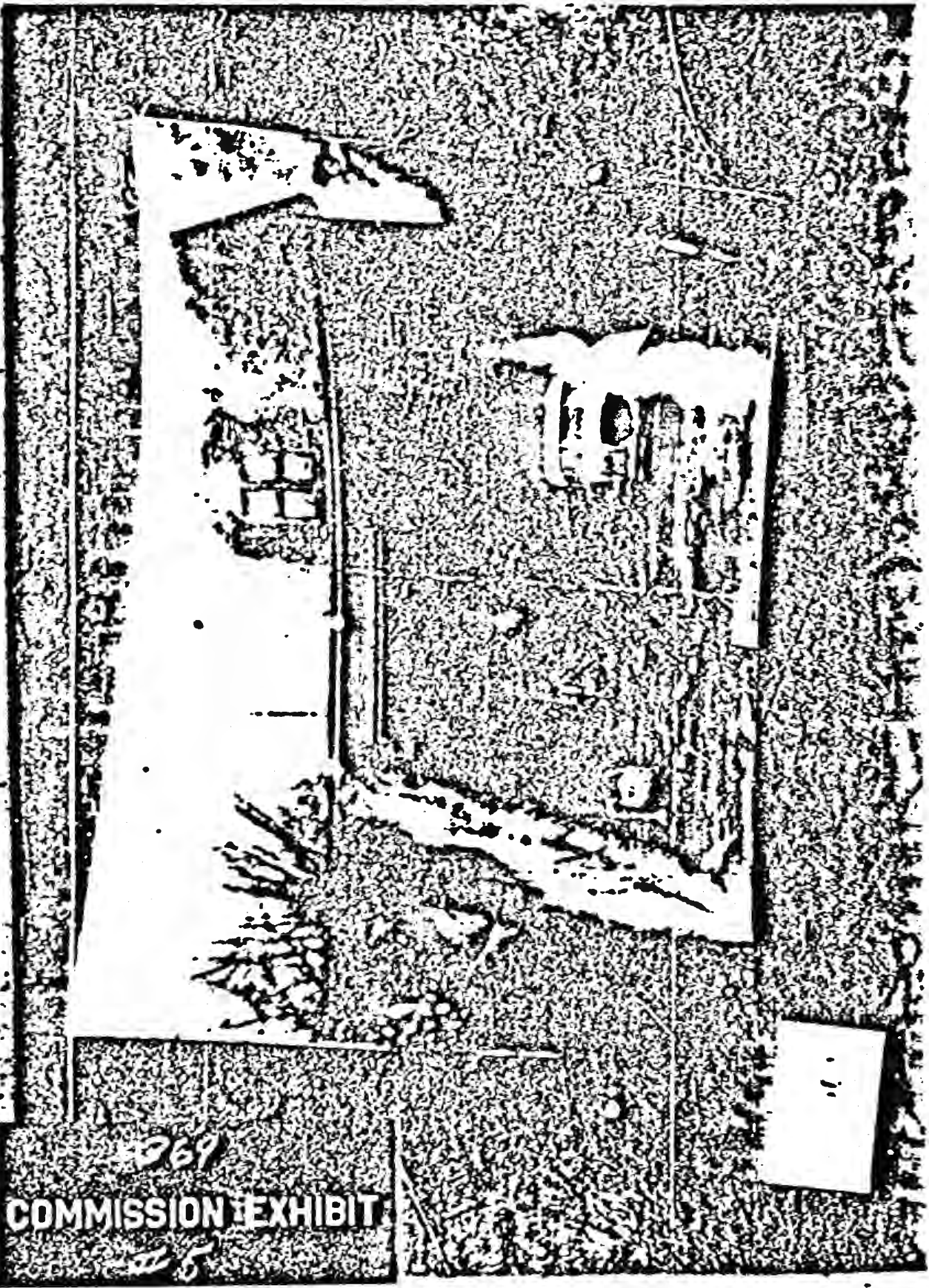
14
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#3



6
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#4



COMMISSION EXHIBIT



1269
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
5

Commission Exhibit 6

[illegible]

Ларина Ольга

COMMISSION EXHIBIT



— Commission Exhibit 7

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

(Written on top):

Comrade Gerasimov

(Illegible Initials)

2(7)/25"

VX639

1/25/63"

February 17, 1963

Dallas

Dear Comrade Reznichenko!

I beg your assistance to help me to return to the Homeland in the USSR where I will again feel myself a full-fledged citizen. Please let me know what I should do for this, i. e., perhaps it will be necessary to fill out a special application form. Since I am not working at present (because of my lack of knowledge of the English language and a small child), I am requesting you to extend to me a possible material aid for the trip. My husband remains here, since he is an American by nationality. I beg you once more not to refuse my request.

Respectfully,

/s/ Marina Oswald

TRANSLATED BY:

TATIANA NIKONISHINA

November 20, 1963

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Mr. Martin Donald
 1014 Dallas
 Dallas, TX

March 8, 1963

Уважаемый Карен Николаевич!

В ответ на Ваше письмо сообщаем, что для рассмотрения
 Вашего ходатайства о возвращении на Родину Вам необходимо
 представить в УМБ, прилагаемой при этом анкеты,

представить в два своих подробней биографии,
 также заполнить на имя Волеа СССР в США /в анк./
 в Вашем добровольном желании возвращаться на Родину с
 указанием специальности, по которой Вы работали,
 а также места проживания,

приложить 3 фотокарточки паспортного размера, подли-
 санные на лицевой стороне / а также фотокарточки Вашего
 ребенка/.

Приложить одно или два письма от Ваших родственных,
 друзей в СССР и пригласивших Вас к себе на иждивение.

После получения от Вас указанных документов, мы будем
 Вам ходатайство на рассмотрение наших советских
 органов. Срок рассмотрения - 3-6 месяцев.

В случае возникновения каких-либо вопросов или затруд-
 нений, пишите нам или звоните по телефону. Наш адрес:

С уважением,

Н.Резниченко
 Зав. Консульским отделом

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

-Exhibit 8 for identification

EMBASSY OF THE
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALISTS REPUBLICS
Consular Division
1609 Decatur Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

TRANSLATION

Mrs. Marina Oswald
Box 2915 Dallas
Texas, USA

March 8, 1963

Dear Marina Nicolaevna!

In reply to your letter we inform you that for purpose
of examining your request concerning your return to the home-

land it is necessary for you:

To fill out an application in 3 copies,

Furnish 3 copies of your detailed biography,

Write a request in the name of our Ambassador
to USSR in 3 copies.

About your voluntary wishes to return to your homeland with
indication of your profession in which you would wish to work and
also of the place of residence:

Furnish 3 photos of passport size signed on the face
of the photograph and also photographs of your child. Furnish
one or two letters from your relatives residing in the USSR who
are inviting you to live with them.

After receiving from you above-mentioned documents we
will forward your request for processing to the local Soviet
authorities. Time of processing requires 3 to 6 months.

In event of any questions or difficulties please
write to us or call us on the telephone. Our address is

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Decatur Street, 1609, N. W., Washington, D. C.,

Telephone TU 2-53-29.

Respectfully yours,

/s/ V. Gerasimov

N. Reznichenko
In Charge of the Consulate
Section of the Soviet
Embassy in United States

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Commission Exhibit 9

Exhibit 9 for identification

павшим
Товарищу Колесникову
из Чехословакии
Товарищу Степану
Товарищу Урбану

Здравствуй

Мой брат, распрощавшись
на прощание, мне
хотелось сказать
тебе на прощание

Прощай, Урбан

17 июля 1963г.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Copy of one-page handwritten letter

City of Washington
Embassy of the Soviet
Union in the U. S. A.
To the Ambassador of the
USSR in the United States

APPLICATION

DECLARATION

I request your permission for granting me a visa for
entry in the USSR.

/s/ Marina Oswald

March 17, 1963

TRANSLATED BY:
TATIANA NIKONISHEN
November 20, 1963

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

ANKETA QUESTIONNAIRE

All the questionnaire entries may be made in OOD
for persons during a visit to any one of the OODs

The questionnaire should be OOD
or travel through the OOD

Please write clearly in ink or type and reply fully to all questions

ВОПРОСЫ Questions	ОТВЕТЫ Answers
1. ФИО, дата и место рождения. Укажите также место рождения родителей и место рождения бабушки и дедушки. Укажите также место рождения родителей (дедушки и бабушки).	Ульянов Николай Николаевич Рязань - " - " - " - " - г. Рязань
2. Место, где родились и родители. Укажите также место рождения бабушки и дедушки. Укажите также место рождения родителей (дедушки и бабушки).	Н. Ульман 1914. в. Ульяновск (Ульяновск). Ульяновск обл.
3. Дата, месяц, год и место рождения.	Ульянов
4. Место рождения и образование. Укажите также место рождения родителей и место рождения бабушки и дедушки. Укажите также место рождения родителей (дедушки и бабушки).	Ульяновский колледж, г. Рязань
5. Профессия и образование. Укажите также место рождения родителей и место рождения бабушки и дедушки. Укажите также место рождения родителей (дедушки и бабушки).	В настоящее время студент Ульяновского колледжа, г. Рязань
6. Место работы и образование. Укажите также место рождения родителей и место рождения бабушки и дедушки. Укажите также место рождения родителей (дедушки и бабушки).	В настоящее время студент Ульяновского колледжа, г. Рязань
7. Где вы работаете в настоящее время, что вы делаете и где вы работаете в настоящее время.	В настоящее время студент Ульяновского колледжа, г. Рязань

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

ВОПРОСЫ
Questions

ОТВЕТЫ
Answers

1. Каким образом вы попали в СССР?
2. Как долго вы находились в СССР?
3. Где вы находились в СССР?
4. Как вы попали в СССР?
5. Как долго вы находились в СССР?
6. Где вы находились в СССР?

На podstawie wywiadu
...

7. Каким образом вы попали в СССР?
8. Как долго вы находились в СССР?
9. Где вы находились в СССР?
10. Как вы попали в СССР?
11. Как долго вы находились в СССР?
12. Где вы находились в СССР?

Дир. Руха в СССР -
- 13 человек

13. Каким образом вы попали в СССР?
14. Как долго вы находились в СССР?
15. Где вы находились в СССР?
16. Как вы попали в СССР?
17. Как долго вы находились в СССР?
18. Где вы находились в СССР?

Из числа 1961 года проинво-
на в СССР, в т. Руха в СССР
и Руха в СССР. Руха в СССР
и Руха в СССР

19. Каким образом вы попали в СССР?
20. Как долго вы находились в СССР?
21. Где вы находились в СССР?
22. Как вы попали в СССР?
23. Как долго вы находились в СССР?
24. Где вы находились в СССР?

Нужно было рассмотреть - где по
и Руха в СССР - пром. с Руха в СССР
и Руха в СССР 24. и 20.
и Руха в СССР 24. и 20.
и Руха в СССР 24. и 20.

25. Каким образом вы попали в СССР?
26. Как долго вы находились в СССР?
27. Где вы находились в СССР?
28. Как вы попали в СССР?
29. Как долго вы находились в СССР?
30. Где вы находились в СССР?

Телефонный номер:
Box 2915, Dallas, TEXAS.

Дата заполнения анкеты
Date of filling
17 марта 1962 года
(month, year, day)
(month, year, year)

Подпись
Signature of applicant

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Copy of a two-page Questionnaire for persons desiring a visa for entry into the USSR

Translator's Note: Since printed "Questions" are given both in Russian and in English translation, only the "Answers" portion of the document is being translated.

1. Oswald, Marina Nikolaevna

Prusakova,

- maiden name.

2. July 17, 1941, in Severo-Dvinsk (Molotovsk),
Arkhangelskaya Oblast.

3. Russian

4. Soviet citizenship,
had no others.

5. Housewife at present, in view of a small child and the lack
of knowledge of the English language.

TRANSLATED BY:
TATIANA NIKONISHIN:drv
November 30, 1963

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Copy of one-page handwritten document

✓ (etc)

AUTOBIOGRAPHY

I, Oswald, Marina Nikolaevna, born Prusakova, M. S., was born July 17, 1941, in Severo-Dvinsk (former Molotovsk), Arkhangelskaya Oblast. I lived with my mother and stepfather in Leningrad, where I graduated from the secondary school and entered the Leningrad Pharmaceutical School. My mother died in 1967. On graduation from school, I was retained for work in Leningrad. Due to family circumstances, I worked for the last 2 years (up to 1962) as an assistant at the pharmacy of the 3rd Clinical Hospital in Minsk, residing at the home of my maternal uncle (Prusakov, Ilya Vasilievich), and subsequently was married. In February, 1962, a daughter, June Lee Oswald, was born to us. My husband is an American by nationality, and so we found ourselves in America. But a year later, I am applying for a visa for entry into the USSR and beg you not to deny my request. My husband remains in the U. S. A.

/s/ Marina Oswald.

March 17, 1963

TRANSLATED BY:
TATIANA NIKONISHIN: *CTV*
November 20, 1963 *SM*

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

8. For a permanent stay.

9. Daughter June Lee Oswald -
18 months.

10. Up to June, 1962, lived in the USSR, in Leningrad and
Minsk. Worked as a pharmacist.

11. Procaikov, Ilya Vasilievich - maternal uncle,
residing in Minsk, ul. Kommunisticheskaya, house 30,
apt. 20

12. Medvedev, Aleksandr Ivanovich, stepfather, residing
in Leningrad, Obvodny Canal, house 86, apt. 42.

13. Post Office Box 2918, Dallas, Texas.

Date of filing:

/s/ M. Oswald

March 17, 1963

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

У. Августов

[illegible]

Кружок основан.

14 марта 1963.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Commission Exhibit 10

Exhibit 10, for Identification.

April 18, 1963

Mr. J. Edgar
For 2015 Dallas
Texas

Уважаемая Мария Николаевна!

В связи с Вашим ходатайством было бы желательно,
чтобы Вы приехали в Вашингтон в посольство Консульский
отдел нашего Посольства. Консульский отдел открыт
ежедневно за исключением воскресенья с 9 часов утра
до 5 часов вечера и в субботу - с 9 часов утра до 12 дня.

Если же для Вас затруднительно приехать к нам в
Вашингтон в настоящее время, просим Вас сообщить нам
причины, побуждающие Вас возбудить ходатайство о входе
в Советский Союз на постоянное жительство.

С уважением,

Н.Росниченко
Зав. Консульским отделом

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

EMBASSY OF THE
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
Consular Division
1609 Decatur Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

TRANSLATION

Mrs. M. Oswald
Box 2915 Dallas
Texas

April 18, 1963

Dear Marina Nicolaevna!

In connection with your request it would be desirable for you to come to Washington in order to visit the Consulate Section of our Embassy. The Consulate Section is open daily except Sundays from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and on Saturdays from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

If it is difficult for you to come to us to Washington at the present time we request you to give us reasons which made you start proceedings for permission to enter the Soviet Union for permanent residence.

Respectfully yours,

(signature illegible)

N. Reznichenko
In Charge of the Consulate
Section of the Soviet
Embassy in United States

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Commission Exhibit 11

Exhibit 11, for Identification.

June 4, 1969

Mr. A. Gould
4907 Magazine St.
New Orleans, La.

Уважаемый Марк Николасов,

В связи с Вашим подательством о въезде в Советский Союз из
Восточного Китая, в нашем письме от 18 апреля мы просили
Вас по возможности приехать в Вашингтон и посетить Консульский
отдел нашего Посольства.

Если Вам трудно приехать к нам, просим Вас сообщить письмом
другим, побуждение Вас приехать разрешено ли въезд в СССР из
Восточного Китая.

С уважением

Н.Резниченко
Зав. Консульским отделом

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

EMBASSY OF THE
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
Consular Division
1609 Decatur Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

TRANSLATION

June 4, 1963

Mr. (sic) M. Oswald
4907 Magazine Str.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Marina Nicolaevna,

In connection with your request for entrance to the Soviet Union for permanent residence, in our letter of April 18th we requested you if possible to come to Washington and visit the Consulate Section of our Embassy.

If it is difficult for you to visit us we request you to advise us by letter concerning reasons which made you request this permission for entering the USSR for permanent residence.

Respectfully yours,

/s/ V. Gerasimov

N. Reznichenko
In Charge of the Consulate
Section of the Soviet Embassy
in United States

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Copy of a three-page handwritten letter

To the Embassy of the USSR
in the U. S. A., Washington,
Consular Section,
Comrade Reznichenko

from Oswald, Marina Nikolaevna

Dear Comrade Reznichenko!

I received two letters from you in which you requested me to indicate the reason for my wish to return to the USSR.

But first of all, permit me to apologize for such a long silence on my part and to thank you for a considerate attitude toward me on the part of the Embassy. The reasons for my silence were certain family "problems" (if one can express it this way) which stood in the way. That is also one of the reasons why I wish to return to the Homeland. The main reason, "of course" (sic), is homesickness, regarding which much is written and spoken, but one learns it only in a foreign land.

I count among family "problems" the fact that in the middle or the end of October, I expect the birth of my second child. This would have probably complicated matters for me, because I would not be able to work during the first few months. And yet, I have no one from whom I could expect help, for I have no parents. My relatives were against my going to America and, therefore, I would be ashamed to appeal to them. That is why I had to weigh everything once more before replying to your letter.

But things are improving due to the fact that my husband expresses a sincere wish

TRANSLATED BY:
TATIANA NIKONISHIN:drv
November 30, 1963

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

to return together with me to the USSR. I earnestly beg you to help him in this. There is not much that is encouraging for us here and nothing to hold us. I would not be able to work for the time being, even if I did find work. And my husband is often unemployed. It is very difficult for us to live here. We have no money to enable me to come to the Embassy, not even to pay for hospital and other expenses connected with the birth of a child. We both urgently solicit your assistance to enable us to return and work in the USSR.

In my application I did not specify the place in which I would like to live in the Soviet Union. I earnestly beg you to help us to obtain permission to live in Leningrad where I grew up and went to school. I have a sister and a brother of my mother's second marriage there. I know that I do not have to explain to you the reason for my wish to live precisely in that city. It speaks for itself. I permit myself to write this without any desire to belittle the merits of our other cities. Moreover, it would be easier for me to find employment in Leningrad, since there are more pharmacies there and additional personnel are needed. For instance, when I came to Minsk from Leningrad, I could not find work in my specialty for quite a long time, because they had sufficient personnel.

These are the basic reasons why I and my husband wish to return to the USSR. Please do not deny our request. Make us happy again, help us to return that which we lost because of our foolishness. I would like to have my second child, too, to be born in the USSR.

Sincerely and respectfully,

/s/ M. Oswald

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

P. S. I enclose with this letter an application of my husband
for permission to enter into the USSR.

/s/ M. Oswald

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Мои друзья были со мной в СССР
до тех пор, пока я не уехала в США.
У нас была мало укомплектованная
команда на ферме. У французов были
только машины, а у нас были люди.
В то время мы были в очень плохой
ситуации, но мы были друзьями. У нас
были друзья, но мы не могли вернуться в
Францию, потому что мы были с нами.
Мы были в очень плохой ситуации, но мы
были друзьями. У нас были друзья, но мы
не могли вернуться в Францию, потому что мы
были с нами.

В то время я была в очень плохой
ситуации, но мы были друзьями. У нас
были друзья, но мы не могли вернуться в
Францию, потому что мы были с нами.
Мы были в очень плохой ситуации, но мы
были друзьями. У нас были друзья, но мы
не могли вернуться в Францию, потому что мы
были с нами.

Вот основные причины, почему я и
мои друзья были в СССР.
Я была не отчаянной, но я была
снова счастлива, потому что мы были
с вами. Мы не могли вернуться в
Францию, потому что мы были с вами.
Мы были в СССР.
Успехи и с уважением Н. Ветков.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

P.S. Spinnato de nino de Indio.
que ouso regua e aprouado
e porem de se ao 8 de sep

N. O. de

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Уважаемый наш Гангстер!
Письма от Вас я получаю, и спасибо
за проявленную заботу. Хотел бы
сказать, что я в СССР.
В настоящее время я живу в
одном из лучших мест Москвы и
получаю от государства хорошие
пенсии. Мне не нужно работать.
Кроме того, у меня есть дом в
лесах. Счастливо, прощайте. Ваш
друг, Александр. (Подпись)
Вот так он был на своем месте.
Я думаю, что вы тоже будете
успешны. Желаю вам всего
лучшего. С уважением, Александр.
Вот так он был на своем месте.
Я думаю, что вы тоже будете
успешны. Желаю вам всего
лучшего. С уважением, Александр.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Lee H. Oswald
P.O. BOX 30011
New Orleans, La.
July 1, 1963

Embassy of the
Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics
4000 Resistor St NW
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Please rush the entrance
visa for the return of Soviet
citizen, married to Lee H. Oswald.

He is going to have a
short vacation, therefore you
must grant the entrance visa
and make the transportation
arrangements before then.

As for my return entrance
visa please consider it separately.

Thank you
Lee H. Oswald
(Husband of Marina Nikolayevna)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Copy of one-page handwritten letter

V (sic)

To the Embassy of the USSR
in the U. S. A., Washington
Consular Section
Comrade Reznichenko

from Oswald, M. M.

Dear Comrade Reznichenko!

You should understand our impatience and, therefore, by this letter, I beg you to inform us of the result of replies (sic) to my appeals with regard to the departure of our family to the USSR and residence in Leningrad. I urgently beg you to facilitate the expediting of this matter for the reason stated in a previous letter.

Respectfully,

/s/ M. Oswald

July 8, 1963
New Orleans

TRANSLATED BY:
TATIANA NIKONISHIN:drv
November 30, 1963

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

V

В Тюремные ССР
в США, в Военный
Контингентный отдел.
от: Родченко
от Освальд Н.Н.

Уважаемый тов. Генерал!

Ваше письмо было получено мною.
Ваше нетерпение и почтаю этим
письмом прошу Вас, чтобы Вы
согласились на мой просбам в
отношении брака нашей семьи
в СССР и проживанию в Ленин-
граде. Очень прошу Вас содейство-
вать ускорению этого дела, по
причине изложенной в предыду-
щем письме.

С уважением

Н Освальд.

8 июля 1932.

Из Орлеан

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

FROM: LEE R. OSWALD, P.O. BOX 6225, DALLAS, TEXAS
MARINA NIKHILAYEVA OSWALD, SOVIET CITIZEN

TO: CONSUL GENERAL
EMBASSY U.S.S.R.
WASHINGTON, D.C.
NOV. 9, 1963

412515
20X15

Dear Sirs:

This is to inform you of recent events since my meetings with comrade
Kortin in the Embassy of the Soviet Union, Mexico City, Mexico.

I was unable to remain in Mexico indefinitely because of my Mexican
visa restrictions which was for 15 days only. I could not take a chance
on requesting a new visa unless I used my real name, so I returned to the
United States.

I had not planned to contact the Soviet embassy in Mexico as they
were unprepared, had I been able to reach the Soviet Embassy in Havana
as planned, the embassy there would have had time to complete our business.

Of course the Soviet embassy was not at fault, they were, as I say un-
prepared, the Cuban consulate was guilty of a gross breach of regulations,
I am glad he has since been replaced.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is not now interested in my
activities in the progressive organization "Fair Play For Cuba Committee",
of which I was secretary in New Orleans (state Louisiana) since I no longer
reside in that state. However, the F.B.I. has visited us here in Dallas, Texas,
on November 1st. Agent James P. Early warned us that if I engaged in F.P.C.C.
activities in Texas the F.B.I. will again take an "interest" in me.

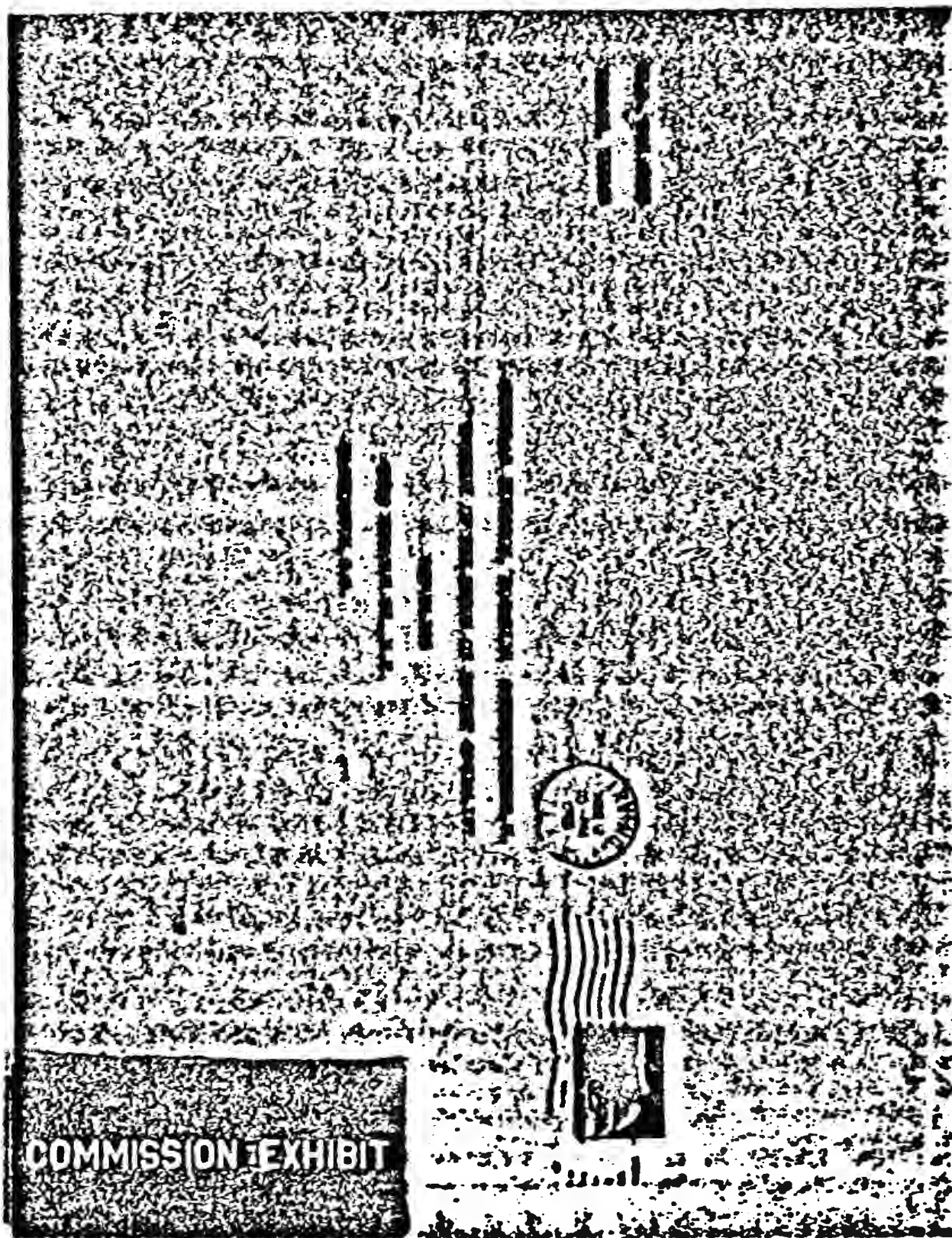
This agent also "suggested" to Marina Nikhilaeva that she could
remain in the United States under F.B.I. "protection", that is, she could
defect from the Soviet Union, of course, I and my wife strongly protested
these tactics by the notorious F.B.I..

Please inform us of the arrival of our Soviet entrance visa's as soon
as they come.

Also, this is to inform you of the birth on October 20, 1963 of a
daughter, which Marina Nikhilaeva in Dallas, Texas, to my wife.

Respectfully,
Lee R. Oswald

COMMISSION EXHIBIT



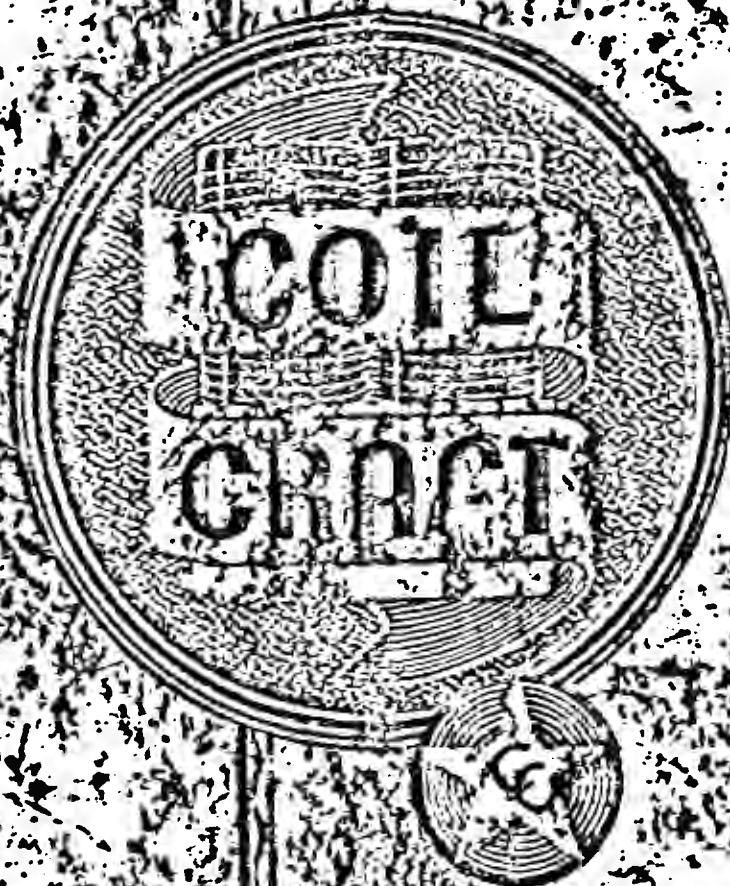
Завтракать	almorzar	almuerzo
Мам, мама	allá	
там	allí	
год	año	
* комната	apartamento	
здесь	aquí	
он, она (вот)	eso	
дело	asunto	
внимание	atención	
помощь, содействие	auxilio, ayuda	
сахар	azúcar	
ванна, душ	baño	
дешевый	barato	
тыква	calabaza	
хлеб, булочки	carra	
* курица, цыпленок	carraza	
баран	carnero	
дом	casa	
муж	ceboia	
ужинать	cenar	
близко, около	cercu	
спинка	cerilla	
кино	cine	
свидание	cita	

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

cinuobai	comedor	
com 1.2.3.4.5	ciniz	
5.6.7.8.9	comida	
10.11.12.13.14	comida	
15.16.17.18.19	comsoni	
20.21.22.23.24	conversación	
25.26.27.28.29	correo	cuanto
30.31.32.33.34	cristo	1
35.36.37.38.39	cristo	2
40.41.42.43.44	cuchara	3
45.46.47.48.49	cuchillo	4
50.51.52.53.54	dico	5
55.56.57.58.59	desapare	6
60.61.62.63.64	descanse	7
65.66.67.68.69	disear	8
70.71.72.73.74	disear	9
75.76.77.78.79	desear	10
80.81.82.83.84	dimension	11
85.86.87.88.89	dimia	12
90.91.92.93.94	dimiende	13
95.96.97.98.99	dimiende	14
100.101.102.103.104	dimiende	15
105.106.107.108.109	dimiende	16
110.111.112.113.114	dimiende	17
115.116.117.118.119	dimiende	18
120.121.122.123.124	dimiende	19
125.126.127.128.129	dimiende	20
130.131.132.133.134	dimiende	21
135.136.137.138.139	dimiende	22
140.141.142.143.144	dimiende	23
145.146.147.148.149	dimiende	24
150.151.152.153.154	dimiende	25
155.156.157.158.159	dimiende	26
160.161.162.163.164	dimiende	27
165.166.167.168.169	dimiende	28
170.171.172.173.174	dimiende	29
175.176.177.178.179	dimiende	30
180.181.182.183.184	dimiende	31
185.186.187.188.189	dimiende	32
190.191.192.193.194	dimiende	33
195.196.197.198.199	dimiende	34
200.201.202.203.204	dimiende	35
205.206.207.208.209	dimiende	36
210.211.212.213.214	dimiende	37
215.216.217.218.219	dimiende	38
220.221.222.223.224	dimiende	39
225.226.227.228.229	dimiende	40
230.231.232.233.234	dimiende	41
235.236.237.238.239	dimiende	42
240.241.242.243.244	dimiende	43
245.246.247.248.249	dimiende	44
250.251.252.253.254	dimiende	45
255.256.257.258.259	dimiende	46
260.261.262.263.264	dimiende	47
265.266.267.268.269	dimiende	48
270.271.272.273.274	dimiende	49
275.276.277.278.279	dimiende	50
280.281.282.283.284	dimiende	51
285.286.287.288.289	dimiende	52
290.291.292.293.294	dimiende	53
295.296.297.298.299	dimiende	54
300.301.302.303.304	dimiende	55
305.306.307.308.309	dimiende	56
310.311.312.313.314	dimiende	57
315.316.317.318.319	dimiende	58
320.321.322.323.324	dimiende	59
325.326.327.328.329	dimiende	60
330.331.332.333.334	dimiende	61
335.336.337.338.339	dimiende	62
340.341.342.343.344	dimiende	63
345.346.347.348.349	dimiende	64
350.351.352.353.354	dimiende	65
355.356.357.358.359	dimiende	66
360.361.362.363.364	dimiende	67
365.366.367.368.369	dimiende	68
370.371.372.373.374	dimiende	69
375.376.377.378.379	dimiende	70
380.381.382.383.384	dimiende	71
385.386.387.388.389	dimiende	72
390.391.392.393.394	dimiende	73
395.396.397.398.399	dimiende	74
400.401.402.403.404	dimiende	75
405.406.407.408.409	dimiende	76
410.411.412.413.414	dimiende	77
415.416.417.418.419	dimiende	78
420.421.422.423.424	dimiende	79
425.426.427.428.429	dimiende	80
430.431.432.433.434	dimiende	81
435.436.437.438.439	dimiende	82
440.441.442.443.444	dimiende	83
445.446.447.448.449	dimiende	84
450.451.452.453.454	dimiende	85
455.456.457.458.459	dimiende	86
460.461.462.463.464	dimiende	87
465.466.467.468.469	dimiende	88
470.471.472.473.474	dimiende	89
475.476.477.478.479	dimiende	90
480.481.482.483.484	dimiende	91
485.486.487.488.489	dimiende	92
490.491.492.493.494	dimiende	93
495.496.497.498.499	dimiende	94
500.501.502.503.504	dimiende	95
505.506.507.508.509	dimiende	96
510.511.512.513.514	dimiende	97
515.516.517.518.519	dimiende	98
520.521.522.523.524	dimiende	99
525.526.527.528.529	dimiende	100

—Exhibit 8 for identification

17



SECRETARIAL
NOTE BOOK

ALICE EDGE

86
MISSION EXHIBIT

17

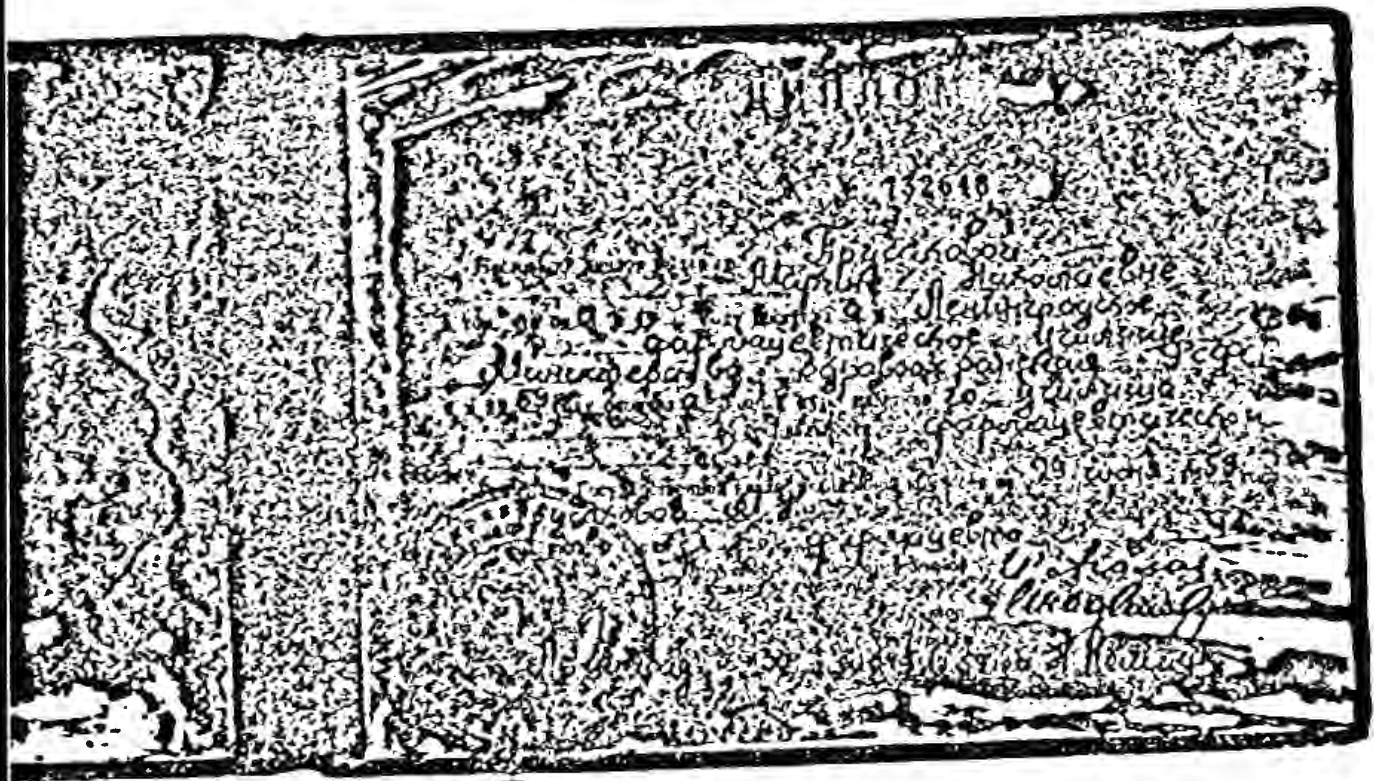


COMMISSION EXHIBIT

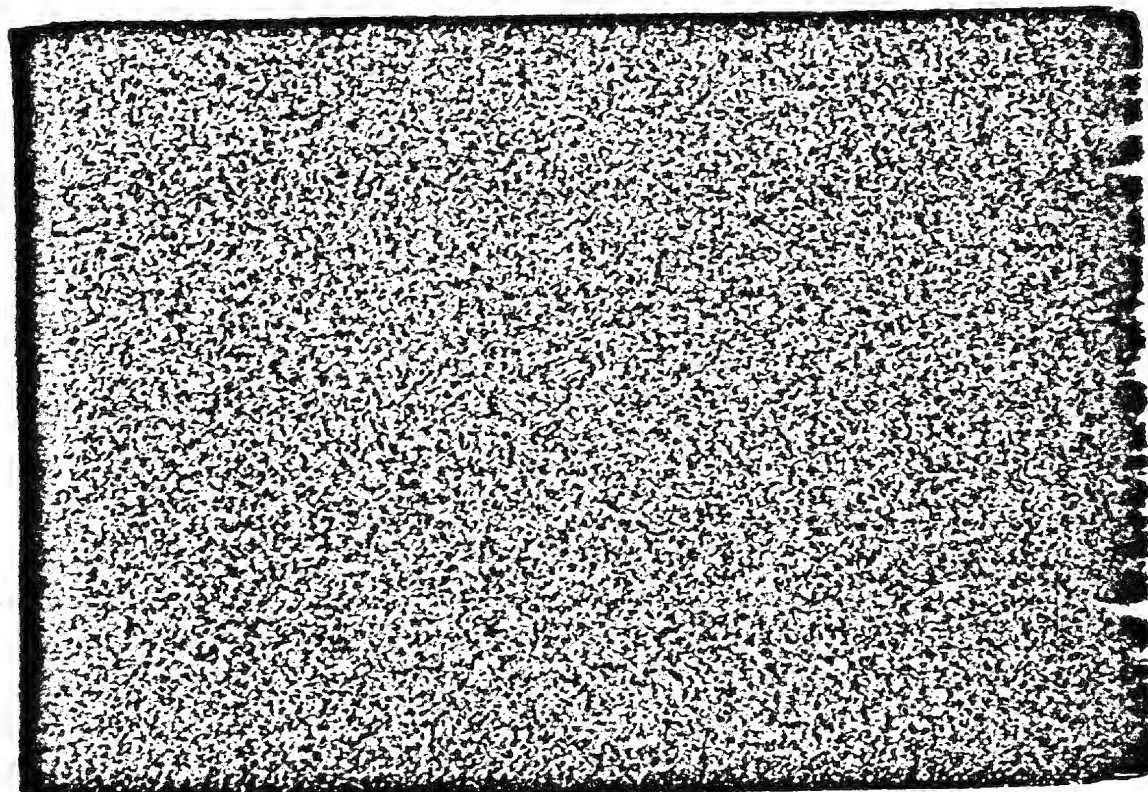
—Exhibit 17 for identification

—Commission Exhibit 19

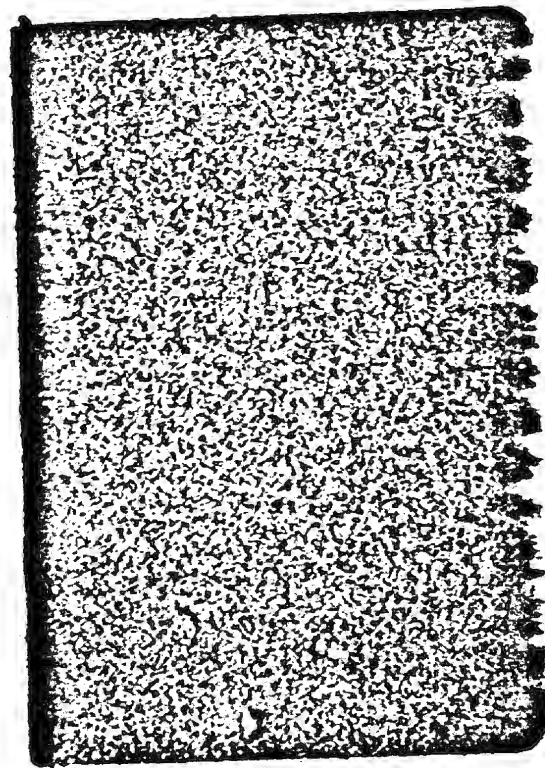
BCC



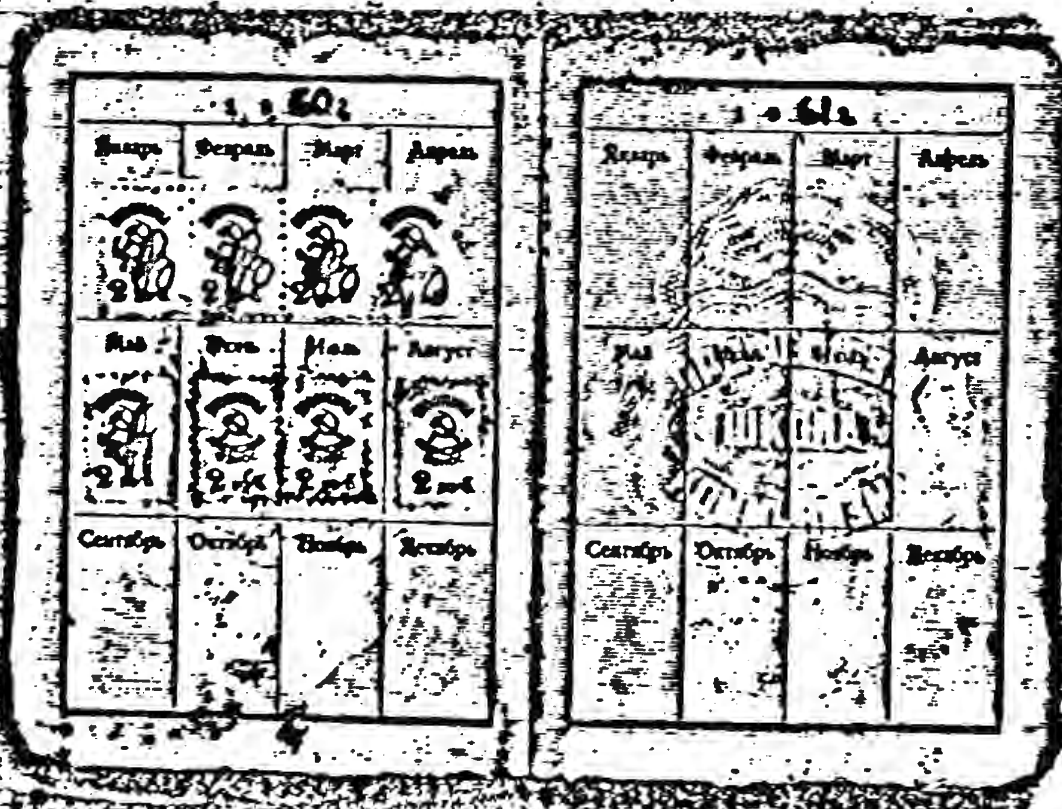
112
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#20



112
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#20



266
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#21



COMMISSION EXHIBIT



ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫЕ
Т. СОЮЗЫ СССР

ПРОФСОЮЗНЫЙ БИЛЕТ

3517287

И.О. Ф. АДИАНИНСКИХ

РАБОТНИК

Фамилия: Труфанов

И.О.: Игорь Николаевич

Год рождения: 1940

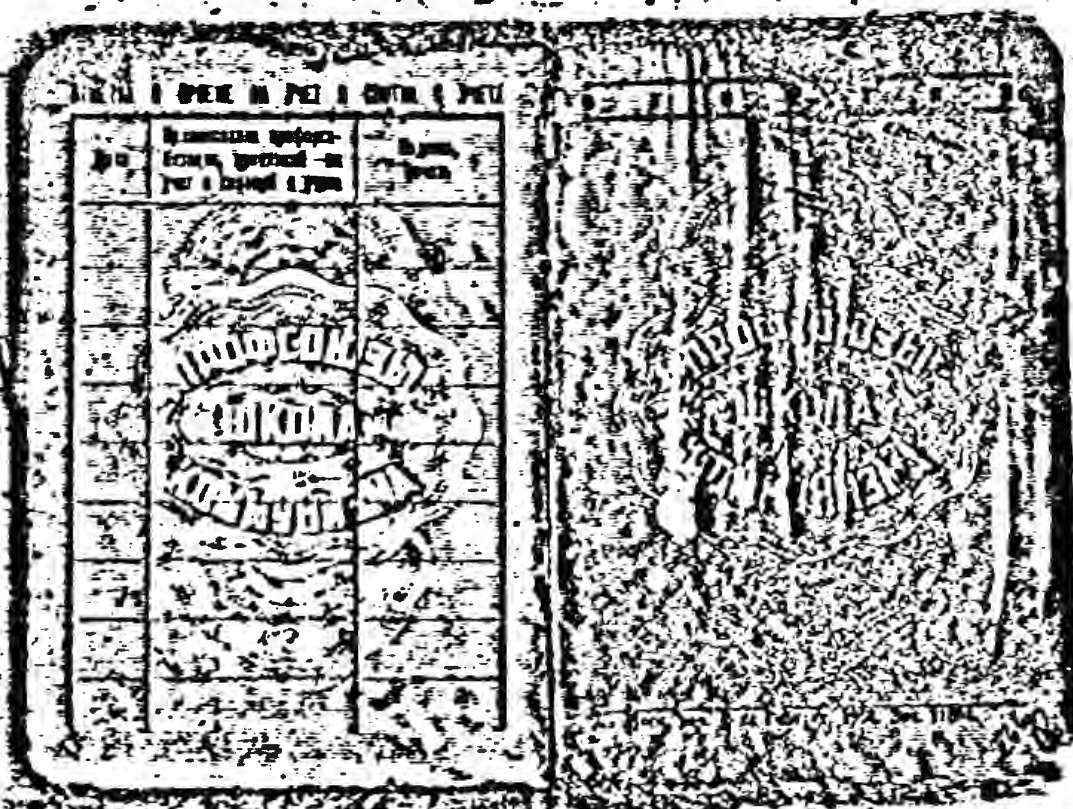
Профессия: Строитель

Год вступления в союз: 1957

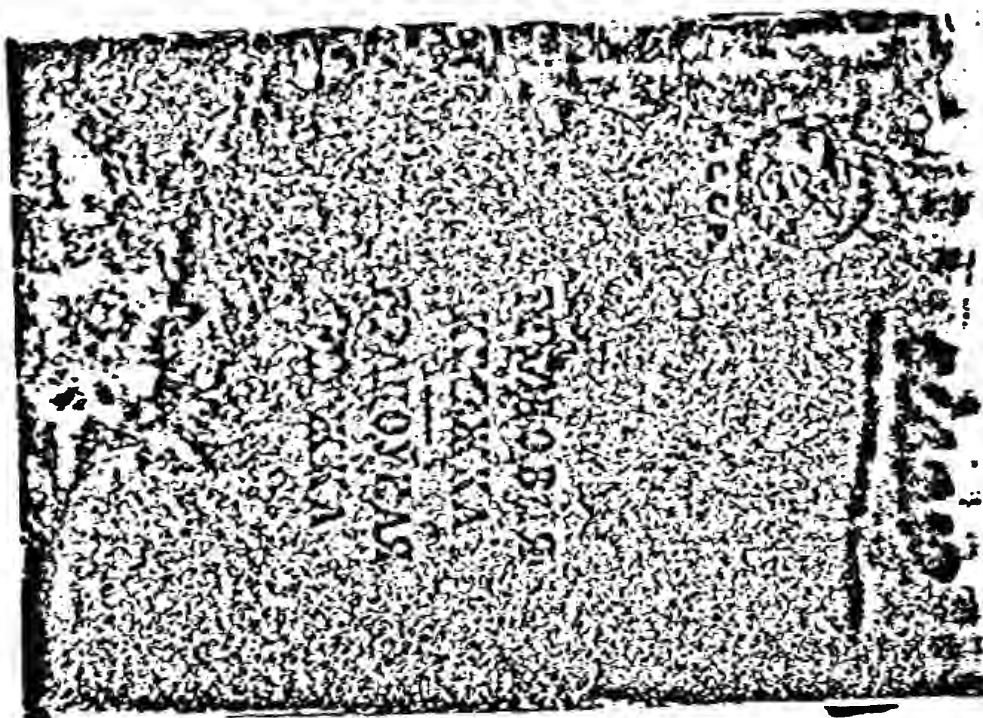


Январь	Февраль	Март	Апрель
Май	Июнь	Июль	Август
Сентябрь	Октябрь	Ноябрь	Декабрь

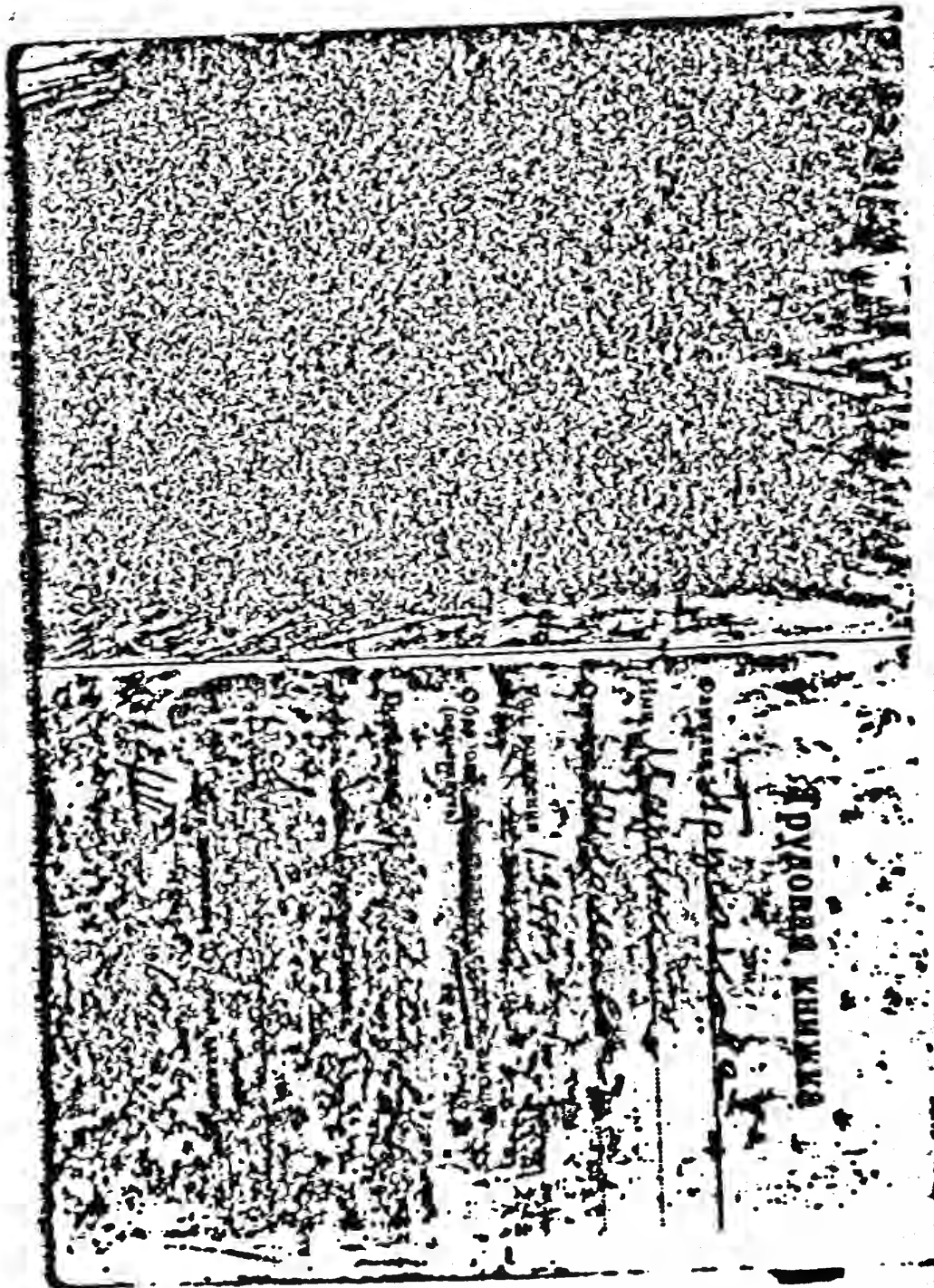
COMMISSION EXHIBIT



COMMISSION EXHIBIT



269
MISSION EXHIBIT
22



2169
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

आपका

[illegible]

O PAROTE

[illegible]

Секретариат Комиссии Канна ССР

0 belawan typhoid fever

В редакцию приглашаются лица, работающие в сфере
науки и преподавания, а также преподаватели высшей
школы. Писать можно на русском языке.

1. Вместе с 18 ноября 1930 года для работы в государственном и кооперативных предприятиях и учреждениях торговли, промышленности, коммунального хозяйства, транспорта, связи, культуры, искусства, здравоохранения, просвещения (учреждений).

2. В учебное издание внести следующие сведения о кандидате: фамилия, имя и отчество, возраст, образование, профессия и сведения о его работе, и воспроизвести на оловянной пластинке (гравированной) в дупло, и при наличии такого материала, а также о выдаваемых им наградах и награждениях.

3. Утепление фумовых труб

4. *Ilydace* *harmis* *antropodica* *no* *etiam* *an* *non* *Coada* *CCP* *obpau*. *Tect* *typom* *nam* *neutric* *na* *pycos* *area* *o* *na* *area* *atmod* *etmod* *na* *antropodica* *pycos* *area*.

В. Задание 17 требует проанализировать на том языке, на котором ведется деятельность в данном предприятии (учреждении). В том случае, если деятельность ведется на языке страны или автономной республики, то требования к деятельности одновременно и на русском языке.

[illegible]

7. Администрация предприятия в установленном порядке должна обеспечить вывоз Трехваловых топливных баков в соответствии со 15 разделом 1000 п. 100.

14. Iphigeneia wants domestic missionaries to come & work among negroes in poetry.

6. Исключите лишние элементы из ряда работ и сформулируйте
подходящий в принципе (универсальный) ответ в год. —

no constructive if some
no constructive if some
no constructive if some

в 1950-е годы в качестве эксперимента в Ленинградском университете (учебная), а при выполнении работы на строительстве

справки и уведомления с содержанием случаев и преступлений.

а) Для оказания срочной и систематической помощи пострадавшим необходимо только на основании документов. Назначение отдельных работ может быть указано со слов пострадавшего или свидетелей.

б) В графе «Исполнение» указывается основное профессия — о соответствии с назначением своего рабочего или служащего.

[illegible]

проект (учреждения) которое выдает Трудовой договор

на работу в данное предприятие (увольнение) и в противном случае по работе сохраняется до окончания Трудовой книжки

Зачем и зачем «Светом и добром» оформляются эти
выпуски одною с группой? Взаимности нетягивать на себе

ты непременно нас убьют». В графе 3 ответа «Примечание: то не (отца) не важно-то важность, нас здесь

before a vessel to sea (orals) as far as to admittance. The
vessel to sea to approach: before vessel to admittance

дате являла и вносил обязательства и формулировалась в качестве задачи и Травас был и еще человек на стадии (вероятно)

иные А. Бондарев на работу, безработных или инвалидов.

Doc wasn't sure Angus Tyroned they was holding

[illegible]

иногда на основании выводов, сделанных в результате
исследований.

1. Introduction
 2. Background
 3. Methodology
 4. Results
 5. Conclusion
 6. References
 7. Appendix
 8. Index
 9. Table of Contents
 10. Figure
 11. Table
 12. Figure
 13. Table
 14. Figure
 15. Table
 16. Figure
 17. Table
 18. Figure
 19. Table
 20. Figure
 21. Table
 22. Figure
 23. Table
 24. Figure
 25. Table
 26. Figure
 27. Table
 28. Figure
 29. Table
 30. Figure
 31. Table
 32. Figure
 33. Table
 34. Figure
 35. Table
 36. Figure
 37. Table
 38. Figure
 39. Table
 40. Figure
 41. Table
 42. Figure
 43. Table
 44. Figure
 45. Table
 46. Figure
 47. Table
 48. Figure
 49. Table
 50. Figure
 51. Table
 52. Figure
 53. Table
 54. Figure
 55. Table
 56. Figure
 57. Table
 58. Figure
 59. Table
 60. Figure
 61. Table
 62. Figure
 63. Table
 64. Figure
 65. Table
 66. Figure
 67. Table
 68. Figure
 69. Table
 70. Figure
 71. Table
 72. Figure
 73. Table
 74. Figure
 75. Table
 76. Figure
 77. Table
 78. Figure
 79. Table
 80. Figure
 81. Table
 82. Figure
 83. Table
 84. Figure
 85. Table
 86. Figure
 87. Table
 88. Figure
 89. Table
 90. Figure
 91. Table
 92. Figure
 93. Table
 94. Figure
 95. Table
 96. Figure
 97. Table
 98. Figure
 99. Table
 100. Figure
 101. Table
 102. Figure
 103. Table
 104. Figure
 105. Table
 106. Figure
 107. Table
 108. Figure
 109. Table
 110. Figure
 111. Table
 112. Figure
 113. Table
 114. Figure
 115. Table
 116. Figure
 117. Table
 118. Figure
 119. Table
 120. Figure
 121. Table
 122. Figure
 123. Table
 124. Figure
 125. Table
 126. Figure
 127. Table
 128. Figure
 129. Table
 130. Figure
 131. Table
 132. Figure
 133. Table
 134. Figure
 135. Table
 136. Figure
 137. Table
 138. Figure
 139. Table
 140. Figure
 141. Table
 142. Figure
 143. Table
 144. Figure
 145. Table
 146. Figure
 147. Table
 148. Figure
 149. Table
 150. Figure
 151. Table
 152. Figure
 153. Table
 154. Figure
 155. Table
 156. Figure
 157. Table
 158. Figure
 159. Table
 160. Figure
 161. Table
 162. Figure
 163. Table
 164. Figure
 165. Table
 166. Figure
 167. Table
 168. Figure
 169. Table
 170. Figure
 171. Table
 172. Figure
 173. Table
 174. Figure
 175. Table
 176. Figure
 177. Table
 178. Figure
 179. Table
 180. Figure
 181. Table
 182. Figure
 183. Table
 184. Figure
 185. Table
 186. Figure
 187. Table
 188. Figure
 189. Table
 190. Figure
 191. Table
 192. Figure
 193. Table
 194. Figure
 195. Table
 196. Figure
 197. Table
 198. Figure
 199. Table
 200. Figure
 201. Table
 202. Figure
 203. Table
 204. Figure
 205. Table
 206. Figure
 207. Table
 208. Figure
 209. Table
 210. Figure
 211. Table
 212. Figure
 213. Table
 214. Figure
 215. Table
 216. Figure
 217. Table
 218. Figure
 219. Table
 220. Figure
 221. Table
 222. Figure
 223. Table
 224. Figure
 225. Table
 226. Figure
 227. Table
 228. Figure
 229. Table
 230. Figure
 231. Table
 232. Figure
 233. Table
 234. Figure
 235. Table
 236. Figure
 237. Table
 238. Figure
 239. Table
 240. Figure
 241. Table
 242. Figure
 243. Table
 244. Figure
 245. Table
 246. Figure
 247. Table
 248. Figure
 249. Table
 250. Figure
 251. Table
 252. Figure
 253. Table
 254. Figure
 255. Table
 256. Figure
 257. Table
 258. Figure
 259. Table
 260. Figure
 261. Table
 262. Figure
 263

1

10

100

1990

100

1990

1

100

100

100

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

- а) Прошение в нарядные книжки не вносится в лист поступления в предприятие (учреждение), которое выдает трудовую книжку. При этом книжечка только единообразные наглядные подсчеты и нарядные, связанные с работой в предприятии (учреждении). Премия, предусмотренная системой заработной платы не выдается.
- б) При увольнении все сведения о работе, о поощрениях и нарядных выносятся из книги работы в предприятие (учреждение) записываются в книгу его руководителя (или специально уполномоченного на это лица) и в книгу предприятия (учреждения).
- в) Все записи в трудовую книжку производятся черными.
- г) За выданную трудовую книжку выносятся административное предприятие (учреждение) с выданными книжками в рабочий лист.
- д) В случае утери трудовой книжки в результате небрежности ее владельца выдается трудовую книжку полярности административного предприятия (учреждения) в административном порядке штраф в размере 25 рублей.
- е) Потерянная трудовую книжку обязан немедленно заявить об этом административном (по месту последней работы). Не позже 15 дней после получения административного выданной трудовой книжки с надписью «Дубликат».
- ж) Все случаи поступления на отставку даются за выданную трудовую книжку так и от административного штрафа за утерю трудовой книжки поступают в лист поступления.
- з) Незаконное пользование трудовой книжкой не только не другим лицам, но также в подлиннике на — выдается в трудовую книжку.

Трудовая книжка

Получена _____

Имеет _____

Имеет на балансе _____

Год выданной _____

Адрес: почтовый, с/р/у, выданный (подпись)

Профессия _____

Полное наименование предприятия _____

Дата выданной трудовой книжки _____

Судья Народный Казары Ганс ССР

As you read, please write in the spaces below.

3. Методы исследования: анализ документов и опрос специалистов и студентов. Сайт Высшей Католической Школы священства.

[illegible]

2. У тіпідуючій мінливості присутній вплив не тільки на величину, але й на характер реакції. Наприклад, при зміні температури реакції збільшення температури може призвести до зменшення швидкості реакції.

3. Завершение работы программы

4. Иллюстрируйте примери разпространения на единични данни (сериа ЦСР уреду). Тесту илюстрирајте примери на рачни модо и на модо како резултат на аритметичка просечна.

[illegible][illegible]

7. Администрация приравнялась к унитарной организации в соответствии с постановлением Президиума Верховного Совета РСФСР от 15 сентября 1990 года.

Ассобан, сав 7 дарахшан бахъавушан ба похотъ инъавушан ба
Итравонусе ехъанна нахушан бахъавушан ба бахъан ба бахъан ба бахъан
нахъан бахъан ба похотъ.

а. Проведение научных занятий по учебной программе и осуществление практических и производственных (устраивая) занятий в школе. -- у тех людей не совсем и чистотой работавших.

На протяжении на осуществлении производственных научных занятий проводил на научную работу.

На протяжении не считавшихся лирических минут балетмейстеры не мешая основному пафосу.

г. Ираншан елимак экигодеуна у административни пра-
вучество (установа), а при административни редовног або случа-
јног судавана могу напути.

ид. и правотворческая деятельность органов
государства и установу с законным поступком органа;

в) издательством, издателя и издательский указатель
всех книг на полках библиотеки. Публикации издательского
дома быть указана с свой работой его служебная.

[illegible]

беде милоше. «Понапремак дивиници стави стољетије
тога јанкаса са својом стољетија тога».

1) Дача милаша — у селу где се налази — војно општина (установи). Неке су иле приватног власника.

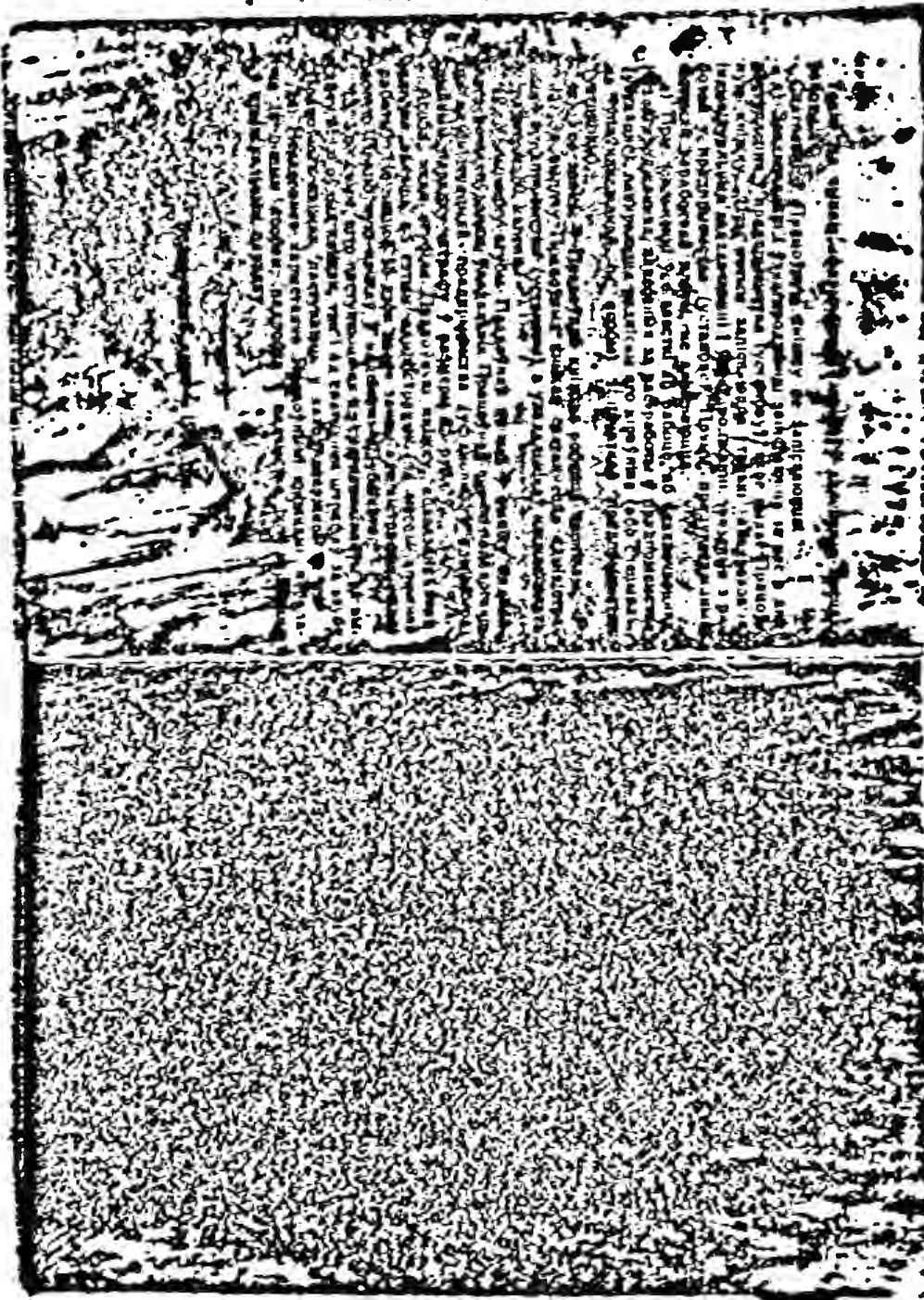
1104. Понимая закономерности развития личности до 16-летнего возраста, педагог должен уметь применять их на практике, а также влиять на развитие личности ребенка.

Замечу в разрезе электры и во разное афармическое на-
ступание чина: у графе 2 указавшие для пущей по ра-
боту, перемешивая до заливки; у графе 3 указавшие:

эфирный спирт-то из (содерж.) на танго-то пасажу, абу ем-
пасажу у таи-та из (содерж.) на танго-то пасажу, абес
эбонитов на тако-та пручине; пручина эбонитов папира

Было выяснено, что за последние годы в ферму/погонали Колумбия закончился и труд, и вышло несколько нештатных рабочих. Такая ситуация в ферме Колумбия, в отличие от фермы Колумбия, не является проблемой для фермы. Ферма Колумбия имеет достаточно много рабочих, чтобы справиться с работой. Ферма Колумбия имеет достаточно много рабочих, чтобы справиться с работой. Ферма Колумбия имеет достаточно много рабочих, чтобы справиться с работой.

Уже завтра после работы Прокофьев начнет поочередно администрировать всевозможные дела, связанные с его деятельностью.



COMMISSION EXHIBIT

VI. Дополнительные сведения

(Указать участие в партизанских отрядах, истребительных батальонах и т. д.)

25. _____

12

VIII. Краткие сведения о прохождении учебных сборов и переводов

26. Прошел в 19____ году _____дневный сбор по должностной квалификации

(Указать должностную квалификацию)

ВУС № _____

М. П. _____

(Подпись: имя, фамилия)

Прошел в 19____ году _____дневный сбор по должностной квалификации

(Указать должностную квалификацию)

ВУС № _____

М. П. _____

(Подпись: имя, фамилия)

13

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

**30. Определение командования части о
возможном использовании в военное
время**

М. П. _____
(Подпись: имени, фамилия)

_____ 19__ г.

V. Принятие военной присяги

31. Принял военную присягу при _____

_____ (Наименование части, числа, места и года)

М. П. _____
(Подпись: имени, фамилия)

**VI. Сведения об участии в Великой Оте-
чественной войне и других войнах**

(Указать с какого по какое время, в какой войне,
в составе какой части, на какой должности, по
какой специальности)

2. Не участвовал

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

10

23. Имеет ли ранения и контузии

Не имеет

24. Имеет ли правительственные награды
и знаки

Не имеет

11

267
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
157

III. Сведения о прохождении призыва
на действительную службу

18. Призван _____
(указать место призыва)

_____ (указать место жительства)

Призван годным к _____
(указать статус)

_____ (указать в какой службе)

и зачислен _____
(указать в какую)

часть или в войска)

Измерения роста, головы, ступни в сантиметрах
или условные номера (ростовые)

Рост	Окружность головы	Размер протектора	Размер обуви
160	55	2	35

IV. Краткие сведения о прохождении
службы в кадрах Советской Армии,
Военно-Морских сил, пограничных и
внутренних войск.

(Указ., в какие армии призыва в части, основные
перечисления, специальность, должности, с
адресом в армии увольнения в запас)

19. В Советской Армии
не служил

COMMISSION EXHIBIT



1. Имя		2. Фамилия	
Иван		Иванов	
3. Место рождения		4. Категория	
Москва		1	
5. Дата рождения		6. Дата окончания службы	
1925		1945	
7. Место службы		8. Должность	
Армия		Командир	
9. Место жительства		10. Подпись	
Москва		Иванов	

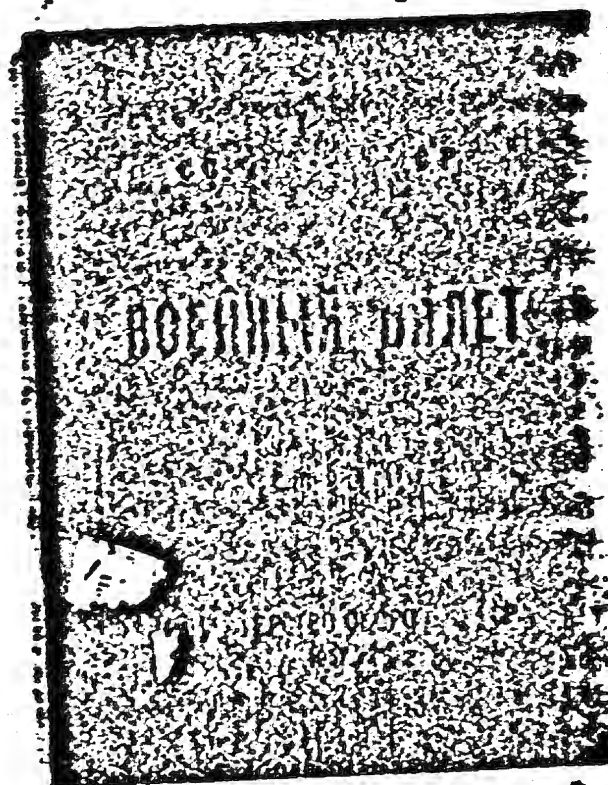
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

9. Специальность (гражданская)	Процессор	
10. Партийность а) была в чл КПСС б) член КПСС (указать с какого месяца и года)	Безопасно	
11. Возраст до вступления в ВЛКСМ и с какого месяца в год	не известно	
12. Национальность	13. Родной окр.	14. Занимал иностранные языки
русский	Рязань	не знает
<p>Рабочий, служивший крестьянско-колхозник, крестьяно-единоличник</p> <p>Ситуация</p>		

[illegible]

Вотангелс оуа оа
гос. Меломович
дан. сансост. експерт

COMMISSION EXHIBIT



267
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#23

Жизнь. Правовой учета для военнообязанных

1. Военнообязанный должен:

а) состоять на воинском учете по месту жительства: в городе — в военном комиссариате, в сельской местности, а также в городе, где нет военного комиссариата, — в военно-учетном столе при исполкоме местного Совета депутатов трудящихся;

б) бережно хранить свой военный билет и всегда иметь его при себе.

2. Военный билет может быть сдан под расписку:

а) по прибытии в воинскую часть для приложения сборов — штабу части;

б) по требованию военного комиссариата, военно-учетного стола, судебных и следственных органов;

в) в городах — домоуправлению для приема на учет (одновременно со сдачей паспорта для прописки) и для снятия с учета. Кроме указанных выше органов и лиц никто не имеет права отбирать военный билет.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

[The page contains approximately 18 horizontal lines, all of which are blank.]

Видное подтвер-
ждение о при-
еме 48862
10.01.83

3 110
Bosch

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Х. Ответы в приеме на учет и снятии с учета

Принят на учет

Число: 23
Фамилия: [illegible]
Город: Минск
23 июля 1953
Лич. в часте: [illegible]

Снят с учета
Фамилия: [illegible]
Город: Минск
По причине: [illegible]
Лич. в часте: [illegible]

Принят на учет

Ленинск. [illegible]
Город: Минск
[illegible]
Лич. в часте: [illegible]

Снят с учета

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Прошел в 19 — году — дневной сбор
по должностной квалификации

(указать должностную квалификацию)

ВУС № —

И. П.

(Подпись, инициал, фамилия)

Прошел в 19 — году — дневной сбор
по должностной квалификации

(указать должностную квалификацию)

ВУС № —

И. П.

(Подпись, инициал, фамилия)

Прошел в 19 — году — дневной сбор
по должностной квалификации

(указать должностную квалификацию)

ВУС № —

И. П.

(Подпись, инициал, фамилия)

24

IX. Сведения о величинских освидетель-
ствованиях

27. _____

25

иметь при себе военный билет в паспорт,
в членки и кандидатки КПСС и ВЛКСМ,
кроме того, партийный или комсомоль-
ский билет.

За утерю или утрату военного билета
в результате небрежного хранения
лицензии подвергается штрафу до
400 рублей (Указ Президиума Верхов-
ного Совета СССР от 30 июля 1940 года).
За нарушение правил учета военнооб-
язанных подвергается штрафу в админи-
стративном порядке до 50 рублей.
Повторное нарушение правил влечет
за собой исправительно-трудовые ра-
боты на срок до одного месяца или
штраф до 300 рублей, налагаемые
судебной властью (Указ Президиума
Верховного Совета СССР от 30 июля
1940 года).

Член *[Signature]*

ГЕНЕРАЛ

Исключен из чл. 2. А. Дворкин Генерал



267
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
123

2. При перемещении постоянного места жительства (или временно на срок свыше 1,5 месяцев, а в служебные командировки, на учебу и для лечения — на срок свыше трех месяцев) военнообязанный должен:

- а) по прибытии в город или в район другого военного комиссариата в этом же городе сдать домоуправлению вместе с паспортом и свой военный билет для оформления приема на воинский учет;
- б) при убытии из города или на территорию другого военного комиссариата в том же городе сдать домоуправлению вместе с паспортом и свой военный билет для снятия с воинского учета;
- в) по прибытии в сельскую местность в трехдневный срок лично явиться в сельский (восесковский) совет для приема на воинский учет;
- г) при убытии из сельской местности в другую местность или на территорию другого сельского совета того же района лично явиться в сельский (восесковский) совет для снятия с воинского учета.

26

4. Военнообязанный по получении военного билета в военном комиссариате, после увольнения с военной службы в запас или после зачисления в запас по прохождению очередного призыва, обязан встать на воинский учет не позднее трех дней со дня прибытия в место избранного им жительства.

5. При временных выездах на срок менее 1,5 месяцев, а в служебные командировки, на учебу и для лечения — на срок до трех месяцев, должен сообщить об этом тому учетному органу, где состоит на учете.

6. При изменении фамилии и имени, образования, партийности, должности, места работы и места жительства должен явиться в пятнадцатидневный срок в военно-учетный орган по месту нахождения на учете с военным билетом и документами, подтверждающими эти изменения.

7. При получении уведомления или тяжелой болезни, нарушающей трудоспособность, должен подать заявление в военный комиссариат по месту жительства для назначения на переосвидетельствование.

8. Во всех случаях вызова военным комиссариатом, военно-учетным столом должен

27

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

D.W.R. 10/12/42

Jan. 10. Days of bad weather but we kept fine.
Jan. 15. MARIA is supposed to have baby in March 15.
Feb. 5. COMM. MARIA was at. At her time. At 3:00 PM
ARRIVE AT THE HOSPITAL I leave her in care of nurses and
leave to go to work. With MARIA and a baby girl. In
mid of the winter at 5:00 after work, I am with her
and both waiting a day. MARIA feels well, baby girl, in
mid of winter leaves hospital I see her for first time.
Feb. 20 I go to hospital (as requested by law) the day
I want her home to be her own Maria. I want
those documents say my child's name must be
same as my first. A Russian custom support by
law. I refuse to have her name written as "Maria".
They refuse to call the child anything (city hall) and
find out in this case since I do know in U.S. hospital
Feb. 29. I am told that nobody knows what to do finally
everyone agrees "to proceed and do it." "No. Russia".
March. The last comrades are exchanged between myself
and Anthony. Letters are always arriving from my wife
and brother, in the U.S. I have still not received
is my oldest existing acquaintance, that we are going to
the state, he is OK. But I'm afraid he is too old a
young communist seems weaker so I don't see him.
March 10. MARIA quits her job in the Farmer's Bank.
March 15. I receive a letter from Immigration Bureau
service at San Antonio, TEXAS that MARIA has had her
first addition to the U.S. (mother of!!) the last occasion, and
we only have to wait for the U.S. Embassy to receive her
copy of the approval so they can officially live in the U.S.
I receive a letter from my father PHILIP (a Russian)
of my mother, pledging to support my wife in case of need.
April -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

25 JULY 5 AM 10. We have found out which country and what
 are necessary for to apply for a passport they require
 about 20 foreign birth certificates official stamps and on paper
 we give the papers out they say it will be 30 days before
 we know whether they will let us go or not. in the meantime
 there is no one has to make a different meeting at the
 place of work here in New Orleans at the direction of
 "somebody" by phone. The young man living headquarters the
 collector about here and all had to go all the time for the
 the purpose (appeared) in the disguise of a man going to
 the U.S.A. not exactly: there are more of them than I can count
 there is a green. we only hope that the visas come through soon.
 JULY 21-SEPT. I have accepted trips to the airport & the
 office also to ministry of foreign affairs in which, also to
 of internal affairs, all of which have a say in the grant
 of a visa. I extracted promises of quick attention to my
 case. But no word from min. (the) (I call it)
 and I leave mine by train on action to the
 city of New York in the hands of a man I know for
 during this time I am lonely but I have which go
 to the dance and picnic places for entertainment
 I cannot come this in quite a few months now
 I spend my time at the open watching my
 French "Queen of Spades" I am 42 years old.
 NOV 2 I have arrived back, radiant, with several
 jars of preserves, much from New Orleans and a whole
 lot of other things. Now we are beginning to think about the
 arrival is beginning to wonder about going to the U.S.
 "probably" planning to stay here being prepared to
 we quarrel and so things are not to brighten up
 with the march of the American winter.
 DEC 25th Christmas Day. My friend is called to the
 passport office. She is not sure she has been granted
 earlier. But she is sure she will get the passport soon.
 And then I am in with her about the great things
 new year's eve and at the end of a dinner party
 at midnight. I am at a table alone.
 JAN 4. I am called to the passport office since my
 residential passport expired. I am sure I will have a
 U.S. passport in my possession I am sure. I am sure
 I am sure. I am sure. I am sure. They have
 been in the office for a long time. I am sure I will have a
 U.S. passport in my possession I am sure. I am sure.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Jan 3. I got a message from the Russian Embassy
 Jan 4. The first week I received the passport for
 Jan 5. I came in to the passport office and asked for a
 (transit) (Russian) I saw a family of Russian
 passport to leave and my document is extended until
 Jan 4-31 I am starting to reconsider my future
 The work is over the money I got was nowhere to be
 no certificates or Russian docs no places of residence
 The Trade Union Office I have made two copies
 Feb 25. After my first request to American Embassy
 for reconsidering my position, I saw "I would like to go
 Feb. 25 I receive letter from Embassy. Richard S. S. S.
 states "I could come in for an interview any time
 March 1-10 I am live in a state of expectation
 going back to the U.S. I confided with people by
 my judgment but others are not so sure but Russian
 by desire to return, I understand anyway.
 March 19. I and Arja went to the Russian Embassy
 but at the last hour I am introduced to a new
 a French man - Dr. and Red - Cross with white cross
 with her. Then ask to show her home I do not want
 other admirers her name is Mrs. W. We like each other
 right away she gives me her phone number and details
 home with an M.P. - 30 - new friends in Paris I want
 April 6-19-31. We will I talk little about myself
 talks alot about herself. Her name is Maria A. French
 April 14-30 we are going steady and I decide I want
 her, she puts me off as on April 15 I propose she
 April 30, after a 7 day delay at the Russian Embassy
 because of my unusual passport they allow as to register
 as soon as wife two of marriage certificate girl friend and
 bridesmaids, we are married. at her aunt home we have
 a dinner reception for about 20 friends and relatives
 with no happiness in spite of my origin and except 3 who
 who are general snobs, disliking to my Russian since for
 the very rare in the Soviet Union ever found. after
 the evening of eating and drinking in which uncle
 started a fight and the final blow on an overloaded car
 we take our leave and walk the 15 minutes to our home
 we lived near each other, at midnight we were home

Oct. 1. The coming of Fall very fresh of a new Russian winter
the method in scientific work was that of the Russian winter
there were apples and cherries around the house
the weeks of an a month, brown color and shape of the
those days. (At other times of the year and the winter)
Oct. 18. My 2nd birthday sees me, Paul, Ella and
at a small party of my friends, Ella a very attractive
Russian girl I have been living with in the city, with
the Russian family too. Also all the old friends of the
Russian women feeling to me. And all at my place for the
time. Ella and Paul are like old friends (I don't know just
now. Ella's the mother of winter now. About the same
situation as in the case of my conquest of the Russian
a girl from Riga, studying at the music conservatory, in
the Russian office on the 1st of the last few weeks we
in Nov. I made the acquaintance of four girls
of the Russian family in room 212. Now is very
interesting, so is Timko, Topis and Ella, I usually go
to the institute constantly with a friend of mine who
speaks English very well, Erast T. You is in the family
year at the medical institute, very bright fellow
at the family we 6 sit and talk for hours in the
I am having a light affair with the Russian.
Jan. 1. I send at time of old German. I think
in love with her. She has asked me more dishonorable
advertis, we drink and eat in the presence of her
in a very hospitable atmosphere. Later I go home
and happy. Facing the River towards, I decide to move
Jan. 2. After a pleasant Russian family work at the local
cinema we come home, thinking on the evening I propose
she hesitate. Then refuses, my love is real but she was
for me, the reason aside lack of love; I am American and
somebody might be arrested easily. Because of that I thought
of Polish intervention in the 20's. Oh to arrest of all people in
"to Soviet Union of Polish origin" you understand the
world situation that is the most against you and you don't
even know it. I am stunned after another at my whole
in thinking I go on too stunned to think. I realize
she was there, known with me but only appeared
being an American in order to get the entry of the
who thinks we didn't from the Russian side. I am in the

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

MAY 1 - MAY DAY COME AS MY FIRST HOLIDAY IN THE
E.C. CLOSE AFTER SPECIAL HOLIDAY PARADE AT WORK
PARADE PART REVIVING STAMP DRAWING PAPER AND PICTURES
E.C. E.C. FOLLOW THE AMER. CUSTOM OF MARKING
HOLIDAY BY SLEEPING IN THE MORNING. AT NIGHT I
WITH THE ZELAS COUNCILERS AT AN PARTY FROM BY THE

40 PEOPLE LONG MANY OF ARGENTINE ORIGIN WE DANCE AND
SING AROUND AND ORIGIN UNTIL 2 AM. WHEN PARTY ENDS
LEONARDO ZELAS ONST DAY. 26 FORMERLY MARRIED, AND
A TALENTED SINGLE. ANITA ZELAS IS VERY CRY, BUT SO
ATTRACTIVE BUT WE DID IT OFF. NEI BOY-FRIEND APPEAR
A HUNGARIAN CLUB, SIKENT AND CLOTHING, NOT AT AN IBERIAN
ZELAS WIVES ME TO BE BACK TO 26. ITS THE FIRST TIME
OPPOSITION I HAVE HEARD. I RESPECT ZELAS, HE HAS SEVERAL
HE SAYS MANY THINGS, AND RELAYS MANY THINGS I DO NOT KNOW
ABOUT THE U.S.S.R. I BEGIN TO FEEL ANGRY INSIDE, ITS

JUNE-JULY SUMMER MONTHS OF GREEN BEAUTY, RICE PAST
VERY GOOD. I ENJOY MANY SUNDAYS IN THE ENVIRONMENT
OF PRIDE WITH THE ZELAS WHO HAVE A CAR. WITH
OFFER ALWAYS GOES DOWN WITH ANITA, LEONARDO SEEMS TO
NO PERSONAL BOY-FRIEND BUT MANY ADMIRERS. SHE HAS
BEAUTIFUL SPANISH PICTURE LONG BLACK HAIR, LIKE ANITA
I HERE SAY WITH OTHER THAT SHE TOO OLD FOR ME SHE SEEMS
TO DISLIKE MY LACK OF ATTENTION FOR SOME REASON. SHE IS ALSO
I HAVE BECOME HABITUATED TO A SMALL CAFE WHICH IS LATE
I DINE IN THE EVENING THE FOOD IS GENERALLY POOR AND
EXACTLY THE SAME, OR AT IN MY CASE AT ANY POINT IN THE CITY
THE FOOD IS CHEAP AND I DON'T REALLY CARE ABOUT QUALITY
THREE YEARS IN THE U.S.A.

AUG-SEPT AS MY RUSTEN IMPROVES I BECOME INCREASINGLY
CONCIOUS OF JUST WHAT SORT OF A SOCIETY I LIVE IN. MORE
GYNASTICS, COMMUNIST APPROXIMATE MEETING, ANITA PARTIAL
JAPANESE MEETING. COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE AT LEATHERS AND
THE SAVING OF THE ENTIRE JAP CHARTER (EXCEPT ME) TO PICK
UPSTAIRS ON A SUNDAY, AT A STATE COGNITIVE FORM. APPARENT
BUT TO BRING IN THE AMOUNT. THE OPIONS OF THE WORKERS
(UNVOICED) ARE THAT ITS A GREAT PAIN IN THE NECK, THEY
DON'T SEEM TO BE EXHIBITING ENTHUSIASM ABOUT ANY OF
THE "COLLECTIVE" NATURE. ANOTHER MEETING FROM THE
AWARE OF THE PROBLEM, IN THE MEETING, OF LEONARDO, SAID
SECRETARY FOR PARTY, AND VOICED ON THE OUTSIDE
NO SENSE PARTIAL REASON.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

30

FROM OCT. 16 1957 ARRIVAL -

1957

OCT. 16. ARRIVE FROM HELSINKI BY TRAIN. AM MAY
ALONE. AND IN CAR TO HOTEL "BERLIN". REGAL M. STODOL
LVA. TOURIST TICKET. MEET MY ENGLISH GOOD FRIEND
I EXPLAIN TO HER I WISH TO APPLY FOR RES. CITIZENSHIP SHE
IS OVEREAGERED BUT WANTS TO HELP. SHE CHECKS WITH HER HUSBAND
MAN OFFICE ENDING. MAN HELPS ME ALL AFTERNOON TO SUP.
FOR CITIZENSHIP. HEAN WHITE ROSS TELEPHONE. HELSINKI
AND NOTING "TOWN ABOUT" ME.
OCT. 17- RIMMA MEETS ME FOR ENGLISH SPEAKING. SHE
MOST CONTIN. WITH THIS ATTITUDE I AM TOO nervous. SHE
SH HAVE AN ANGER. SHE. PUTS ME ABOUT MYSELF AND MY
REASONS FOR GOING TO US. I EXPLAIN I AM A COMMUNIST.
SHE IS ABILITY SYN. BUT WANTS MORE. SHE BRINGS TO ME
FRIEND TO ME. SHE FEELS SORRY FOR ME & AM SORRY FOR
OCT. 18. MY 20th BIRTHDAY. WE VISIT GENE. IN MORNING
IN THE AFTERNOON THE ALBAN-STANIN WARD. THE OTHER
A PRESENT BOOK "IDEOT" BY DOSTOEVSKI.

OCT. 19. TOURISM. AM ARRIVING SINCE MY VISA IS GOOD FOR
FIVE DAYS ONLY AND SHIP ARRIVED FROM AUST. ABOUT MY
OCT. 20 RIMMA IN THE AFTERNOON SAYS INDUSTRY WAS
NOTING BY THE POLARISIDE COAT. THAT THEY WANT TO ME
I AM DELICED GREATLY BY THIS NEWS.
OCT. 21. MEETING WITH SIBBE OFFICIAL. DOLLING SPOUT, RIMMA
SUIT FINALLY GOOD ENGLISH. ASKES WHAT DO I WANT? I SAY
SOVIET CITIZENSHIP. HE ASK WHY I GIVE UP MY AMERICAN
ABOUT "GREAT SOVIET UNION" HE TELLS ME "USSR ONE GREAT
IN LITERATURE WANTS ME TO BE BACK HOME" I AM STOKED
I ACINAR. HE SAYS HE SHALL CHECK AND LET ME KNOW
WEATHER MY VISA WILL BE EXCHANGED IT TAKES 2 DAY
ON. 6.00 RECEIVE WORD FROM POLICE OFFICIAL. I MUST
LEAVE COUNTRY TONIGHT AT 8.00 PM AS VISA EXPIRES. I AM
SHOCKED!! MY DREAMS! I RETURN TO MY ROOM. I HAVE
\$100. LEFT. I HAVE WAITED FOR 2 YEARS TO BE ACCEPTED
MY FINAL DREAMS ARE SHATTERED BY A LITTLE OFFICIAL
OF BUREAU PLANNING I PLANNED SO MUCH. 7.00 AM. I GO TO
BATH. SOAK A LITTLE HOT WATER TO NUMB THE PAIN. THEN
MY LEFT WRIST. THEN PAIN WRIST INTO BOTTOM OF MY WATER
I THINK "WHEN RIMMA COMES AT 8. TO FIND ME DEAD IN BED"
TO A GREAT SNAKE SOMEWHERE IN THE

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Diary

OCT. 28 (CON) RIMMA NOTICES ME THAT, PASS REGISTRATION OFFICE WISHES TO SEE ME ABOUT MY FUTURE. LATER RIMMA AND CAR PICK ME UP AND WE ENTER THE OFFICES. FIND FOUR OFFICIALS WAITING FOR ME (AM UNKNOWN TO ME). THEY ASK HOW MY MIND IS, I SAY OK. THEY ASK "DO YOU WANT TO GO TO YOUR HOMETOWN. I SAY NO I WANT SOVIET UNION. I SAY I WANT TO RESIDE IN THE SOVIET UNION. THEY SAY THEY WILL SEE ABOUT THAT. THEN THEY ASK ME ABOUT THE LONG OFFICIAL WITH WHOM I SPOKE IN THE FIRST PART (NAME). HE DID NOT PASS ALONG MY REQUEST AT ALL BUT THOUGHT TO SIMPLY GET RID OF ME BY NOT EXTENDING MY SOVIET VISA. AT THE TIME I REQUESTED IT I DESCRIBE HIM (THEY MAKE NOTES WHAT NAMES DO YOU HAVE TO SHOW WHO AND WHAT) I GIVE THEM MY DISCHARGE PAPERS FROM THE ARMY. THEY SAY WAIT FOR OUR ANSWERS, I ASK HOW LONG? NOT SOON. (NAME RIMMA) COMES TO CHECK ON ME. I FEEL EMOTIONAL AND CRY. OCT. 29. HOTEL ROOM 214 METROPOLITAN HOTEL. I WAIT. I EAT ONCE, STAY AWAY TO PHONE WORKY I KEEP RUMY (NAME). OCT. 30. HOTEL ROOM I HAVE BEEN IN HOTEL THREE DAYS IT SEEMS LIKE THREE YEARS I MUST HAVE SUFFERED OF A SHOCK. OCT. 31. I MAKE MY DECISION. GETTING PREPARED TO DECIDE I MEET AND TALK WITH RIMMA FOR A FEW MINUTES SHE LAYS; STAY IN YOUR ROOM AND WAIT WELL, I DON'T TELL HER ABOUT WHAT I SUFFERED IN SINCE I KNOW SHE WOULD NOT APPROVE. AFTER SHE LEAVES I WAIT A FEW MINUTES AND THEN I CATCH A TAXI. AMERICAN EMBASSY I SAY 12:35, I ARRIVE AMERICAN EMBASSY, I WALK IN AND SAY TO THE RECEPTIONIST "I WOULD LIKE TO SEE THE CONSULAR". SHE POINTS AT A LARGE LADY AND SAYS "IF YOU ARE A TOURIST PLEASE REGISTER". I TAKE OUT MY AMERICAN PASSPORT AND I SAY IT IN THE DESK, I HAVE COME TO CANCEL MY AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP. I SAY "MOTHER OF FACTS" ALL ALSO. I ENTER THE OFFICE OF RICHARD LINDY, ONE OF THE HEAD CONSULARS IN MOSCOW AT THAT TIME. HE INVITES ME TO SIT DOWN. HE FINISHES WHETHER HE IS TYPING AND THEN ASK WHAT HE CAN DO FOR ME. I TELL HIM I HAVE DECIDED TO TAKE SOVIET CITIZENSHIP AND WOULD LIKE TO LEADY CITIZENSHIP MY U.S. CITIZENSHIP. HIS ASSISTANT (NAME) ASKS CONSULTANT. HE IS LOOKS UP FROM HIS WORK. LINDY THEN LEANS AND ALL INFORMATION, ASK QUESTION.

O.V.R.Y

03.21:30.) "with my life whirl away. I think to myself
"how easy to live" and "a sweet death, (to victims) soon"
Rimma finds me unconscious (bathing water around me)
she screams (I remember that) and runs for help. A doctor
comes, an adequate hospital. Where five slices are put
in my wrist. Poor Rimma stays by my side as instructed
(my Russian is still very bad) fear into the night, I hear
"go home" (my mood is bad) but she says, she is my friend.
she has a stick with her at this moment I notice she has

Oct. 22. Hospital I am in a small room with about 10 beds
(like barracks) 2 doctors and a nurse. The room is very clean
as well as the bathroom. Only 2 beds occupied (2 hours)
observation of the other are out of sight I am in the hospital
ward. This realization doesn't scare me. Later in afternoon 5:30
am visited by Rimma, she comes in with two doctors as usual
she most ask me medical quest. Did you know what you
were doing? Yes yes did you back out? No. Oct. I then come
don't find food the doctors laugh at it. This is a good sign
later they leave, I am alone with Rimma (amongst the
patients ill) she encourages me and scolds me. She
says she will help me to get transferred to another section
of hos. (not for English) where food is good.

Oct. 23. Transferred to ordinary ward, (any, good food,
but nurses suspicious of me. [they know]. Afternoon I am
visited by Rosa Hoffman of the hospital, who asks about
my health, very beautiful, excellent English, very happy and
kind, she makes me very glad to be alive. Later Rimma visits

Oct. 24 Hospital Routine, Rimma visits me in afternoon
Oct. 25.

Oct. 26 An elderly American at the hospital grow suspicious
about the person's reason. Afternoon because at Embassy I told
him I had not registered at post office and I am in the
hospital. He was about my presence in Moscow and at hospital.
Oct. 27. Still in the hospital by doctor with "Dull"
Oct. 28. Leave hospital in intact car. with Rimma for

Hotel "Berlin" with 5 change hotels to "Metropole" all clean
packed, and money paid by 1.30m to the last Kopeck. (actual)
as well as watch, also a small Soviet Union (Central Office hand)
and cash I give me 30 some time it's and that with 100
and 175 - I left hospital at midnight. The post office was

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Diary

Nov 17 - Dec 20 I have bought myself a few books
 Russian law books I force myself to study I sit
 & sit in my room and read and manage to write a few
 I take in my room. Rimpa arranged that it is very
 late on the stairs so I can go outside at 10 PM
 with a half I do not speak to anyone except
 and then Rimpa, who calls the country about me. What is
 the situation? During December I paid no money to the
 Rimpa in hotel I was expanding and of money from USA.
 28. Dec. 28. I was going to the passport office and
 met 3 new officials who asked me the same questions I had
 a month before. They asked me to know me at all.
 Dec 31. New Year's spent in the company of Rimpa
 at the hotel Berlin, she has the duty. I sit with her
 until past midnight, she gives me a small Christmas
 for a New Year's present she is very nice I found out
 only recently she is married, has small son who was born
 crippled, that is why she is so strongly tender and caring.
 Jan 4 no change in routine
 Jan 5 I am taken to passport office and finally given a
 document not the Soviet citizenship as I wanted, only
 a residence document, not even for foreigners but a paper
 called "for those without citizenship". Still I am happy
 The office says they are sending me to the city of
 I ask "Is that in Siberia?" They say no. He also tells me
 that they have arranged for me to receive some money
 though the Red cross to pay my hotel bills and expenses.
 I thank the gentlemen and leave later in the
 afternoon I see Adama "she asks are you happy?" "Yes"
 Jan 8. I go to Red Cross in Moscow for money with passport
 (new one) I receive 5000 rubles a huge sum!! Later in
 week I am to leave in car to a place a month at the factory.
 Jan 2. I leave Moscow by train for Minsk Belorussia
 my hotel with my bag, Ruble and 10 train ticket
 to Minsk etc. etc. I write that if money is
 I write my personal & mother's letters in which I said
 "I am not going to work. In fact you know? I am beginning
 my new life in Minsk. It is not just part of the old"

For 8. I meet the life maker, complete scholar. I am not
me to make promise a certain amount of work and effort
and about "unpublished persons" who are the best of the
my literature: Roman Dethof, head of the English and
I want to know about it, they are

There is great attention equivalent Alexander Bell

P.O. Box 100000 / New York, N.Y. 10006
 English with Amer. accent & wanted for Amer. com.
 action. It is now a book & published ENTERTAINMENT.

Tan. 13/96 I work as a "checker" METAL MILLER, PAY \$10
A MONTH WORK VERY EASY, I AM LEARNING RUSSIAN QUICKLY

MISSION WORKERS IN OUR ARE THEY HAVE WANTED RESEARCH
and wish to know about me even after to make a mess of
so I can say. I refuse politely. AT NIGHT I TAKE ROOM TO

The theatre, movie & yfhot show my way. I am now
big and am very satisfied. I receive a check from the
Red Cross every 5th of the month to help. The check is for

D. RECTOR OF THE FACTORY! NEVER OBSERVE THE DUTY OF
F. CONTINUE: PICTURE OF A NEW WHICH WOULD BE THE
HUMANITY OF THE PEOPLE TRAVELING AT THE END OF THE

March 16. I receive a small flat one-room apartment
near the factory (8 min. walk) with splendid view

March 12 - March 21. - work, ~~the~~ I have not contact
Rush after my ~~mission~~ mission. I will say, this

4. That the person my wife married was very intelligent &
 eminent Abolitionist & his friends were Gen. G. W. L.
 Commanche of North Indiana & Maria, twice his

Common on NEATH in the S. side, twice here &
L.P.R. in W.W. a. .



As soon as I became completely disgusted
with the ^{but then} ~~U.S.S.R.~~ and stated ~~my~~ ^{my} ~~dislike~~ ^{dislike}
with the ^{American} ~~U.S.S.R.~~ Embassy in Moscow for
my return to the U.S. my "Red Cross"
allotment was cut off. To understand

this was not difficult since all correspondence
in and out of the Embassy is cleared
as is common knowledge in the
Embassy itself.

I have never mentioned the fact
of these monthly payments to anyone.

I do so in order to state that
I shall never sell myself intentionally
or unintentionally against anyone again.

as for the fee of \$_____ I was ~~not~~
to receive for this _____ I refused.
I made mention to expect it only because
otherwise I would have been considered
as not having received my money. after all who would refuse

COMMISSION EXHIBIT



When I first went to the
the winter of 1951 my first husband
limited his gift a letter from the
the Russians had received the letter
that I was really the most
who believed in communism. They
for me to receive a certain amount of
money every month. At that time
though the Russians as first help
the political winged but it was wrong
by the M.V.P. I told myself it was
simply because I was broke and
knew it. I accepted the money because
was hungry and there was no food
of snow on the ground in winter at
that time but what it really was
was payment for my denunciation of the
U.S. in Moscow in 1944 and a
promise that for as long as I lived
in the U.S.S.R. life would be very good
I didn't object to this, of course for
about two years.

125
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
125

as for the first of _____ I was supposed
to write for later _____ I refused it.
I made pretence to expect it only because
otherwise I would have been considered
a weak girl and not allowed to express
my views. after all who would believe
me!!

125

25

123



~~Handwritten text~~

I have heard and read of the foreign
americanism in the U.S. not the ultra
right type, but rather the polite, polished
gentle americanism approved by the
as the "american free group" of the
foundation.

and yet even in this world, where
patriotic gesture, there is the obvious
"safe thing ground" by the ~~handwritten~~
invited interests of the sponsors of
these expensive undertaking.

To where can the left turn? To
factional interests of both systems?
To old but ~~handwritten~~ ideological
out of touch with reality
religious groups. To revisionists or
absurd anarchists. no!

123
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

#25

Exhibit 27, for Identification.

d an great slave the people and
that not only the government but
the very culture, traditions, history
and every people itself, and yet they
stand by and permit themselves
patriots, displaying their narrowness
they gained in conflicts between
themselves.

I wonder what would happen if another
was so stirred up and angry he was actually
opposed not only to the government, but to the
people, the the artist's land and complete
foundations of his society.

PC-A-123
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
PC-A-125

Let not system can be entirely
new, that is where most ^{revolutionary}
~~something~~ essential or political, go
astray. And yet the new system must
be proposed unequivocally to the fact that
there is no revolution so uniting.

#25

and it about the same time as
Tennel Avenue the country was
over there by the parents and workers
and the road laid open for the giving
of power by the believers because they
too, offered a bright new future with
radiating historical traditions of reason
working class life.

Therefore in history there are many
such examples of the power of
the new order, rooted in the industrial
traditions of the old.

at the Industrial Revolution
the great atomic age and yet it has
developed as a vibrant part of the age
its own achievements.

123
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#25



— b —
— 1 —

Holland America Line

the biggest ^{key} ^{element} of ^{the} ^{world} ^{problem} ^{is} the fight for markets between the imperialist powers ^{themselves}, which lead to the wars, crises and oppressive friction which you have all come to regard as part of your lives. And it is this the prominent factor of the capitalist system which will undoubtedly eventually lead to the ^{destruction} of all the imperialistic powers. ^{where} ^{already} ^{many} ^{former} ^{imperialist} ^{countries} ^{have} ^{become} ^{dependent} ^{upon} ^{other} ^{powers} ^{than} ^{domination} ^{of} ^{colonial} ^{forces} ^{colonies} ^{through} ^{force}, they ^{have} ^{been} ^{devoted} ^{by} ^{their} ^{former} ^{colonies} ^{by} ^{the} ^{great} ^{imperialist} ^{forces} ^{countries} ^{or} ⁱⁿ ^{some} ^{cases} ^{even} ^{given} ^{up} ^{their} ^{colonies} ^{themselves} ^{as} ^{unprofitable} ^{and} ^{other} ^{cases} ^{the} ^{oppressed} ^{peoples} ^{rose} ^{up} ^{and} ^{physically} ^{struggled} ^{against} ^{the} ^{colonial} ^{system} ^{and} ^{this} ^{process} ^{is} ^{continuing} ^{even} ^{today} ^{as} ^{we} ^{all} ^{can} ^{see}. But what is important to remember



Handwritten text, likely a letter or memorandum, mentioning "the old" and "what is not subject to" and "economic conditions".

123
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#25

in the Commission's report on the
factious and plausible development of
events which may not be entirely
correctly based on the facts. This is done
with increasing clarity, but it is not
without mistakes which may lead to
misinterpretation of the way the report of
the Commission is to be used. The report is
published and controversial.

The first mistake is fairly well known
when at this stage in the Commission's
the 'withering away of the state' is
misinterpreted. However, many are surprised
that the abolition of class is not
to the general abolition of state power.
However, this is not the case and is well
observed. Then contemplation of the state is
become more difficult in that while the
powers of 'monarchy' or 'despotism' are
not abolished in the machinery of the
organ of state power is not wholly gone
at lower levels as although the function
of state power is actually diminished in important
ways, state power is more extensive
than ever at lower levels than

123

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

#25



9

in dividing power you mightly and
and in everyday life you know
now and more direct on the right
of state power, it is not a matter
of the right you meet them and they
touch the line of the state and
and now, and new beginning
rather than a withering away of the
state. In Russia it is the fact that
you state has seen a shift of
power from the capital of Russia to
the so-called "republics" but state
apparently simply grows into a greater
size throughout these republics, the
in which the capital of Belorussia
the ministry of defense beyond separate
to be under the absolute power of
for the state and the state of the
have the USSR formerly the official
progratins of Moscow also but now that
this state ministry in Moscow himself
every of become all the more difficult to
get an spirit over since now one has to
go to the army, city and republics with

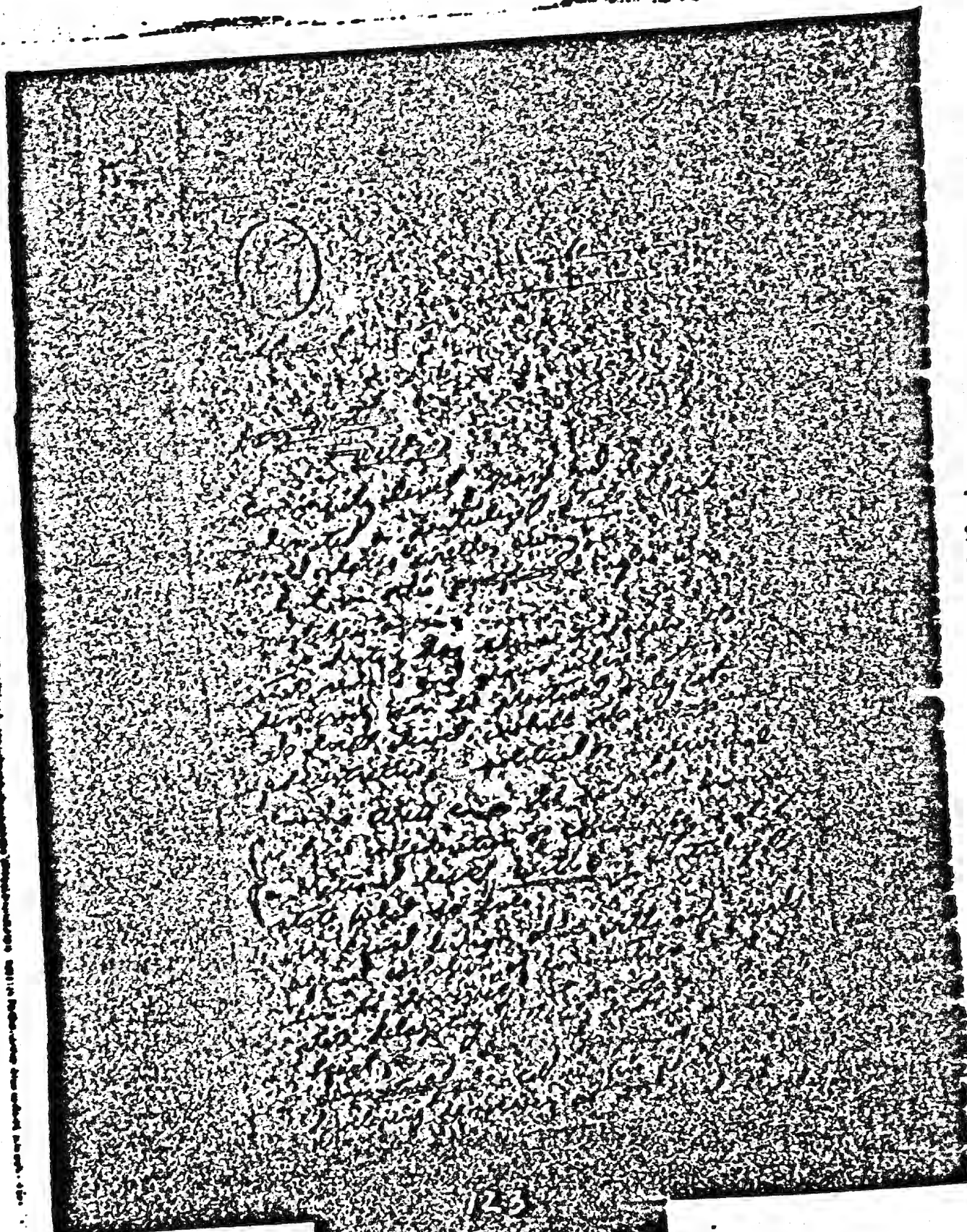
(6)

capital committee of business and
top of all that is left of
it. It is a case for a full
review of foreign affairs.
The sitting down of the state
surroundings are a representative
point out by my own
the second military system
will be most more than
fully well as a result
of the 1914-1915 war
and the 1916-1917 war
it might be said that
German industry who are
concentrated in the
other industrial nations
criticized by the
with much more success
only changed a word in
of his own industry
that which changed
the most convincing
the most convincing
the most convincing

125

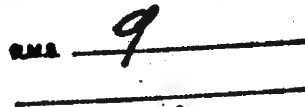
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

H 25



123
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

TH 25



in dividing power you multiply units
and in everyday life you become
more and more dependent on. These organs
of state power, ~~there are~~ ^{wherever}
~~you turn~~ you meet them and they
touch the lives of the people more
and more, and near bureaucracy
rather than a withering away of the
state. In Russia with the last two
years there has been a shift of
power from the capital of Moscow to
the so-called "republics" but state
apparatus simply grows into a greater
size throughout these republics, thus
in which the capital of Belorussia
the ministry of Interior becomes responsible
for determining the eligibility of ^{applicants} ~~for~~ ^{for} ~~admission~~ ^{admission}
leave the USSR. formerly the official
propaganda of Moscow alone but now that
this state ministry in Moscow has "withered
away" it becomes all the more difficult to
get an exit visa since now one has to
go to the one, city and republic.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

6

11

community level, Mayhew and Hughes
advocated a centralized state which
would "blot out the rest away".

But, in this, Mayhew and Hughes was
mistaken again.

As history has shown this again the
state remains and grows whereas the
democracy can be practiced only at
the local level, while the state
administration, political or managerial
remains this and the state knows
a loose confederation of communities at
a national level with only a centralized
state which is not
in equal division of power and guards
against isolation of the state. The
can be, democracy, not a centralized
state delegating authority but a decentralized
equal, strong, and independent state
developing democracy at the local level.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Holland America Line

But actual forthly opposed to the
revival of forces who have led ~~thousands~~
of people to death and destruction and
at this moment led the world
into unprepared danger.

We have lived into a dark period
of tension and fear.

But how many of you have
tried to find out the truth behind
the cold war cliches?

For ~~the~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~ having lived
under both systems, I had sought
the answers and although it
would be very easy to dup myself
into believing one system is better
than the other, I know they are
not.

I despise the representatives
of both systems whether they
be socialist or christian democrats.
Whether they be labor or conservative
they are all products of the two systems.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT



Handwritten text, heavily obscured by noise and artifacts, appearing to be a letter or report. The text is written in cursive and is mostly illegible due to the quality of the scan.

124
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#25

The group will be a mix of people, some of whom are already active in the movement, and some who are new. The group will be a mix of people, some of whom are already active in the movement, and some who are new. The group will be a mix of people, some of whom are already active in the movement, and some who are new.

124
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#25



201 1st

Holland America Line

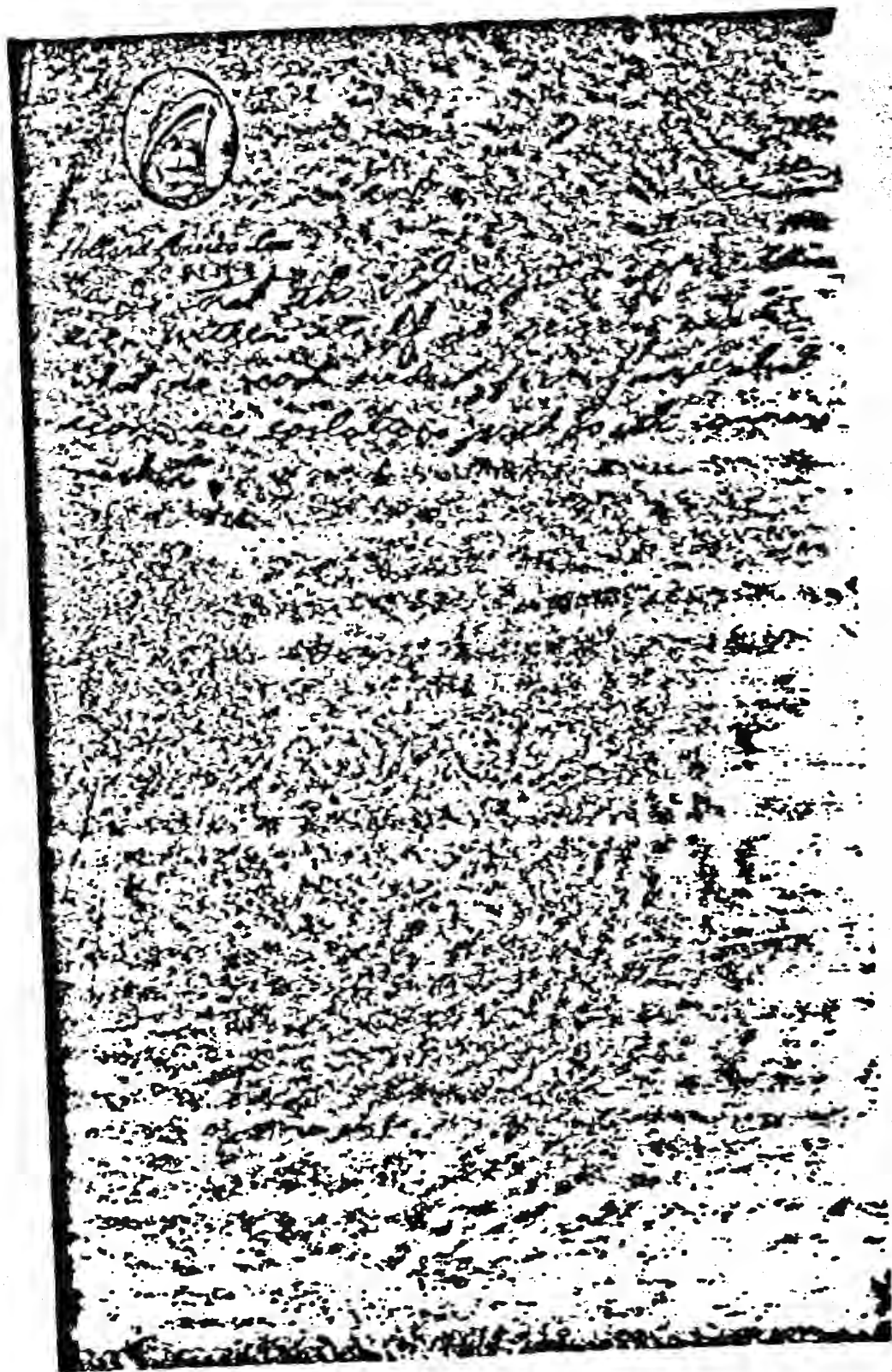
There now already been a few organizations who have decided that they shall become effective only after conflict between the two world systems leads to world country without defense or foundation of government, organizations such as the Institute men for instance themselves, they are preparing to simply liquidate the present system and initiate its collapse after mutual defeat of both systems mutually which is more or less taken for granted.

These small groups will represent the remaining back core of financial and capitalist supporters.

There will undoubtedly be similar representatives of this kind by communist groups in communist countries.

There will also be many divided groups segments of public opinion.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT



123
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#25

123
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#25

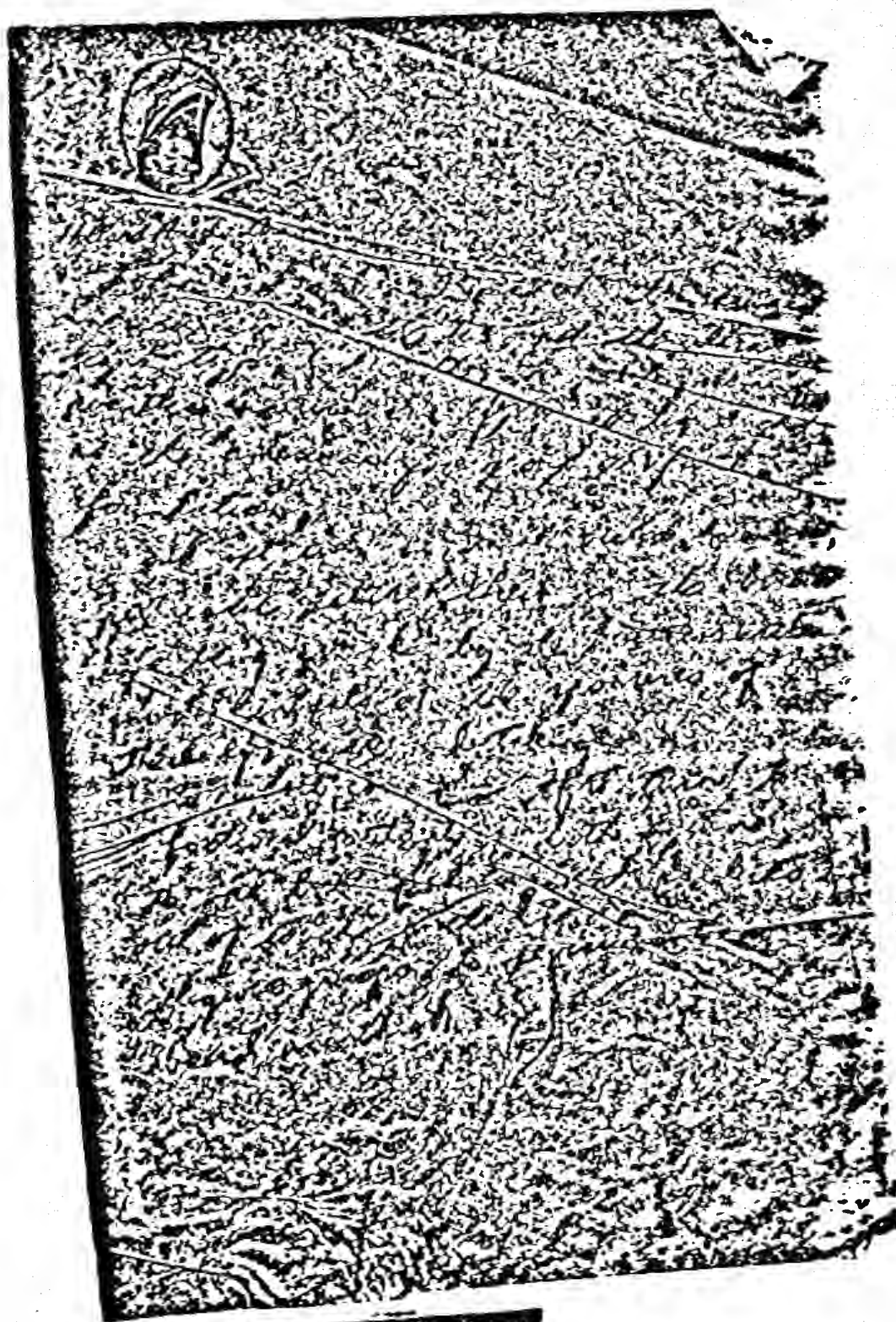


923
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#25

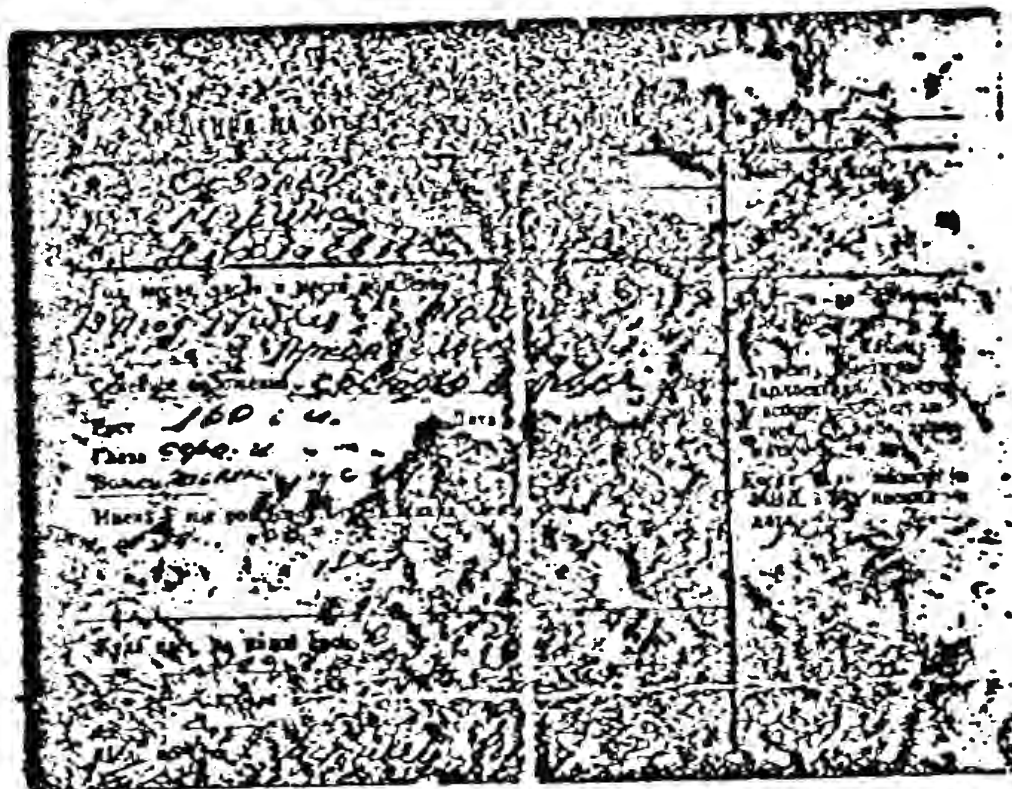


Handwritten text, likely a letter or report, covering the majority of the page. The text is dense and appears to be written in cursive or a similar script. It is mostly illegible due to the quality of the scan and the handwriting.

123
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#25



423
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#25



193
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#26

АНКЕТА

гражданин... СССР, ходатайствующий... о выезде за границу
по частным делам

Место для
фотокарточки

ВОПРОСЫ	ОТВЕТЫ
1. Фамилия, имя и отчество	Освальт Марина Николаевна
2. Если вы ранее выехали из СССР, указать, когда, где и по какой причине	Не выехала из СССР. Была в Германии в 1941-1945 гг. в составе семьи. По окончании войны переехала в район...
3. Число, месяц, год и место рождения (деревня, город, район, область, республика, если родились за границей, указать страну)	18 июля 1941 года, в. Рязань обл., Рязанский обл.
4. Профессия	Учитель
5. Семейное положение (состоит в браке, разведена, вдова)	В браке
6. Если состоите в другом гражданстве, указать, кем и когда вы являетесь гражданином, а также указать, когда вы являетесь гражданином СССР	Гражданин СССР с рождения
7. Состояли ли вы когда-либо в рядах Вооруженных Сил СССР	Нет
8. Состояли ли вы когда-либо в рядах Вооруженных Сил других стран	Нет
9. Состоите ли вы сейчас в рядах Вооруженных Сил СССР	Нет
10. Состоите ли вы сейчас в рядах Вооруженных Сил других стран	Нет
11. Имели ли вы когда-либо высылку из страны, кем, по какой причине высланы	Нет
12. Образование и специальность по образованию, когда и где вы обучались	Высшее образование, Рязанский обл. институт, специальность...
13. Ученая степень, ученое звание	Нет
14. Имели ли вы научные труды, изобретения	Нет
15. Какими иностранными языками и какими языками народов СССР владеете и в какой степени (читаете и пишете со словарем, читаете и пишете свободно)	Русский язык свободно, немецкий язык с помощью словаря
16. Присутствовали ли вы в судебных органах, когда и за что	Нет

184
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

ВОПРОСЫ

ОТВЕТЫ

17. Были ли Вы за границей, где, когда и с какой целью. Если выезжали из СССР, то в каком году, где получали документы на выезд за границу

18. Живете ли у Вас родственники за границей, где проживают, с какого времени и чем занимаются (фамилия, имя, отчество и степень родства), когда и при каких обстоятельствах они оказались за границей

19. Были ли Вы или Ваши ближайшие родственники в плену или интернированы в период Отечественной войны, кто, где, когда, при каких обстоятельствах освобождены

20. Ваши ближайшие родственники, проживающие в СССР (супруг, родители, дети, братья, сестры)

Степень родства	Фамилия, имя, отчество	Год и место рождения	Место работы, должность	Куда вы выезжали
Муж	Владимир Владимирович	1900 г. г. Москва	Инженер	В Германию, в плен
Жена	Мария Ивановна	1905 г. г. Москва	Учитель	В Германию, в плен
Дети	Иван Владимирович	1925 г. г. Москва	Ученик	В Германию, в плен
Дети	Елена Владимировна	1928 г. г. Москва	Ученица	В Германию, в плен
Дети	Александр Владимирович	1930 г. г. Москва	Ученик	В Германию, в плен
Дети	Николай Владимирович	1932 г. г. Москва	Ученик	В Германию, в плен
Дети	Ольга Владимировна	1935 г. г. Москва	Ученица	В Германию, в плен
Дети	Владимир Владимирович	1938 г. г. Москва	Ученик	В Германию, в плен
Дети	Евгений Владимирович	1940 г. г. Москва	Ученик	В Германию, в плен
Дети	Анна Владимировна	1942 г. г. Москва	Ученица	В Германию, в плен
Дети	Сергей Владимирович	1945 г. г. Москва	Ученик	В Германию, в плен
Дети	Ирина Владимировна	1948 г. г. Москва	Ученица	В Германию, в плен
Дети	Александр Владимирович	1950 г. г. Москва	Ученик	В Германию, в плен
Дети	Елена Владимировна	1952 г. г. Москва	Ученица	В Германию, в плен
Дети	Владимир Владимирович	1955 г. г. Москва	Ученик	В Германию, в плен
Дети	Ольга Владимировна	1958 г. г. Москва	Ученица	В Германию, в плен
Дети	Александр Владимирович	1960 г. г. Москва	Ученик	В Германию, в плен
Дети	Евгений Владимирович	1962 г. г. Москва	Ученик	В Германию, в плен
Дети	Анна Владимировна	1965 г. г. Москва	Ученица	В Германию, в плен
Дети	Сергей Владимирович	1968 г. г. Москва	Ученик	В Германию, в плен
Дети	Ирина Владимировна	1970 г. г. Москва	Ученица	В Германию, в плен
Дети	Александр Владимирович	1972 г. г. Москва	Ученик	В Германию, в плен
Дети	Елена Владимировна	1975 г. г. Москва	Ученица	В Германию, в плен
Дети	Владимир Владимирович	1978 г. г. Москва	Ученик	В Германию, в плен
Дети	Ольга Владимировна	1980 г. г. Москва	Ученица	В Германию, в плен
Дети	Александр Владимирович	1982 г. г. Москва	Ученик	В Германию, в плен
Дети	Евгений Владимирович	1985 г. г. Москва	Ученик	В Германию, в плен
Дети	Анна Владимировна	1988 г. г. Москва	Ученица	В Германию, в плен
Дети	Сергей Владимирович	1990 г. г. Москва	Ученик	В Германию, в плен
Дети	Ирина Владимировна	1992 г. г. Москва	Ученица	В Германию, в плен
Дети	Александр Владимирович	1995 г. г. Москва	Ученик	В Германию, в плен
Дети	Елена Владимировна	1998 г. г. Москва	Ученица	В Германию, в плен
Дети	Владимир Владимирович	2000 г. г. Москва	Ученик	В Германию, в плен
Дети	Ольга Владимировна	2002 г. г. Москва	Ученица	В Германию, в плен
Дети	Александр Владимирович	2005 г. г. Москва	Ученик	В Германию, в плен
Дети	Евгений Владимирович	2008 г. г. Москва	Ученик	В Германию, в плен
Дети	Анна Владимировна	2010 г. г. Москва	Ученица	В Германию, в плен
Дети	Сергей Владимирович	2012 г. г. Москва	Ученик	В Германию, в плен
Дети	Ирина Владимировна	2015 г. г. Москва	Ученица	В Германию, в плен
Дети	Александр Владимирович	2018 г. г. Москва	Ученик	В Германию, в плен
Дети	Елена Владимировна	2020 г. г. Москва	Ученица	В Германию, в плен
Дети	Владимир Владимирович	2022 г. г. Москва	Ученик	В Германию, в плен

184
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#27

АЛГОРИТМ ПРОВЕРКИ ТАБЛИЦЫ ОТВЕТОВ

2. Выполнение работ с начала трудовой деятельности (включая учебу) в высших и средних специальных учебных заведениях, военную службу, участие в партизанских отрядах).
 При заполнении данного пункта учреждения, организации и предприятия необходимо именовать так, как они назывались в свое время. Военную службу записывать с указанием должности.

Место и время поступления	Должность с указанием учреждения, организации, предприятия, в котором выполнялась (выполняется)	Местонахождение учреждения, организации, предприятия
1941	Учитель физики в школе	г. Москва
1942	Учитель физики в школе	г. Москва
1943	Учитель физики в школе	г. Москва
1944	Учитель физики в школе	г. Москва
1945	Учитель физики в школе	г. Москва
1946	Учитель физики в школе	г. Москва
1947	Учитель физики в школе	г. Москва
1948	Учитель физики в школе	г. Москва
1949	Учитель физики в школе	г. Москва
1950	Учитель физики в школе	г. Москва
1951	Учитель физики в школе	г. Москва
1952	Учитель физики в школе	г. Москва
1953	Учитель физики в школе	г. Москва
1954	Учитель физики в школе	г. Москва
1955	Учитель физики в школе	г. Москва
1956	Учитель физики в школе	г. Москва
1957	Учитель физики в школе	г. Москва
1958	Учитель физики в школе	г. Москва
1959	Учитель физики в школе	г. Москва
1960	Учитель физики в школе	г. Москва
1961	Учитель физики в школе	г. Москва
1962	Учитель физики в школе	г. Москва
1963	Учитель физики в школе	г. Москва
1964	Учитель физики в школе	г. Москва

124
 COMMISSION EXHIBIT
 27

Справка о службе

187

22. Участие в деputationных, республиканских, краевых, областных, окружных, городских, районных, партийных, советских и других выборах органов.

Местонахождение выборного органа	Название выборного органа	В качестве кого избран	Г о д	
			избран	выбыл

23. Какие имели правительственные награды

(когда и чем награждены)

24. Отношение к воинской обязанности и воинское звание

25. В какую страну и на какой срок намерены выехать. Чем будете заниматься за границей. Если выезжаете к родственникам, укажите их фамилию, имена, отчество, степень родства и адрес

26. Домашний адрес

Серия и номер паспорта, кем и когда выдан

27. Перечислите все документы, которые прилагаете к заявлению в обоснование выезда

196 г.

Личная подпись

Заявление и прилагаемые к нему документы, перечисленные в п. 27, приняты

(должность, фамилия сотрудника, принявшего документы, и его подпись)

196 г.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

27

АНКЕТА

граждан... СССР, ходатайствующе... выезде за границу
по частным делам

Место для

фотокарточка

ВОПРОСЫ	ОТВЕТЫ
1. Фамилия, имя и отчество	Семья Николаевна
2. Если изменяли фамилию, имя или отчество, укажите, когда, где и по какой причине	До 1940 года в браке с Николаем Николаевичем. После его смерти в 1940 году изменила фамилию на девичью - Семья Николаевна.
Число, место, год и место рождения (деревня, город, район, область, республика; если родился за границей, указать страну)	17.04.1902 г. в селе Николаевка, Николаевская область.
Национальность	русская
Семейное положение (состоите в браке, разведены, вдовы)	вдова
Если состоите в другом гражданстве, укажите, какое гражданство имеете, с кем и когда его утратили, когда приобрели гражданство СССР	в другом гражданстве не состою.

ВОПРОСЫ

ОТВЕТЫ

17. Были ли Вы за границей, где, когда и с какой целью. Если выезжали из СССР, то в каком году, где получали документы на выезд за границу

18. Имеются ли у Вас родственники за границей, где проживают, с какого времени и чем занимаются (фамилия, имя, отчество и степень родства), когда и при каких обстоятельствах они оказались за границей

19. Были ли Вы или Ваши ближайшие родственники в плену или интернированы в период Отечественной войны, кто, где, когда, при каких обстоятельствах освобождены

20. Ваши ближайшие родственники, проживающие в СССР (супруг, родители, дети, братья, сестры)

Степень родства	Фамилия, имя, отчество	Год и место рождения	Место работы, должность	Адрес, место жительства
Муж	Сидоров, Иван Иванович	1910, г. Москва	Инженер	г. Москва, ул. Ленина, д. 10
Жена	Сидорова, Мария Ивановна	1915, г. Москва	Учитель	г. Москва, ул. Ленина, д. 10
Дети	Сидоров, Алексей Иванович	1935, г. Москва	Студент	г. Москва, ул. Ленина, д. 10
Сестры	Сидорова, Анна Ивановна	1920, г. Москва	Работница	г. Москва, ул. Ленина, д. 10
Братья	Сидоров, Николай Иванович	1925, г. Москва	Работник	г. Москва, ул. Ленина, д. 10
Родители	Сидоров, Иван Иванович	1880, г. Москва	Пенсионер	г. Москва, ул. Ленина, д. 10
Мать	Сидорова, Мария Ивановна	1890, г. Москва	Пенсионер	г. Москва, ул. Ленина, д. 10
Дети	Сидоров, Алексей Иванович	1935, г. Москва	Студент	г. Москва, ул. Ленина, д. 10
Сестры	Сидорова, Анна Ивановна	1920, г. Москва	Работница	г. Москва, ул. Ленина, д. 10
Братья	Сидоров, Николай Иванович	1925, г. Москва	Работник	г. Москва, ул. Ленина, д. 10

Если есть необходимость, указать также об адресе проживания

COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#29

Один экземпляр данного пункта учреждения, организации и предприятия необходимо представить для хранения в свое время, военную службу записывать с указанием должности.

№ п/п	Имя, фамилия, отчество, дата рождения, место рождения, образование, специальность (подпись)	№, место рождения, образование, специальность, подпись
1	Иванов Иван Иванович	1. Иванов И.И.
2	Петров Петр Петрович	2. Петров П.П.
3	Сидоров Сергей Сергеевич	3. Сидоров С.С.
4	Климов Алексей Алексеевич	4. Климов А.А.
5	Васильев Владимир Васильевич	5. Васильев В.В.
6	Попов Павел Павлович	6. Попов П.П.
7	Морозов Михаил Михайлович	7. Морозов М.М.
8	Кузнецов Константин Константинович	8. Кузнецов К.К.
9	Лебедев Алексей Алексеевич	9. Лебедев А.А.
10	Зайцев Алексей Алексеевич	10. Зайцев А.А.
11	Смирнов Алексей Алексеевич	11. Смирнов А.А.
12	Михайлов Алексей Алексеевич	12. Михайлов А.А.
13	Иванов Алексей Алексеевич	13. Иванов А.А.
14	Петров Алексей Алексеевич	14. Петров А.А.
15	Сидоров Алексей Алексеевич	15. Сидоров А.А.
16	Климов Алексей Алексеевич	16. Климов А.А.
17	Васильев Алексей Алексеевич	17. Васильев А.А.
18	Попов Алексей Алексеевич	18. Попов А.А.
19	Морозов Алексей Алексеевич	19. Морозов А.А.
20	Кузнецов Алексей Алексеевич	20. Кузнецов А.А.
21	Лебедев Алексей Алексеевич	21. Лебедев А.А.
22	Зайцев Алексей Алексеевич	22. Зайцев А.А.
23	Смирнов Алексей Алексеевич	23. Смирнов А.А.
24	Михайлов Алексей Алексеевич	24. Михайлов А.А.
25	Иванов Алексей Алексеевич	25. Иванов А.А.
26	Петров Алексей Алексеевич	26. Петров А.А.
27	Сидоров Алексей Алексеевич	27. Сидоров А.А.
28	Климов Алексей Алексеевич	28. Климов А.А.
29	Васильев Алексей Алексеевич	29. Васильев А.А.
30	Попов Алексей Алексеевич	30. Попов А.А.
31	Морозов Алексей Алексеевич	31. Морозов А.А.
32	Кузнецов Алексей Алексеевич	32. Кузнецов А.А.
33	Лебедев Алексей Алексеевич	33. Лебедев А.А.
34	Зайцев Алексей Алексеевич	34. Зайцев А.А.
35	Смирнов Алексей Алексеевич	35. Смирнов А.А.
36	Михайлов Алексей Алексеевич	36. Михайлов А.А.
37	Иванов Алексей Алексеевич	37. Иванов А.А.
38	Петров Алексей Алексеевич	38. Петров А.А.
39	Сидоров Алексей Алексеевич	39. Сидоров А.А.
40	Климов Алексей Алексеевич	40. Климов А.А.
41	Васильев Алексей Алексеевич	41. Васильев А.А.
42	Попов Алексей Алексеевич	42. Попов А.А.
43	Морозов Алексей Алексеевич	43. Морозов А.А.
44	Кузнецов Алексей Алексеевич	44. Кузнецов А.А.
45	Лебедев Алексей Алексеевич	45. Лебедев А.А.
46	Зайцев Алексей Алексеевич	46. Зайцев А.А.
47	Смирнов Алексей Алексеевич	47. Смирнов А.А.
48	Михайлов Алексей Алексеевич	48. Михайлов А.А.
49	Иванов Алексей Алексеевич	49. Иванов А.А.
50	Петров Алексей Алексеевич	50. Петров А.А.

1. James Earl Ray was born on May 19, 1928, in Jackson, Mississippi. He was the son of a poor farmer and a sharecropper. He was the youngest of four children. He was educated in the public schools of Jackson. He was a member of the National Student Reliance Association. He was a member of the National Student Reliance Association. He was a member of the National Student Reliance Association.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

18

183

23. Участие в центральных, республиканских, краевых, областных, окружных, городских, районных, партийных, советских и других выборах органов.

Местонахождение выборного органа	Название выборного органа	В качестве кого выбран	Г. Д. З.	
			выборных	назначен

24. Какие имелись правительственные награды

(когда в них награжден)

25. Отношение к военной обязанности

В связи с тем, что срок службы в во-
енной службе истек, был освобожден от
службы за границей.
Если выезжал в родные места,
указывайте на фамилию, имя, отчес-
тво, место, родство и адрес.

Документы, которые

Срок в военный паспорт, дата и когда

Перечислите все документы, которые
предлагаете в качестве доказательств
вашего

Личная подпись

Заявление в прокуратуру и в военный суд, перечисленные в 25 пункте

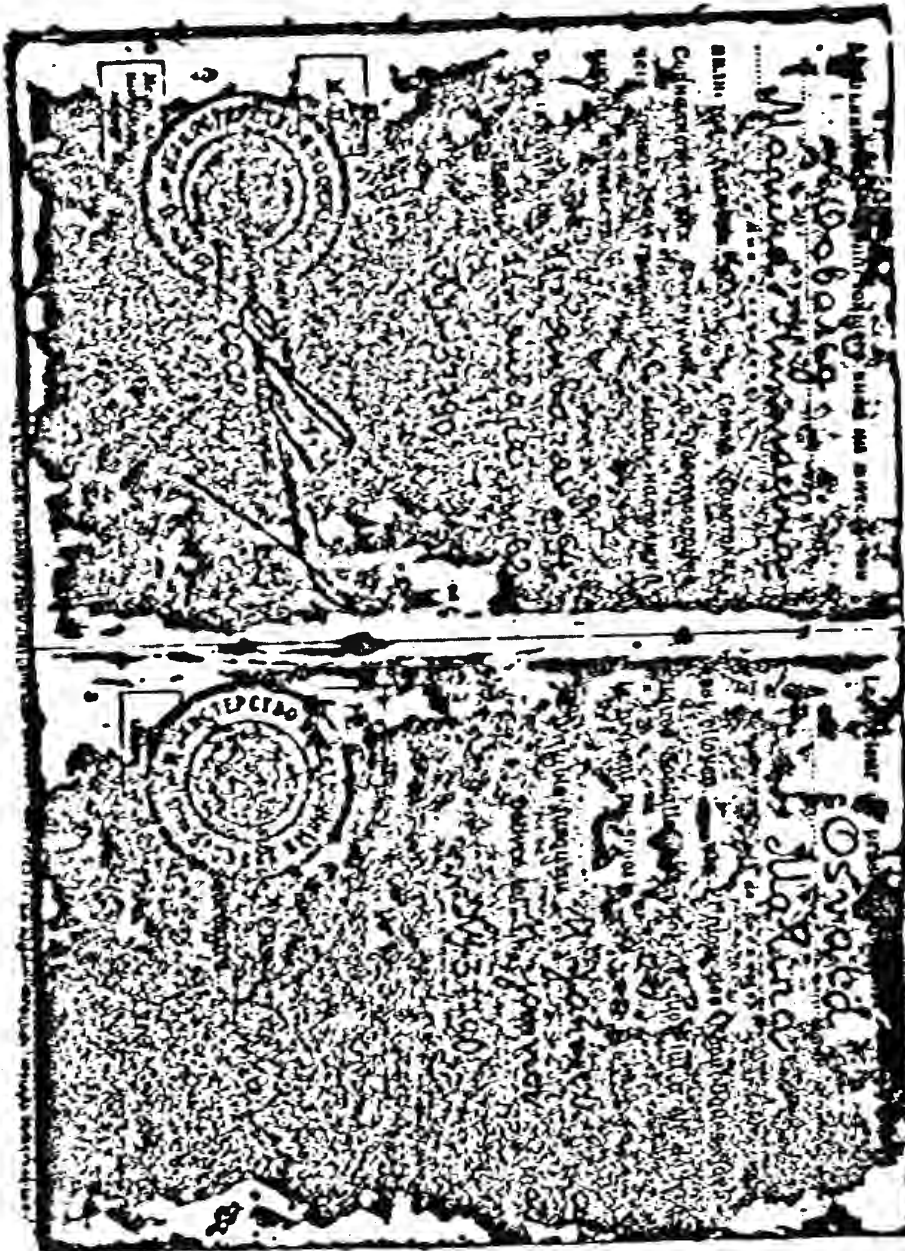
Подпись (фамилия, имя, отчество) предлагаемых документов в его подпись

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

183



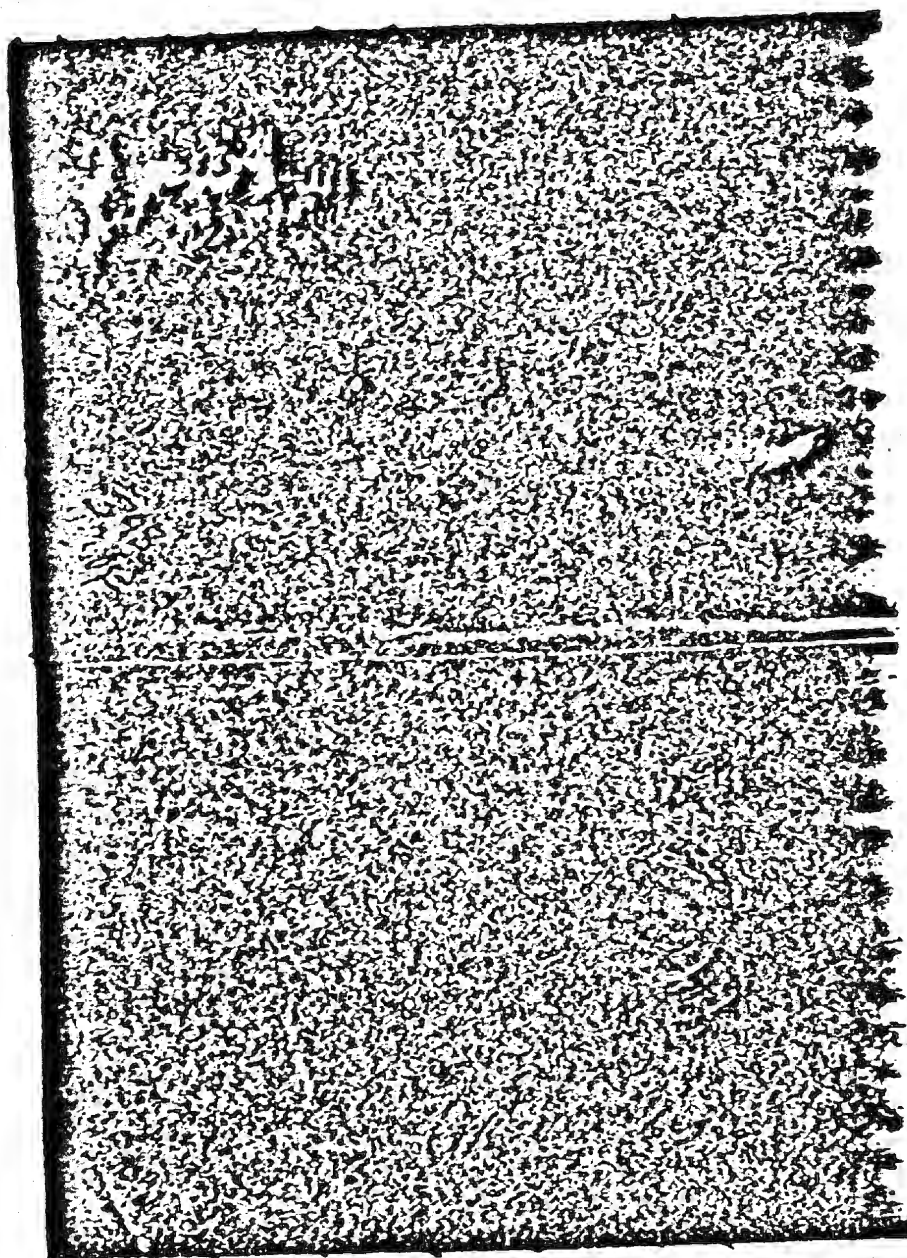
348
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#21



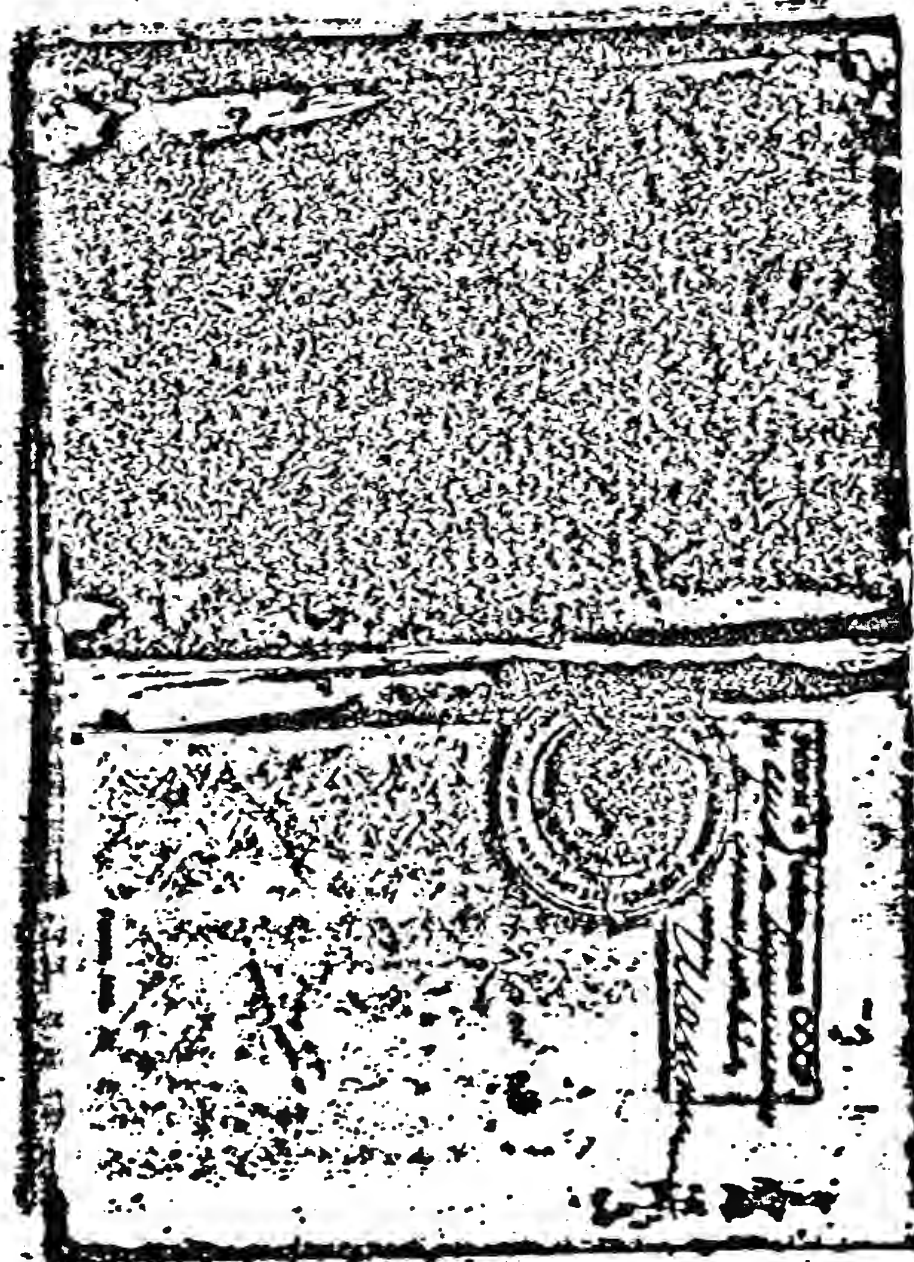
B48
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#29

AND NO. 1, 1962
 AND NO. 2, 1962
 AND NO. 3, 1962
 AND NO. 4, 1962
 AND NO. 5, 1962
 AND NO. 6, 1962
 AND NO. 7, 1962
 AND NO. 8, 1962
 AND NO. 9, 1962
 AND NO. 10, 1962
 AND NO. 11, 1962
 AND NO. 12, 1962
 AND NO. 13, 1962
 AND NO. 14, 1962
 AND NO. 15, 1962
 AND NO. 16, 1962
 AND NO. 17, 1962
 AND NO. 18, 1962
 AND NO. 19, 1962
 AND NO. 20, 1962
 AND NO. 21, 1962
 AND NO. 22, 1962
 AND NO. 23, 1962
 AND NO. 24, 1962
 AND NO. 25, 1962
 AND NO. 26, 1962
 AND NO. 27, 1962
 AND NO. 28, 1962
 AND NO. 29, 1962
 AND NO. 30, 1962
 AND NO. 31, 1962
 AND NO. 32, 1962
 AND NO. 33, 1962
 AND NO. 34, 1962
 AND NO. 35, 1962
 AND NO. 36, 1962
 AND NO. 37, 1962
 AND NO. 38, 1962
 AND NO. 39, 1962
 AND NO. 40, 1962
 AND NO. 41, 1962
 AND NO. 42, 1962
 AND NO. 43, 1962
 AND NO. 44, 1962
 AND NO. 45, 1962
 AND NO. 46, 1962
 AND NO. 47, 1962
 AND NO. 48, 1962
 AND NO. 49, 1962
 AND NO. 50, 1962
 AND NO. 51, 1962
 AND NO. 52, 1962
 AND NO. 53, 1962
 AND NO. 54, 1962
 AND NO. 55, 1962
 AND NO. 56, 1962
 AND NO. 57, 1962
 AND NO. 58, 1962
 AND NO. 59, 1962
 AND NO. 60, 1962
 AND NO. 61, 1962
 AND NO. 62, 1962
 AND NO. 63, 1962
 AND NO. 64, 1962
 AND NO. 65, 1962
 AND NO. 66, 1962
 AND NO. 67, 1962
 AND NO. 68, 1962
 AND NO. 69, 1962
 AND NO. 70, 1962
 AND NO. 71, 1962
 AND NO. 72, 1962
 AND NO. 73, 1962
 AND NO. 74, 1962
 AND NO. 75, 1962
 AND NO. 76, 1962
 AND NO. 77, 1962
 AND NO. 78, 1962
 AND NO. 79, 1962
 AND NO. 80, 1962
 AND NO. 81, 1962
 AND NO. 82, 1962
 AND NO. 83, 1962
 AND NO. 84, 1962
 AND NO. 85, 1962
 AND NO. 86, 1962
 AND NO. 87, 1962
 AND NO. 88, 1962
 AND NO. 89, 1962
 AND NO. 90, 1962
 AND NO. 91, 1962
 AND NO. 92, 1962
 AND NO. 93, 1962
 AND NO. 94, 1962
 AND NO. 95, 1962
 AND NO. 96, 1962
 AND NO. 97, 1962
 AND NO. 98, 1962
 AND NO. 99, 1962
 AND NO. 100, 1962

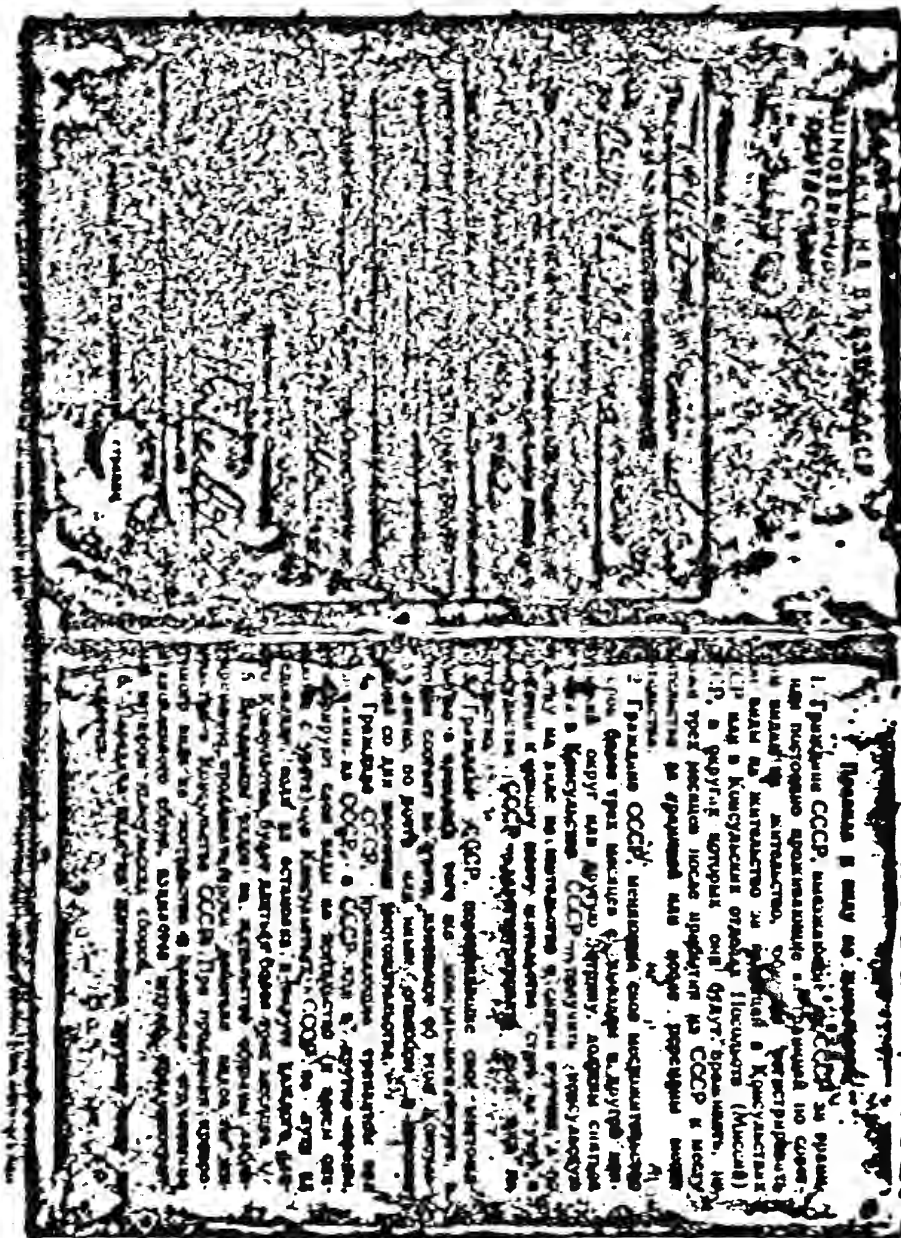
348
 COMMISSION EXHIBIT
 #29

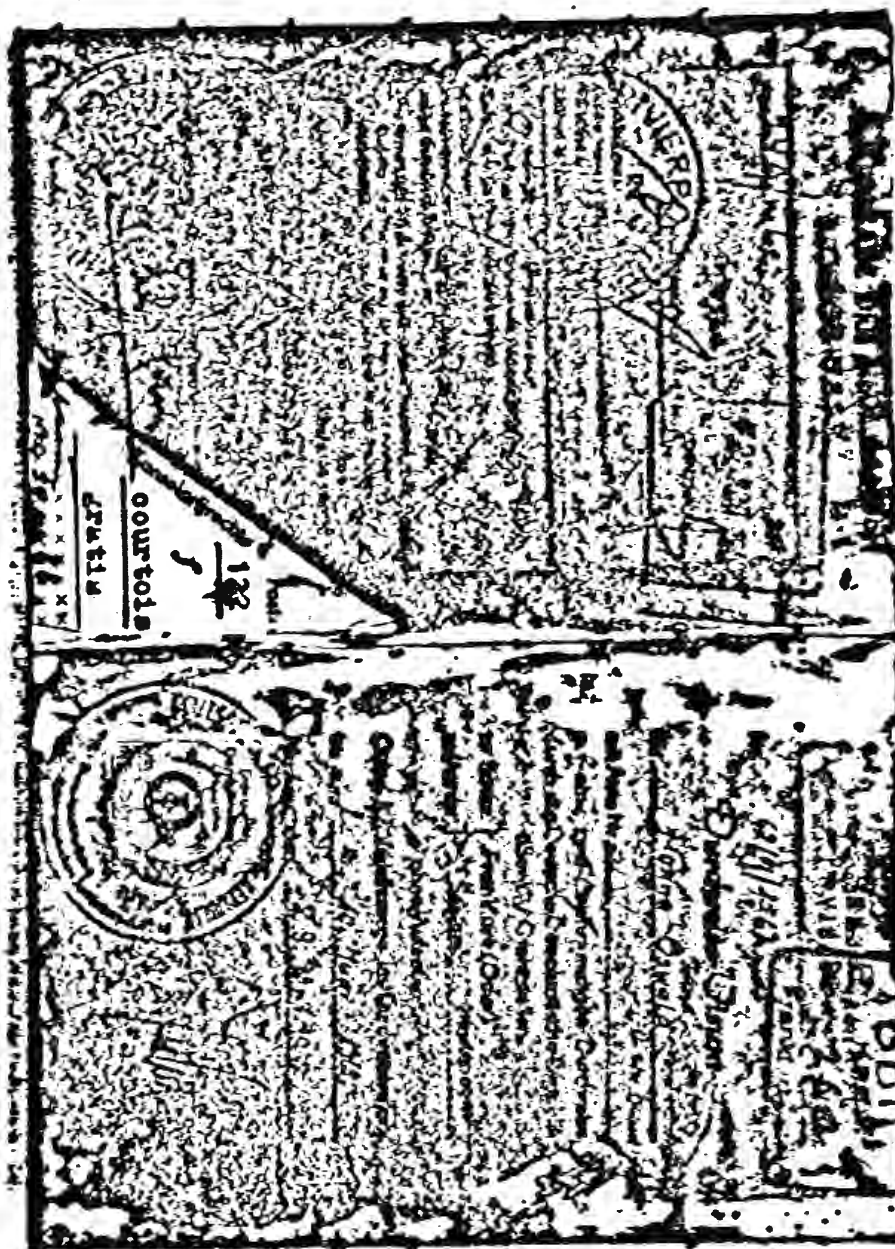


#348
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#29

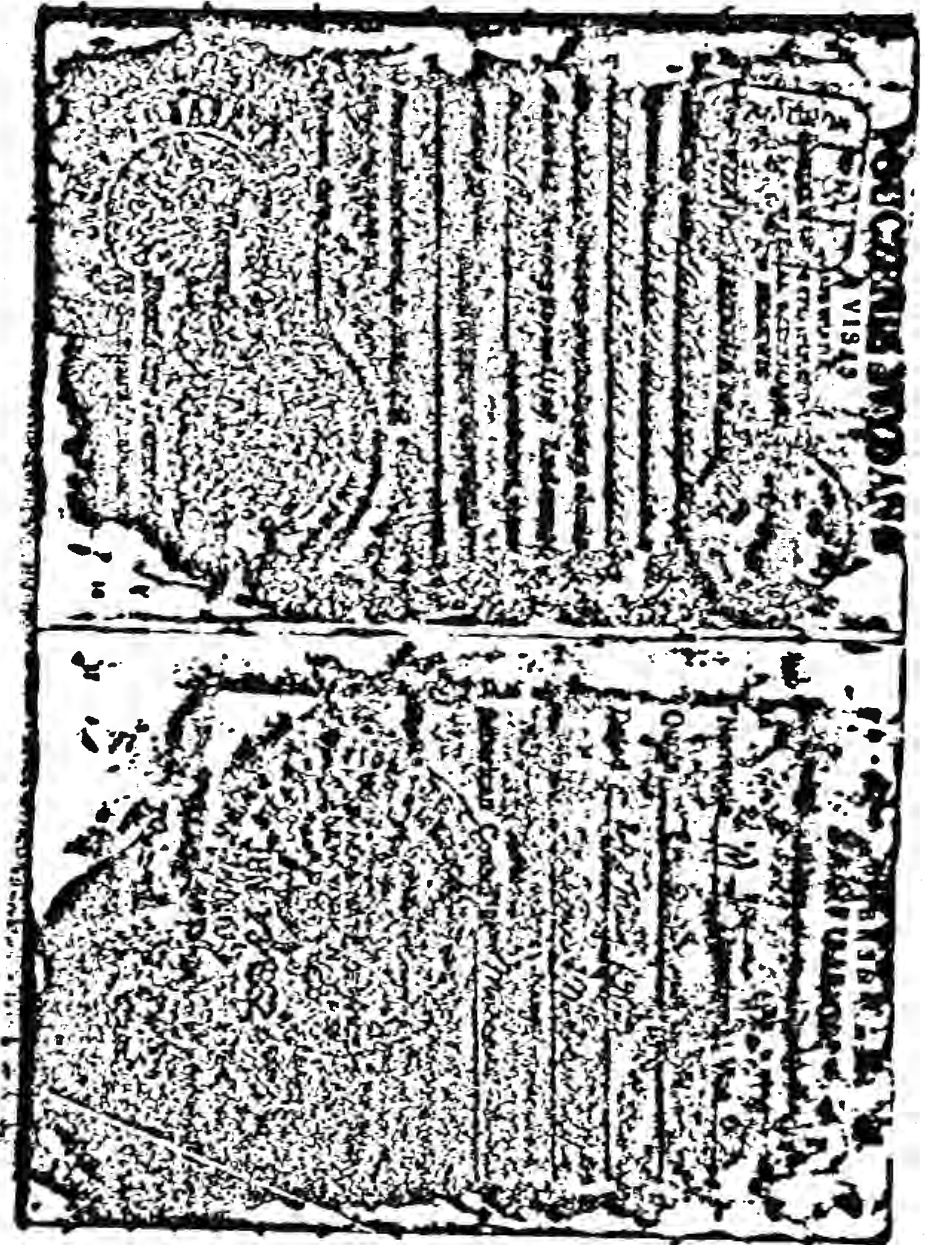


348
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

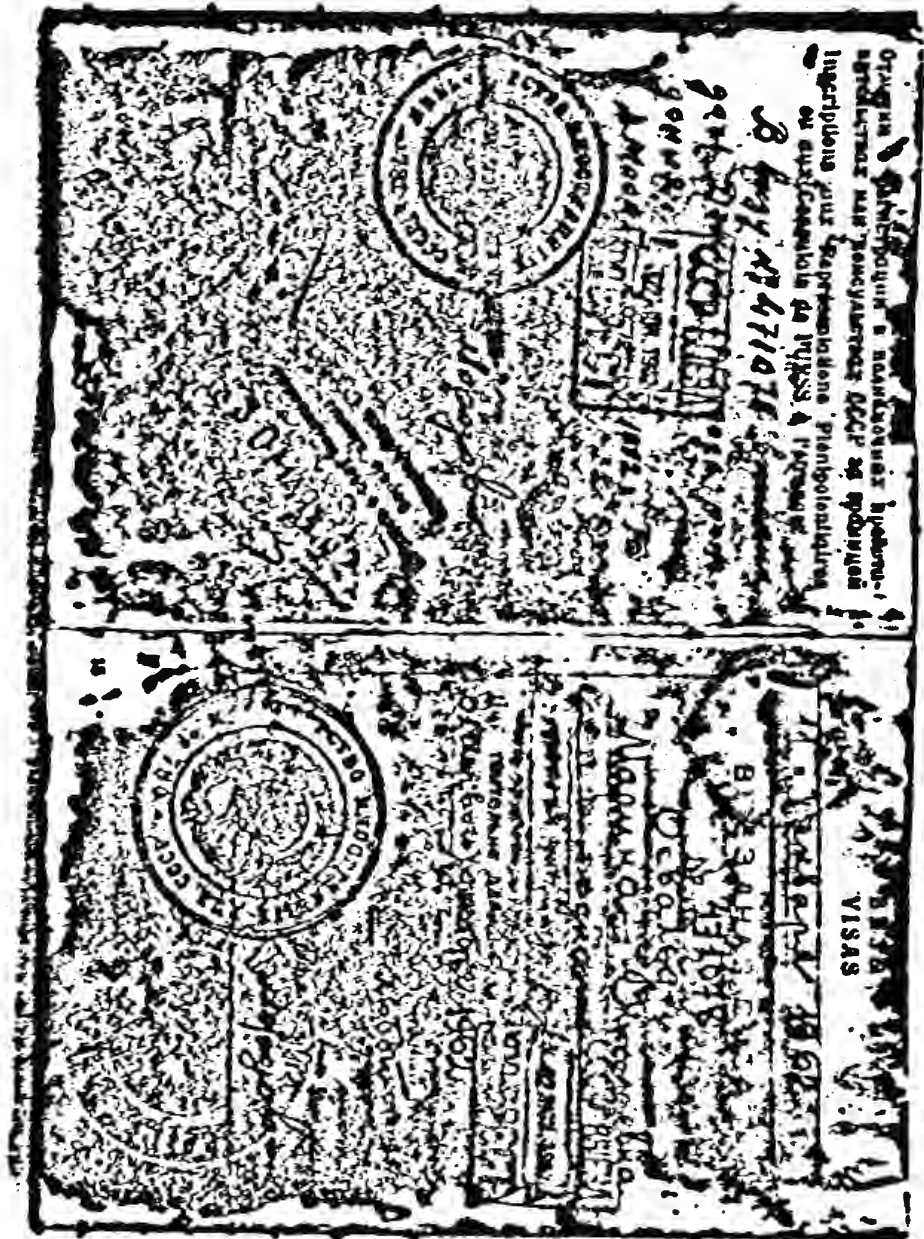




348
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#29

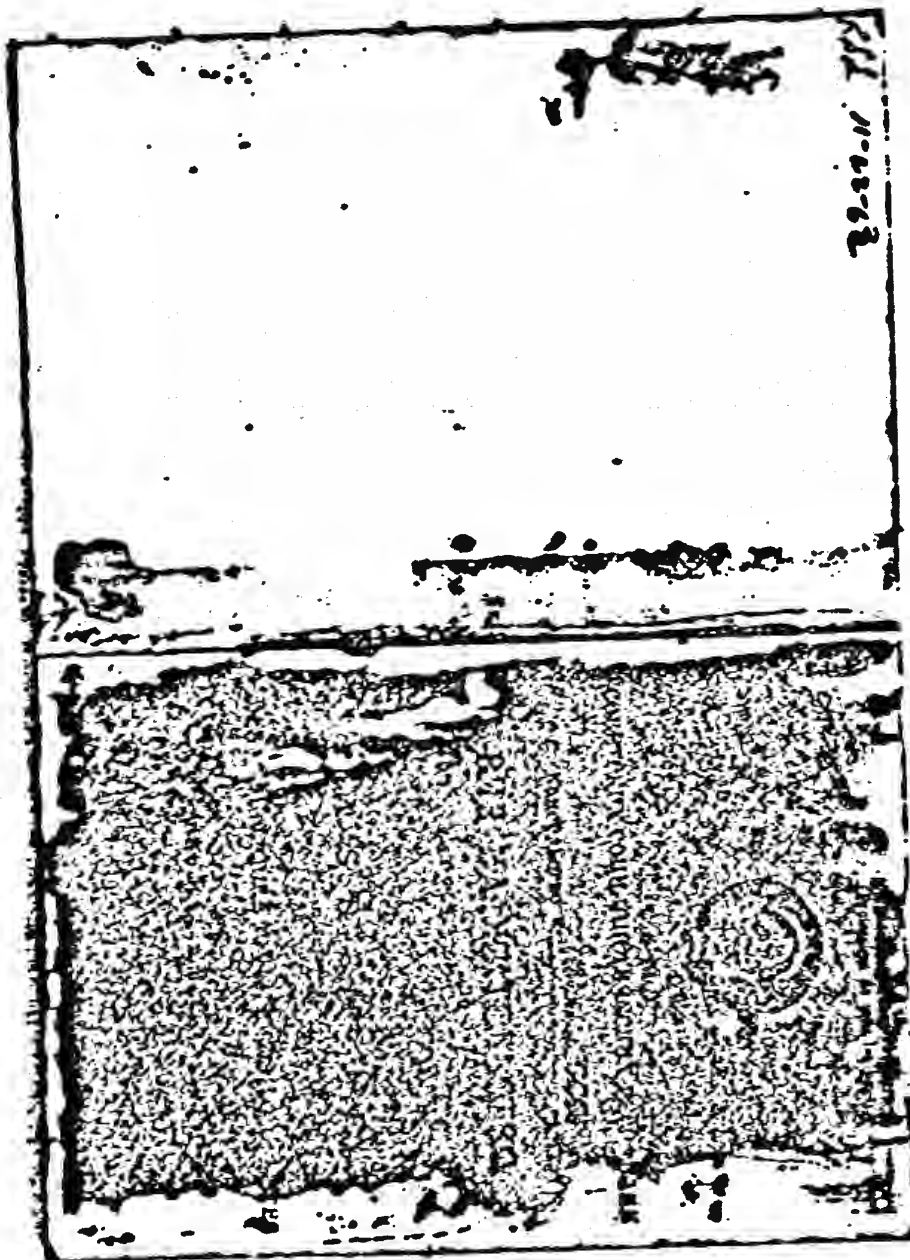


348
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#29



COMMISSION EXHIBIT

#29



348
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#29

Серия У-19

ИКС 2/19 ЛНГ 19/21 21 ЕНН РА ДА 19/000
63 2147 ДОСЛАТ 22 ГОС СЕРИЯ У-19
1. ИКС 2/19 КОПИИ НА 24 19/24
ССВАЛБА НАРИ

12/3 1145 мин. Принял *la*

ВХН-80 г. Московский типографический завод. 1980 г.



95/4

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

ТЕЛЕГРАММА

Поздравляю с праздником 8 марта
Новорожденного желаю здоровья счастья
в жизни и успехов

Министерство Связи СССР

COMMISSION EXHIBIT



ТЕЛЕГРАММА

93
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

(Faint handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side)

1195
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#31

Handwritten text in Cyrillic script, appearing to be a letter or document. The text is heavily obscured by noise and artifacts, making it largely illegible. Some discernible words include "поздравляю" (congratulations), "люблю" (love), and "всегда" (always).

B30
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#32

VB31
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#33

Ceylon...
has been...
in...
the...
...
...
Ceylon...
...
...
wishes and a ton of goods
lution...
Bancroft...

B3T22

B31
 COMMISSION EXHIBIT
 #33



272
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
535



272
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
735

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a letter or document, heavily obscured by noise and artifacts. The text is arranged in approximately 15 lines within a rectangular frame.

177
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
11-36

Have - agree

Miss

Spoke - Captains 11-26
Fleetwood Lane 1971

12/26

129
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#38

Ваша мать и сестры.
Все равно мы знаем, что у нас
уже есть своя. Для него важно
и важно, чтобы он получил.
Сколько времени прошло после
этого, так же, как и в этот момент.

Начиная с момента, как
мысль в, а все, что мы знаем,
но много о том же, что
уже, теперь, что мы.

Будем с теми, кто не знает
ответа.

Человек и обитает крепко
все, как, что.

Многие, как, что, что
и самое, что, что.

По этому. (и много, что
когда-нибудь, что).

Вс. Кол. м.

Однако, если бы ты была
у нас, то ты бы была
всего ближе к нам.
Дорогой друг, ты бы была
всего ближе к нам.
Да, самое близкое, а ты у нас
с подданством. Мой совет — оставайся
наше и, чтобы не было на нас
гневных слез, слезы и слезы.
Береги.

Ну, а теперь о себе и обо всем
и только что приехала из отпуска
Путешествовала по Св. Кавказу. Это
было: дорожно-купная. Бур. путевку, и
поехала. Там, конечно, много предметов
мне. Бур. ист.ской, но, да, отчасти
фактом. Копила, по-прежнему и да
с фактами. Заря. Вел. Кавказ. Одной.
свободы. Вел. Кавказ. Кавказ. Кавказ.
то и себе. и много. не нужно будет
оплатить. А потом. Вел. Кавказ.
свои. ссудили. В. Вел. Кавказ. на. Бур.
Черное море. Отдохнула. от. много.
на. об. Кавказ. пут. была. в. Кавказ.
од. Кавказ. Кавказ, об. Кавказ. и.
Вел. Кавказ. и. по. Кавказ. Вел. Кавказ.
в. одной. от. Кавказ. и. Вел. Кавказ.
в. другой. Вел. Кавказ. на. Кавказ. Кавказ.
горой, но. и. Кавказ. 600. Кавказ,
и. Кавказ. Кавказ. Кавказ, Кавказ. 200.
Это. Кавказ. Кавказ.

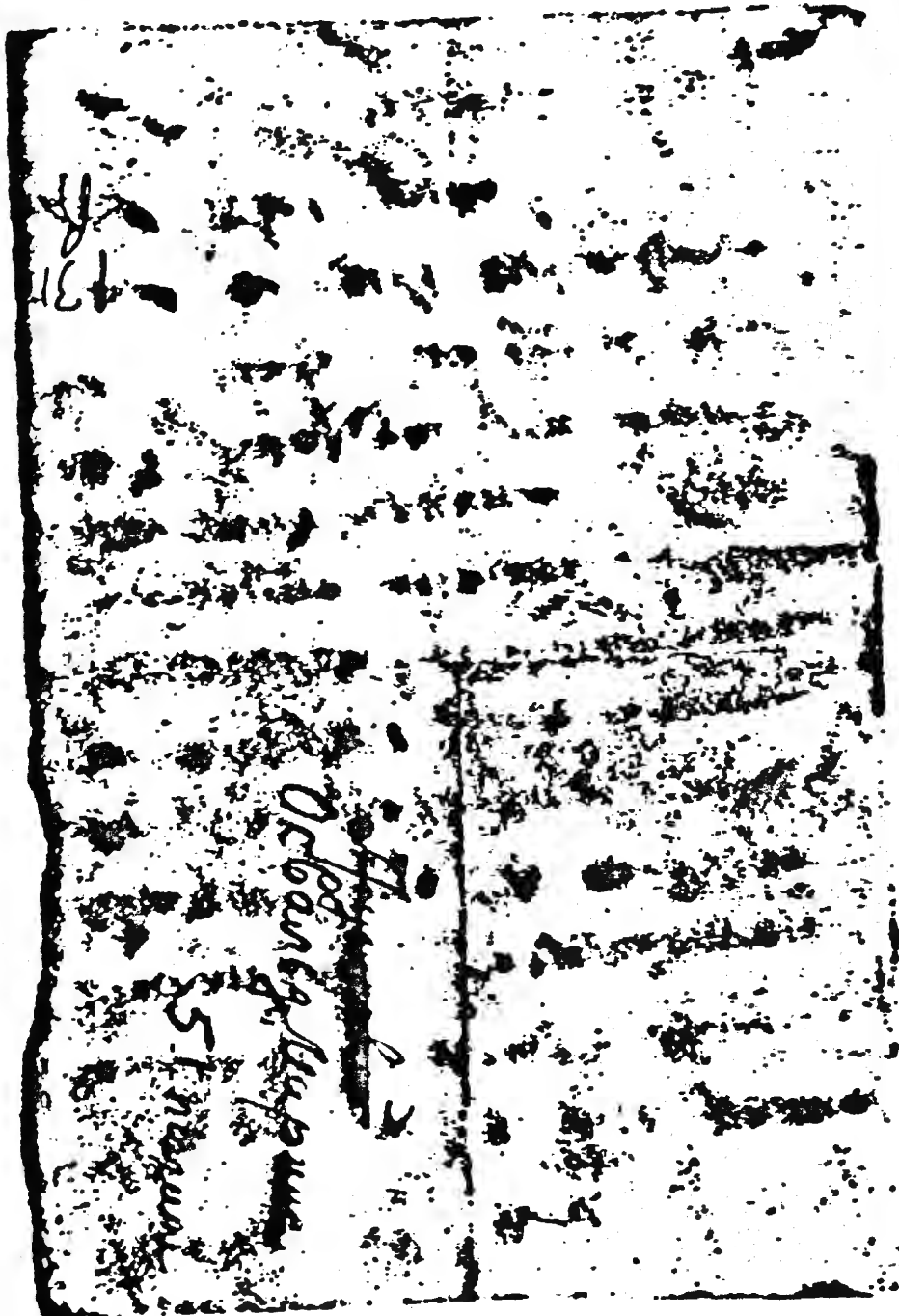
21.8.62.

Марина Павловна

Вот, видимо, победоносной. До сих пор
теперь только победоносной. Боже мой,
Александр? Значит, если бы ты мне
привезла письмо из Москвы, а бы
была бы удивлена. Винами и вина
не могли понять, почему М.С.И. и с
нашей Марии Владимировны, затем, вступив
активно, бы стало на его место.
Вот, как-то же - победоносной! и была
предположения, что ты можешь далеко
зайти, а ты победоносной бы не
оценила. Одним словом победоносной
и много времени прошло, а сейчас
еще даже есть. Обсуждало
внутри себя фотографировать.
Ну, а теперь приоткроем, буду
задавать бесчисленное количество
вопросов. А вы сами ответьте и
хотите ли?

Какой с того: каким образом была
попытка в Ленин, что он опомнётся и
вообще что у него за силы?
Разве доллар равенся нашему рублю?
Рубли? 200 долларов в неделю или
ты считала нашу зарплату?
Вообще какими, бо были подробности.
Клади и вообще настоящего населения.
Знаю, что тебе представляется этот счёт.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT
130



131
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#41

Вопрос Маршала!

Поздравления перед сном,
желания - здоровья, счастья и

благосостояния.

Спасибо за все.

Ваша жена и дети.

С любовью и уважением.

Маршал.

Ваша жена и дети.

С любовью и уважением.

Маршал.

Ваша жена и дети.

С любовью и уважением.

Маршал.

Ваша жена и дети.

Дорогой друг, привет от всех
милых тебе. Она подруга
сестры моего соседа. Приветам
и отсюда из Ленинграда.
Мир всем, не правда ли?
Да, сейчас в Юности наша
жизнь очень хороший расцвет,
в дальнейшем время и жизнь
и некоторые перемены.

С любовью,
Владимир

Мой друг
г. Мухом-29
ул. Захарова 91 кв. 12
Боловарту В. П.

139
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#12

Handwritten text, likely a letter or document, written in a cursive script. The text is heavily obscured by noise and artifacts, making it largely illegible. Some faint words like "Dear" and "Yours" are visible at the top right.

139
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
12

Handwritten text in Cyrillic script, possibly a list or notes, with some words underlined. The text is partially obscured by dark ink smudges.

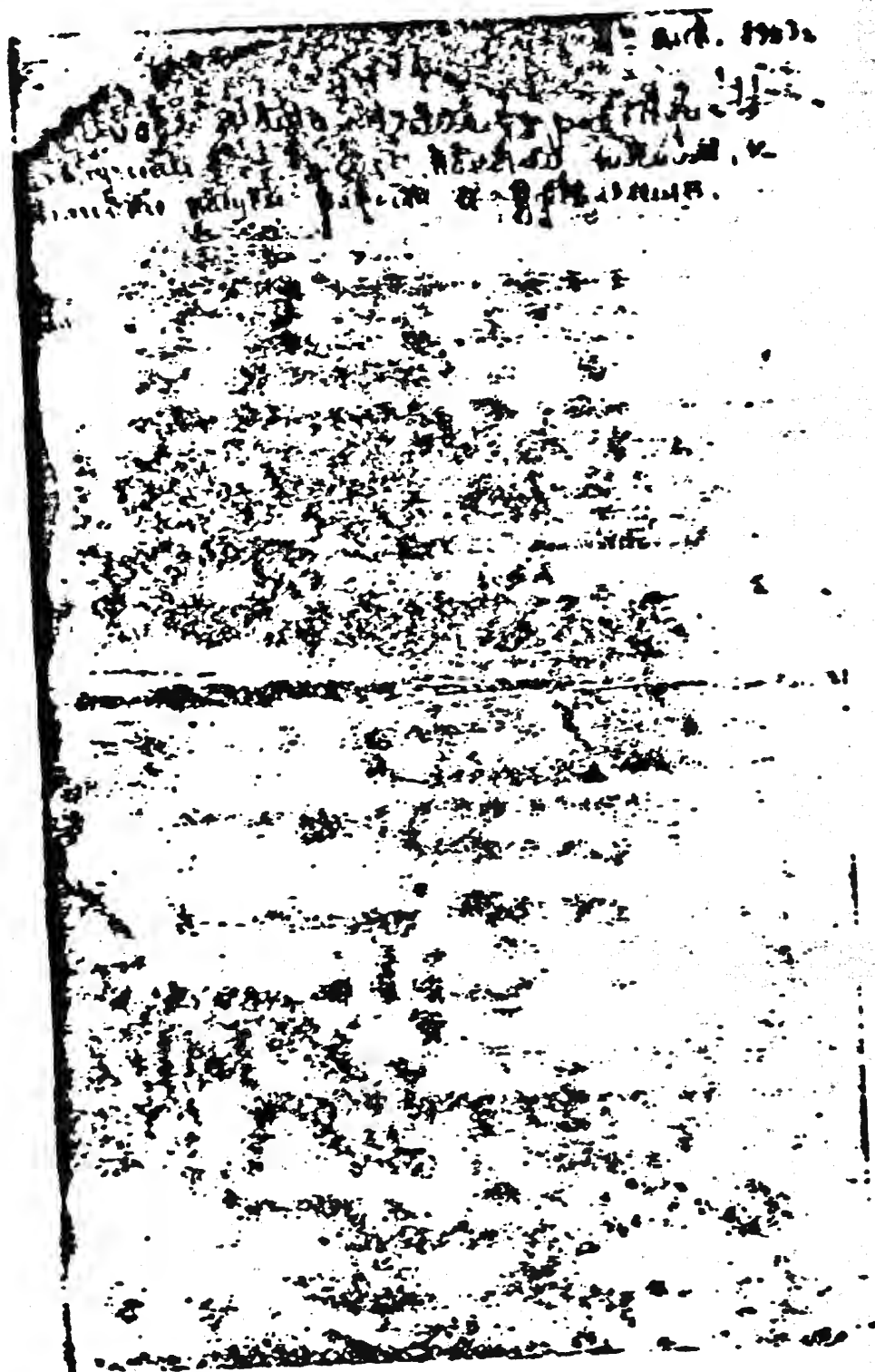
Handwritten text in Cyrillic script, possibly a name or title.

Handwritten text in Cyrillic script, possibly a name or title.

Handwritten text in Cyrillic script, possibly a name or title.

Handwritten text in Cyrillic script, possibly a name or title.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT



141
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
44

59 ад. начаса
зми. тмч
Освальд
Марин

1/23
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
4145



144
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
446

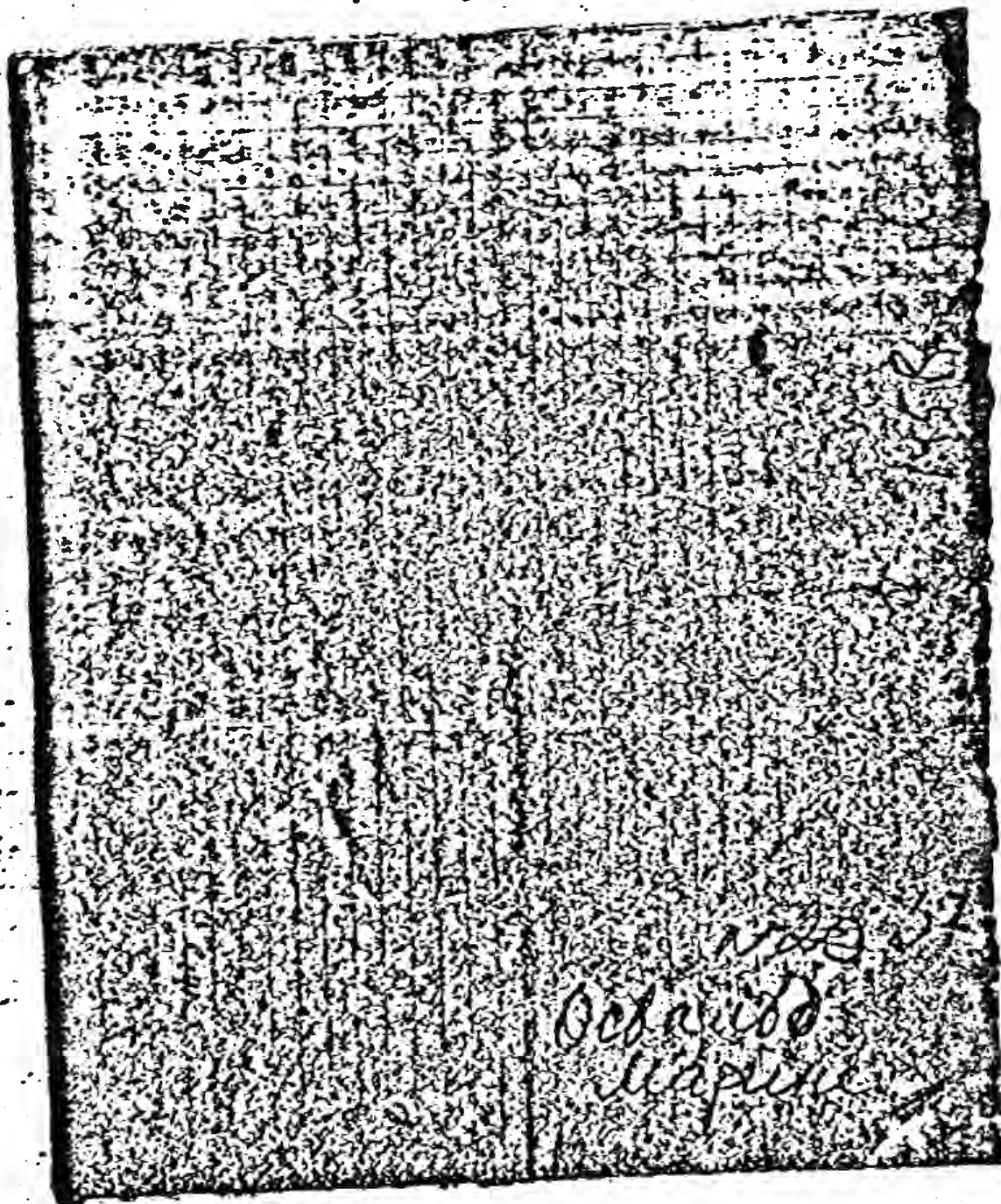
Handwritten text, likely a list or index, written in cursive script. The text is heavily obscured by noise and is difficult to decipher. Some legible fragments include:

- 136
- 137
- 138
- 139
- 140
- 141
- 142
- 143
- 144
- 145
- 146
- 147
- 148
- 149
- 150
- 151
- 152
- 153
- 154
- 155
- 156
- 157
- 158
- 159
- 160
- 161
- 162
- 163
- 164
- 165
- 166
- 167
- 168
- 169
- 170
- 171
- 172
- 173
- 174
- 175
- 176
- 177
- 178
- 179
- 180
- 181
- 182
- 183
- 184
- 185
- 186
- 187
- 188
- 189
- 190
- 191
- 192
- 193
- 194
- 195
- 196
- 197
- 198
- 199
- 200

144
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
146

Здравствуй, Мариночка!
Конечно, здорово и
приятно слышать
Мариночку. Вот
стала короче дощ (нога
если не так, сына)
как ты себя чувствуешь?
Как ~~тебе~~ девочка?
Сеня, правда, пришло
с завтрашней данью не
знаю, возмужать или
перестать, или нет. Вот
уже шестой раз
Волером зайд к Колье
для проверки. Если
что-то будет, пусть
напишет Мелано
поскорее, чтобы жена
не ~~забыла~~ ~~про~~ ~~тебя~~

COMMISSION EXHIBIT



145
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

97

YK/P.

Lydia Dymitruk

4635 Mc Kinney ave.
Dallas apt. 51-A.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Автобиография

Я, Освальд Николаевич Николаев, уроженец г. Туусала, Финляндия, родился 17 мая 1941 г. в Мелетовике, Финляндия. В 1948 г. поступил в Туусальскую среднюю школу г. Туусала, Мелетовик ССР. В 1952 году вместе со своим родителем переехал жить в Ленинград, где окончил 8-й класс 384ой средней школы. В 1958 году поступил в Ленинградское Формационное училище, которое окончил в 1959 году. До 1957 года находился на иждивении родителей в ССР. В 1959 году получил пенсию за умершего отца и стипендию в уч. цр. До окончания уч. цр. я принимал участие в работе в г. Ленинск и в настоящее время работаю ассистентом аптеки 3-ей клинической больницы Ленинска.

В СССР имеют родственников:

Муж: Освальд Александрович 1939 года рождения, г. Хельсинки, штат Финляндия, СФР; работает на Ленинском Паркостроительном заводе.

Отец: Освальд Александрович 1918 г. рождения, г. Ленинград. Работает на Ленинградском Конно-заводском заводе.

Мать Мухоморова Мария Васильевна,
родившаяся в 1915 году в Архангельске.
Роботница на скотном в Варшавской
железнодорожной таможне в Ленин-
граде, умерла в 1957 году.

Брат по матери Мухомов Петр Александрович,
из родившихся точно не
знаю (после 1943 года), ушедший
родился в Архангельске.

Сестра по матери Мухомова Наталья
Александровна, родившаяся в
Ленинграде в 1919 году и живущая в Ленин-
граде с семьей.

Сестра матери Березина Мария Васильевна,
родившаяся в Ленинграде в 1915 году.
С 1940 (или раньше) в Ленинграде.

Друг сестры матери Березин Иван Анисимович,
из родившихся и много живших
не знаю, работает на радиотехническом
заводе в Ленинграде.

Spekulationen, Abgrenzung.

[illegible]

150
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
51510-03

150
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

[The text in this block is extremely faint and illegible, appearing as a dense collection of dark marks and noise.]

150
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
51

Handwritten text on a rectangular piece of paper, possibly a card or a small document. The text is heavily obscured by noise and speckles, but appears to be a list or a series of entries. The word "JANUARY" is visible in the center. The number "7538" is written on the right side.

153
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
152

Handwritten text on a piece of paper, possibly a letter or document, with some words appearing to be in a different script or heavily stylized. The text is difficult to decipher due to the quality of the scan and the handwriting.

153
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
152

[illegible]

5153
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
5152

155
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#54



156
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#55

Handwritten: Kopialat. gottegel Taktke stiel.

Opal-Krönchen, 8

хотелъ на отъѣздѣ, а/и мату Овдѣ.

No. 44420. 1890. 5. 25. 1890.

Chol. Tink & rollo. Co. Tolson dy get!!

1900-1901

А. В. Кривошеин

My Mother, Lee & Frank

... ..

...and the

156
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#55



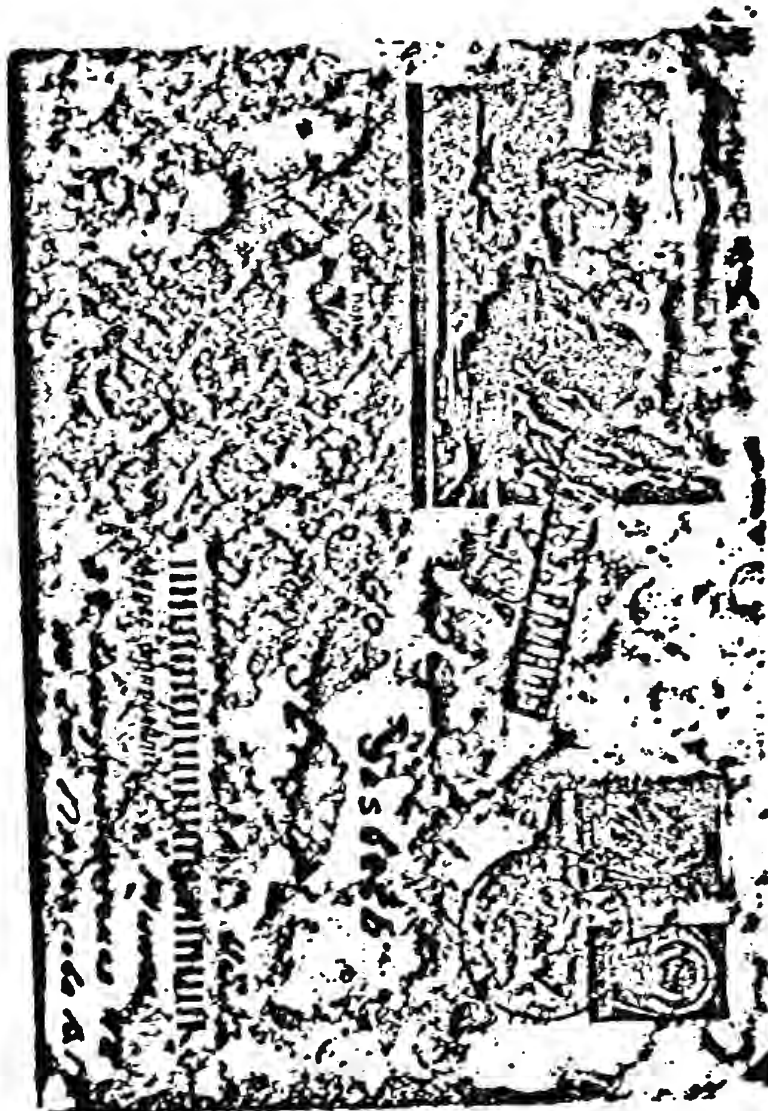
156
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#55



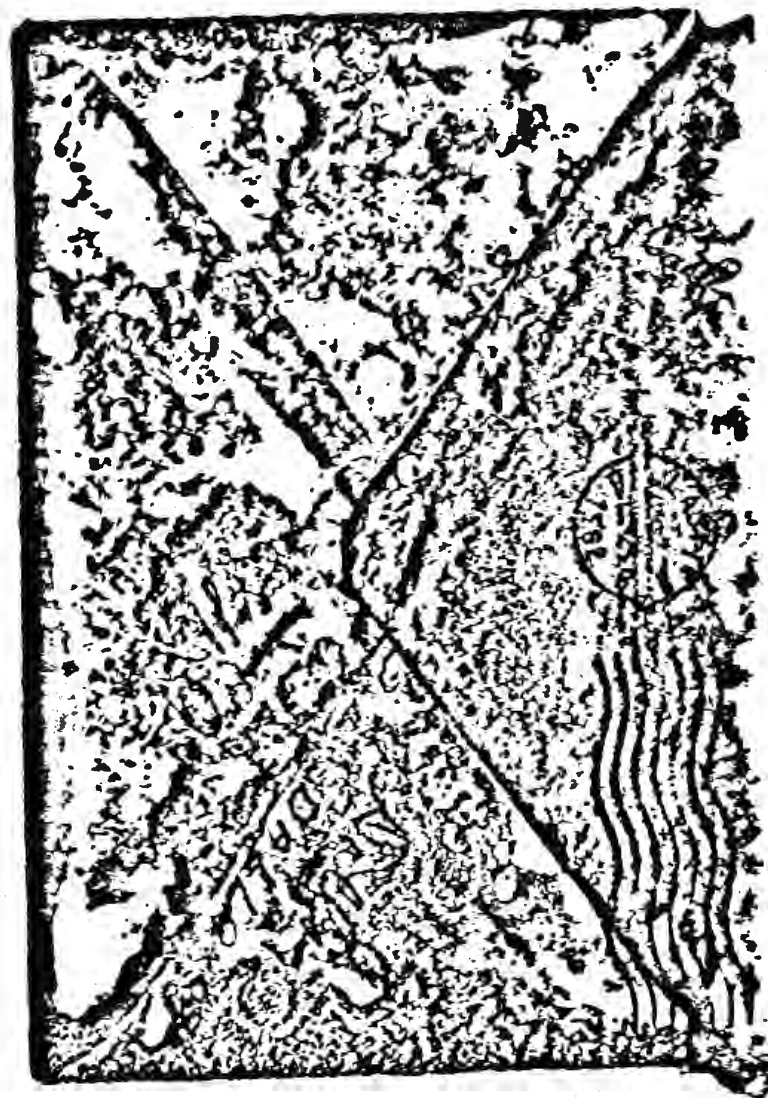
157
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
156



157
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
156



163
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#57



143
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
157

Handwritten text, likely a letter or document, written in a cursive script. The text is heavily obscured by noise and artifacts, making it largely illegible. The visible fragments suggest a narrative or a set of instructions, but the specific words cannot be reliably transcribed.

163
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
257

Handwritten text, likely a letter or document, written in a cursive script. The text is heavily obscured by noise and artifacts, making it largely illegible. A large, dark, irregular shape is visible on the right side of the page, possibly a stamp or a large mark. The text appears to be written on a piece of paper that is slightly tilted and has some wear or damage.

163
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#57

Handwritten text, heavily obscured by noise and speckles. The text is illegible due to the quality of the scan.

Feb. 20

Дорогой Маруся

Надеюсь ты уже слышала все
хорошо.

Как я тебе все рассказываю?

Сегодня, ты работаешь, все хорошо.

Соборные дела, дела, дела, работа.

Они очень интересны, тебе понравится.

Ты же была в школе, ты же была

у нас? и ты же была?

А ты знаешь, что тебе надо.

Судя по тому, что ты была.

Когда тебе интересно?

Скоро все устроится?

А ты же и сама была.

Судя по тому, что ты была.

Ты же была в школе.

Ты же получила от Роберта.

Судя по тому, что ты была.

Ты же была в школе.

Судя по тому, что ты была.

Судя по тому, что ты была.

Завтра, Роберт, я не знаю.

Роберт, я не знаю.

Handwritten text on lined paper, heavily obscured by noise and speckles. The text is illegible due to the quality of the scan.

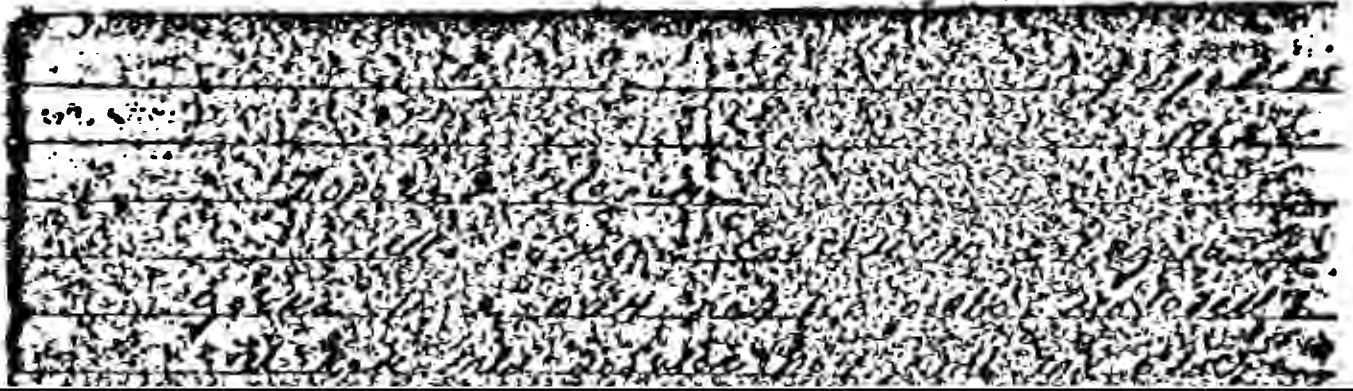
135
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
1761

Handwritten text on lined paper, heavily obscured by noise and speckles. The text is illegible due to the quality of the scan.

136
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
7-61

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a letter or document, written on a piece of paper with two punch holes at the top. The text is written in a dark ink and is somewhat faded and blurry. The script is a form of Greek, possibly a dialect or a specific historical form. The text is arranged in approximately 12 lines, with some lines being longer than others. The overall appearance is that of an old, possibly leather-bound, manuscript or document.

137
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#62





W/2
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
11-64

[illegible]

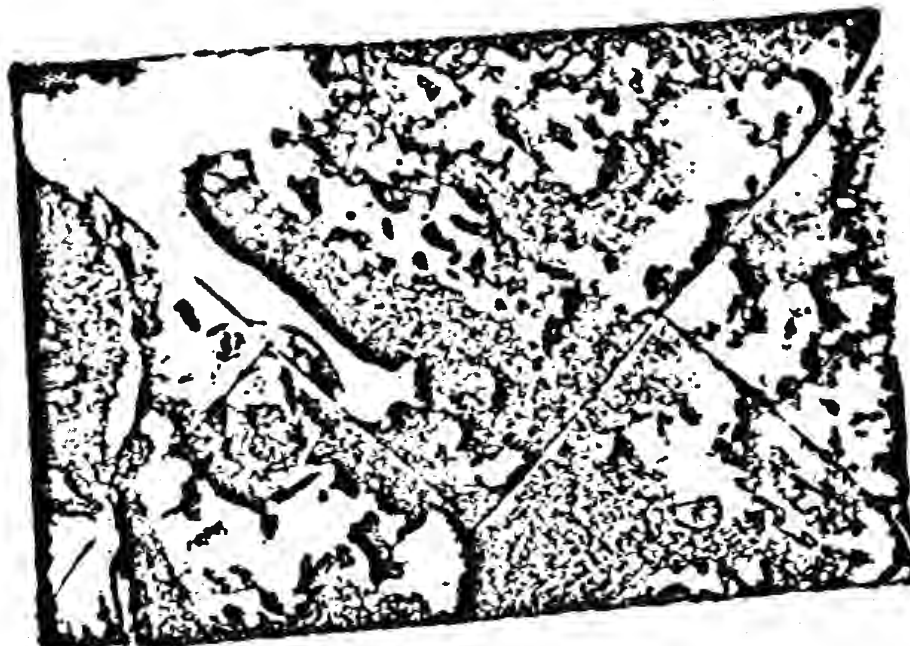
152
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
E65

Handwritten text, likely a letter or document, written in cursive script. The text is heavily obscured by noise and artifacts, making it largely illegible. It appears to be a single page of writing, possibly a letter, with a date at the top that is difficult to discern but may include "Feb 1961".

152
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#65



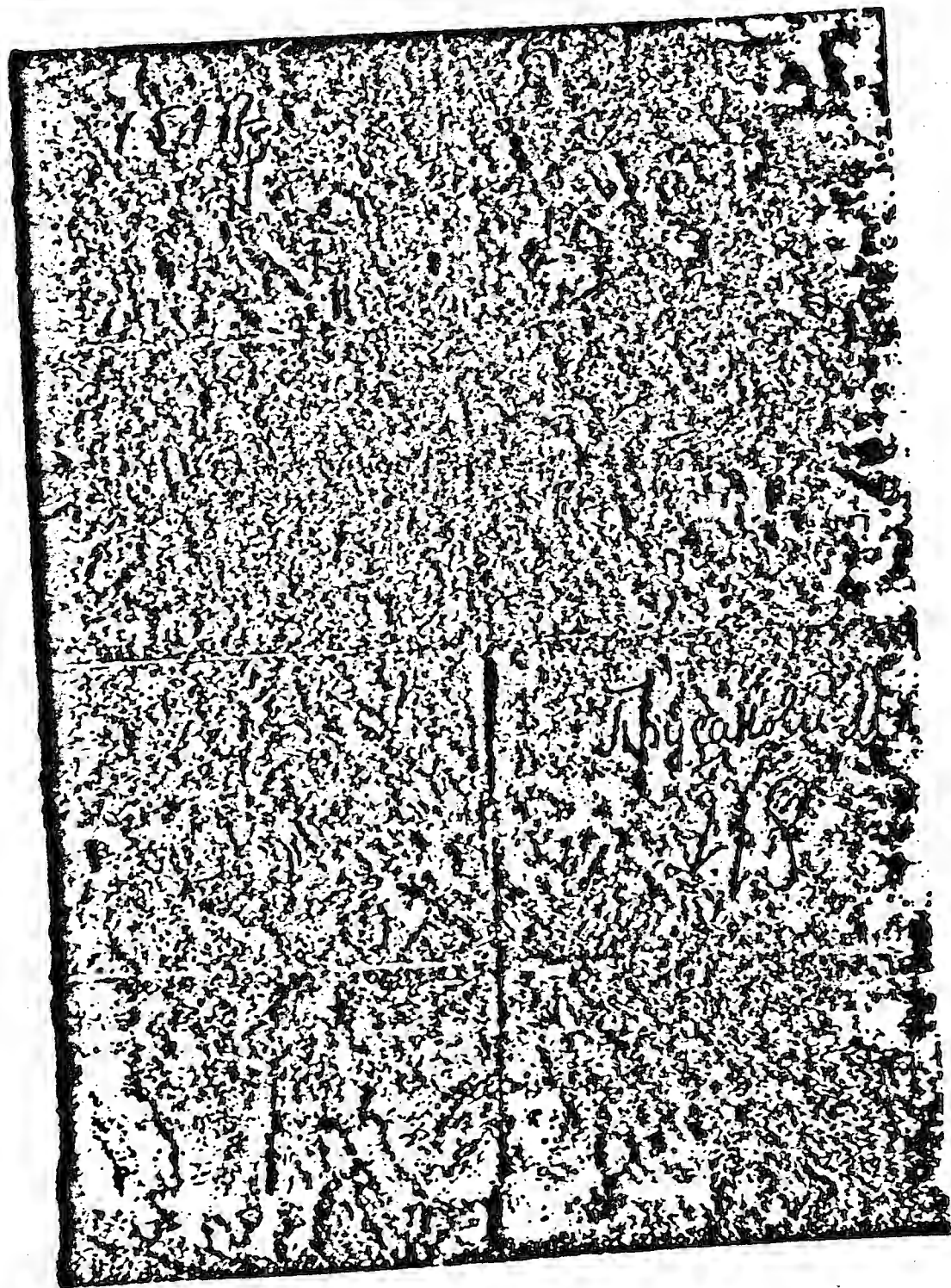
159
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
2166



159
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
466

Марини хитану!
Богдану хитану! Влада хитану!
Саму хитану! Саму хитану!
Саму хитану! Саму хитану!
Саму хитану! Саму хитану!
Саму хитану! Саму хитану!
Саму хитану! Саму хитану!
Саму хитану! Саму хитану!
Саму хитану! Саму хитану!

759
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
166

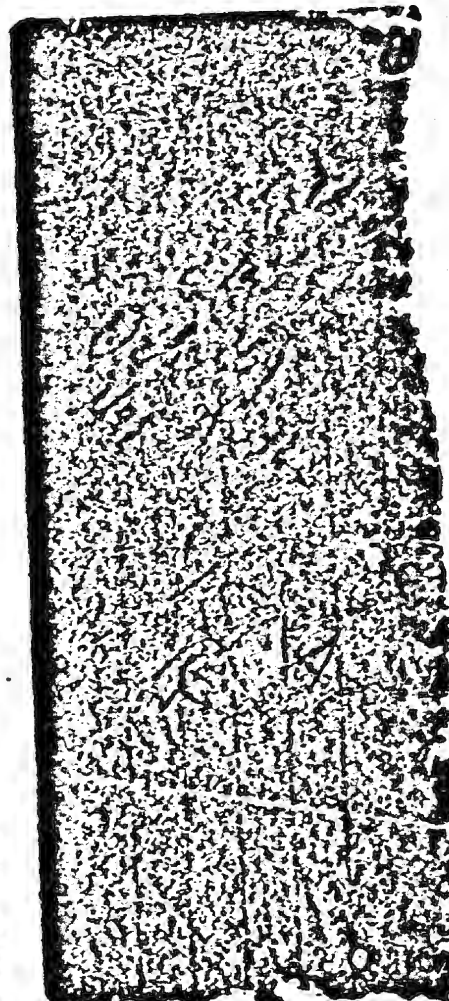


159
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
159

Handwritten text on a large, rectangular piece of paper, possibly a document or letter. The text is written in cursive and is heavily obscured by noise and artifacts, making it largely illegible. The paper is oriented vertically and appears to be a scan of a physical document.

Handwritten text on a smaller, rectangular piece of paper, possibly a note or a fragment of a document. The text is written in cursive and is heavily obscured by noise and artifacts, making it largely illegible. The paper is oriented vertically and appears to be a scan of a physical document.

159
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
166



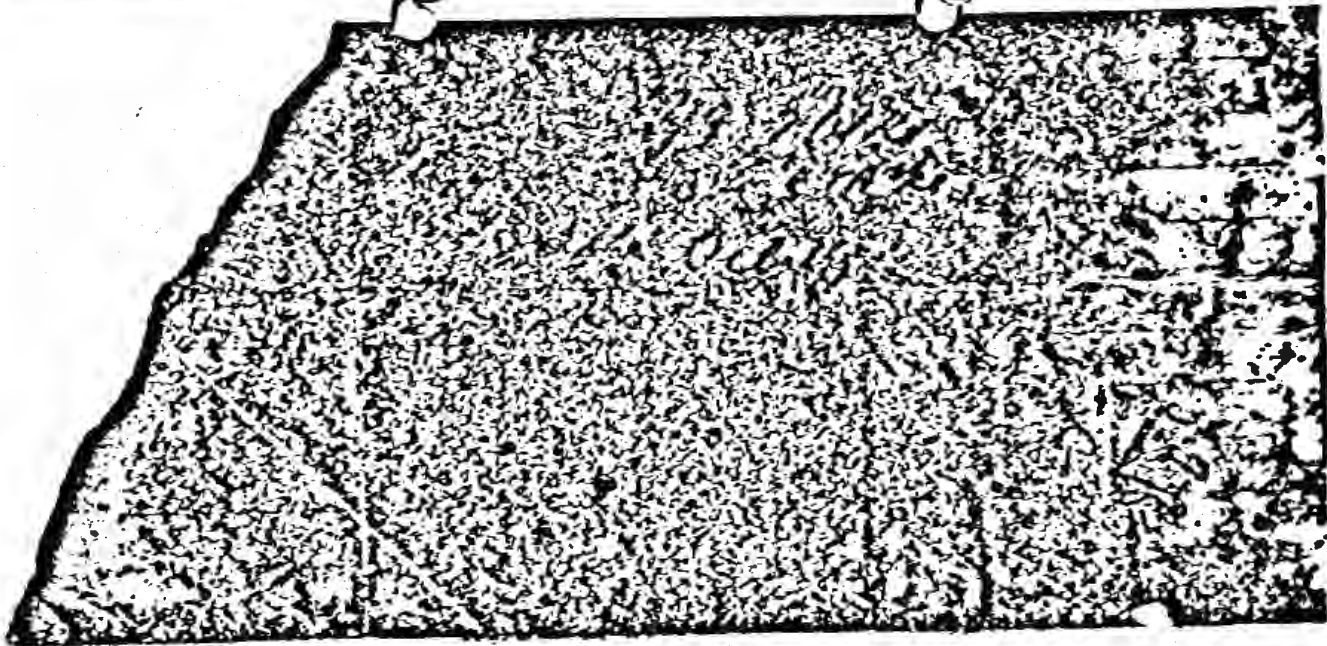
159
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
2166

Handwritten text, likely a letter or document, showing several lines of cursive script. The text is heavily obscured by noise and artifacts, making it largely illegible. Some words like "Holla" and "Holla" are faintly visible.

Handwritten text, likely a letter or document, showing several lines of cursive script. The text is heavily obscured by noise and artifacts, making it largely illegible.

Handwritten text, likely a letter or document, showing several lines of cursive script. The text is heavily obscured by noise and artifacts, making it largely illegible.

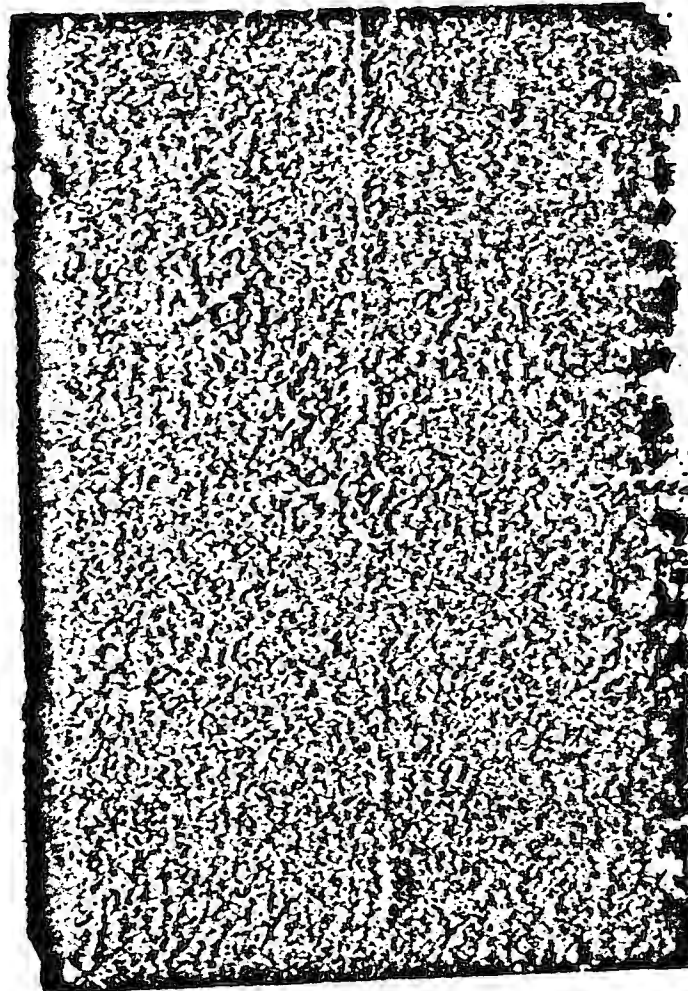
159
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
466



[The page contains faint, illegible handwritten notes.]

159 RF

9159
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
9166



159
COMMISSION EXHIBIT



159
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
15466



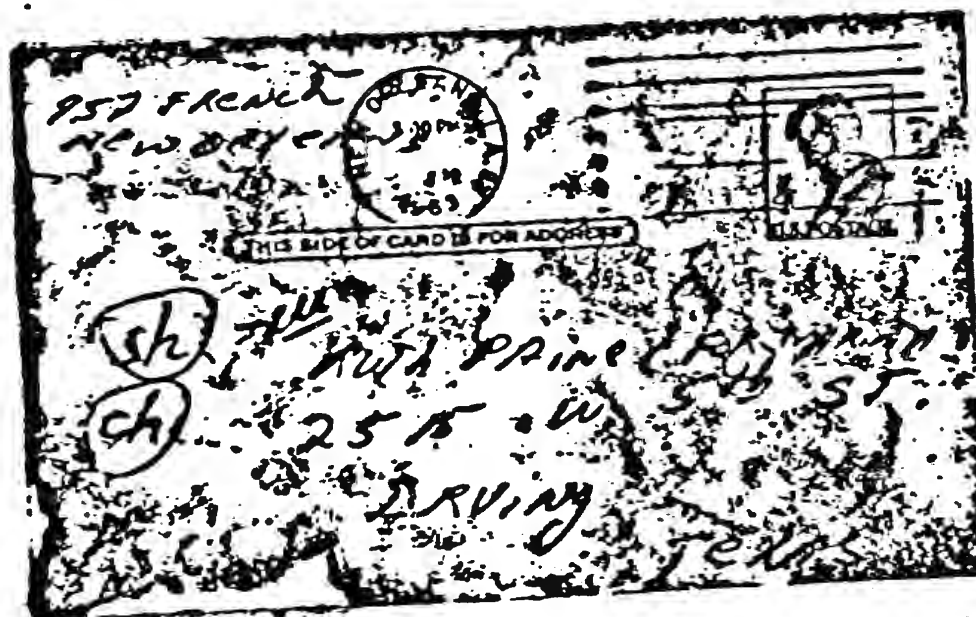
17
MISSION EXHIBIT
4.67

Мария, - two wife
отца, - праба one
и you не похотел
из by Тару 1. 1. 12
1853.?
Как они переживали?

— июль 1861
2. Тенет

17
α

COMMISSION EXHIBIT



63
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
1168

Handwritten text, likely a letter or document, heavily obscured by noise and speckling. The text is illegible due to the quality of the scan.

163
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
168



63
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#68



#63
MISSION EXHIBIT
#68

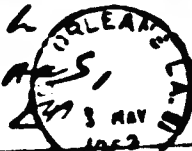
Handwritten text in Cyrillic script, likely a letter or document. The text is heavily obscured by noise and artifacts, making it largely illegible. A circular stamp or seal is visible in the upper right corner of the document area.

64
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
64 64



64
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
64

MURKET
757 French
NEW ORLEANS,



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

RUTH PAINE
2515 W. 5th ST.
IRVING, TEXAS

64 R
A

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Я. - Я получил твоё письмо) сразу же.

Невзирая!

Я ещё не нашла работу.

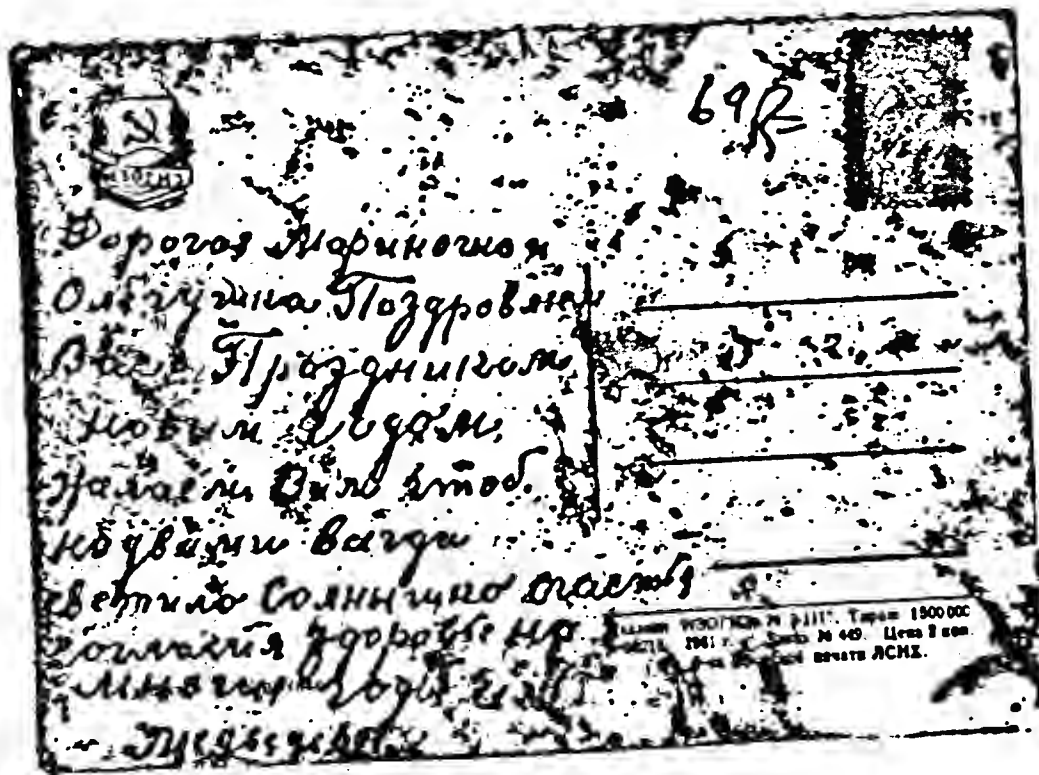
Но я получила деньги от безработ-
ной комиссии примерно 25-20 долларов.
Они появились в Далласской комиссии.
Когда они появились, но я всё равно.
Далас "Анон" предложил мне заём
на 200.00 долларов если нужны
ещё что-то!!

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

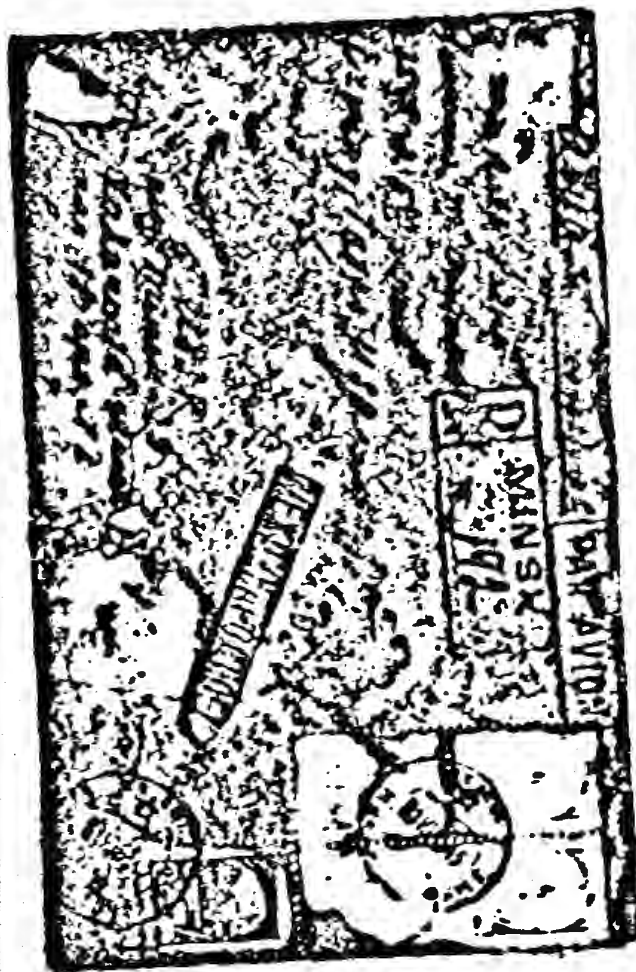


COMMISSION EXHIBIT

11-70-3



COMMISSION EXHIBIT
170



362
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
11/11



36
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

О.С.С.Р.
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ДРУЖБЫ НАРОДОВ
Имя Патриса Агуйи

№ 3/288

Гражданство Франции Карос Коммандант

Прошу изменить мое записку в ответ на Ваше письмо
относительно моего поступления в Университет дружбы народов
Патриса Агуйи.

Моя кандидатура была определена Францией в Университет дружбы
народов, однако, в соответствии с моим указанием
была принята во внимание того, что Университет дружбы народов
для молодежи образовывается в Азии, Африке и Латинской
Америке. Что касается Франции Агуйи стран или лиц без гражданства,
то они могут быть приняты в любое другое высшее
учебное заведение Советского Союза согласно существующим
правилам.

С уважением

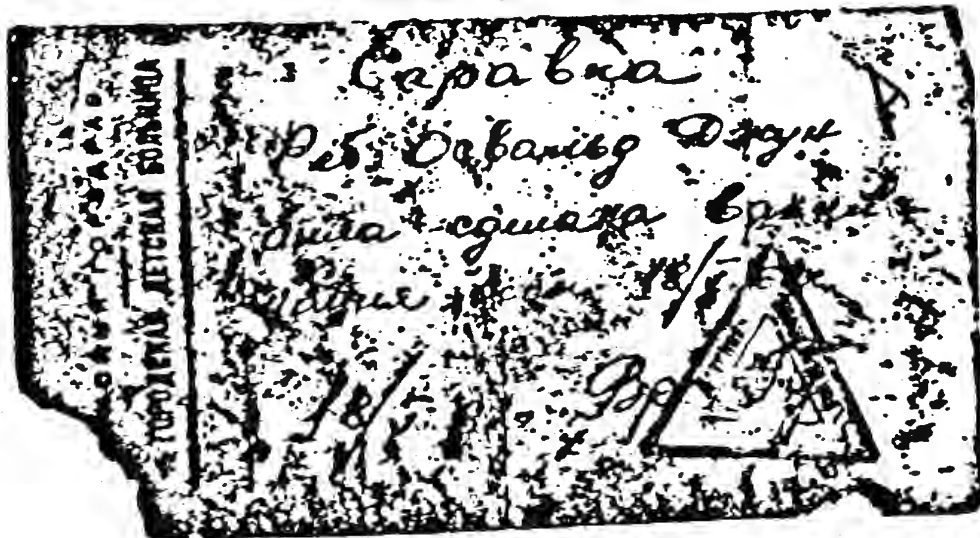
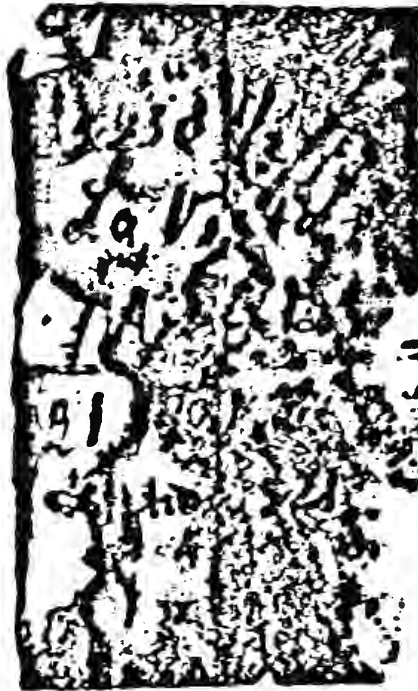
НАЧАЛЬНИК ОТДЕЛА
ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ И ПРИЕМА
СТУДЕНТОВ

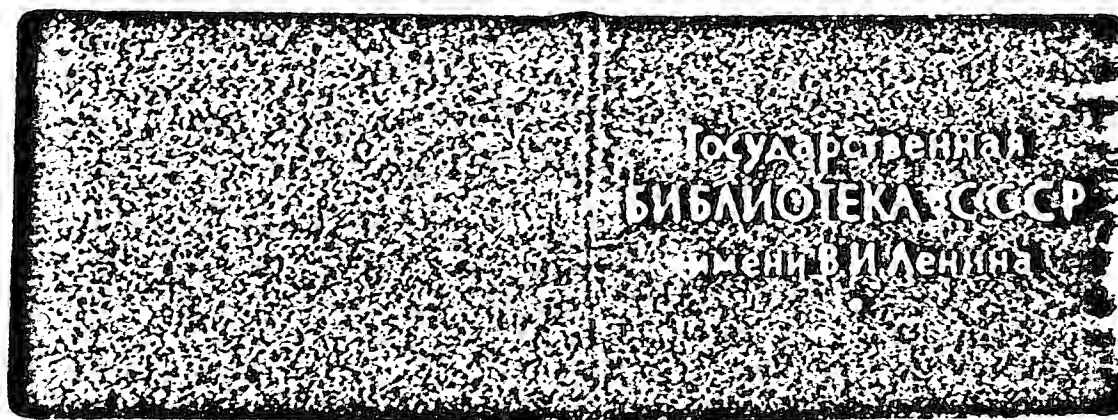
И. Чапаров

Восстановление

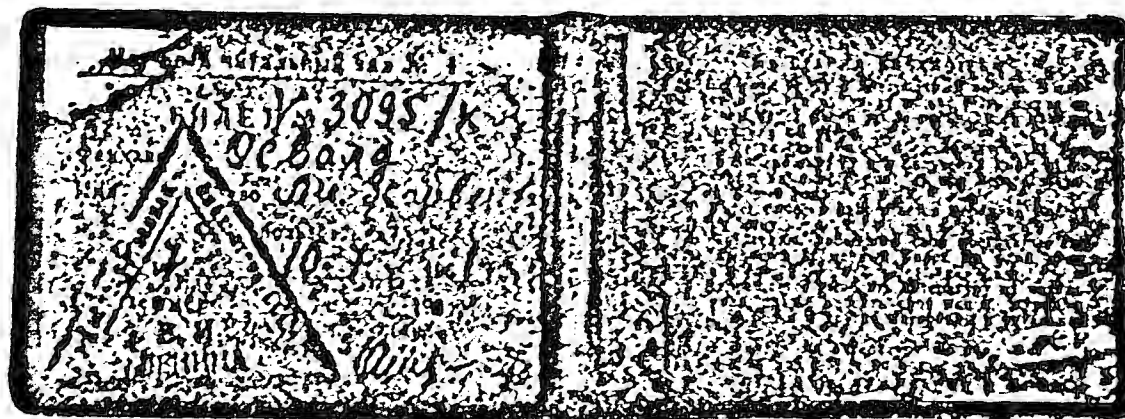
20-2

257
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

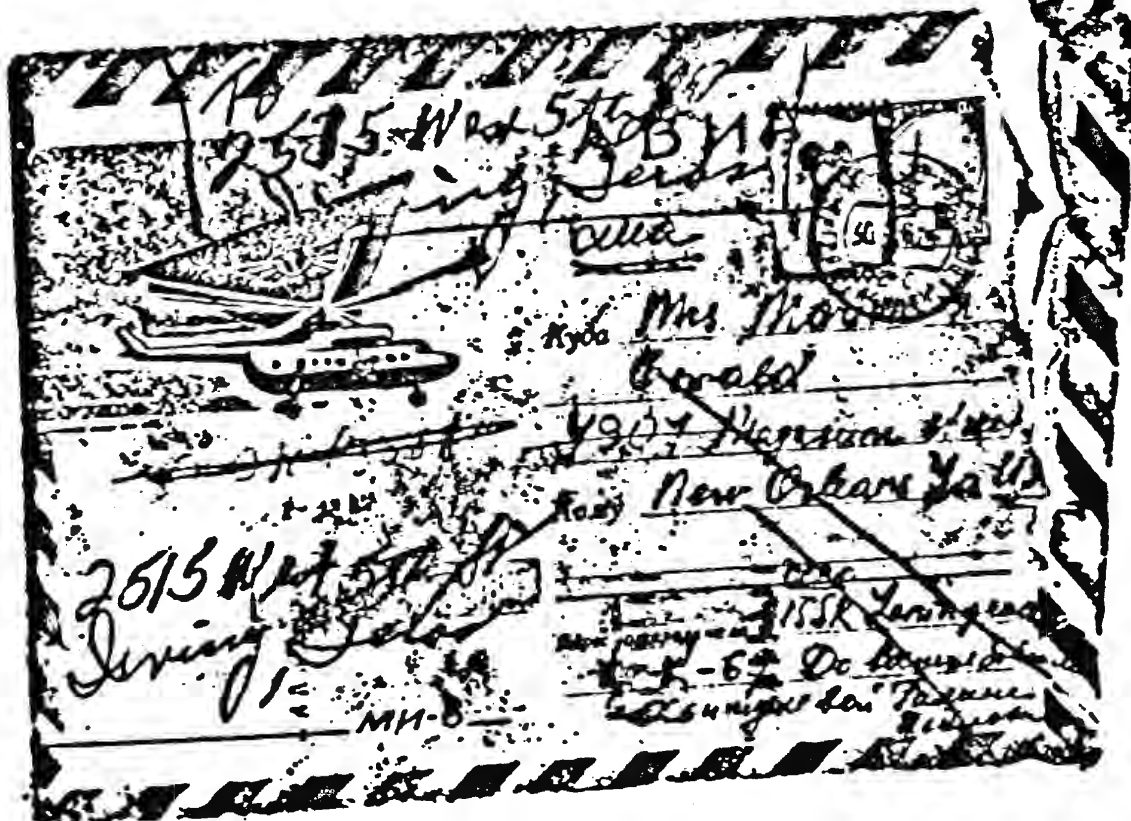




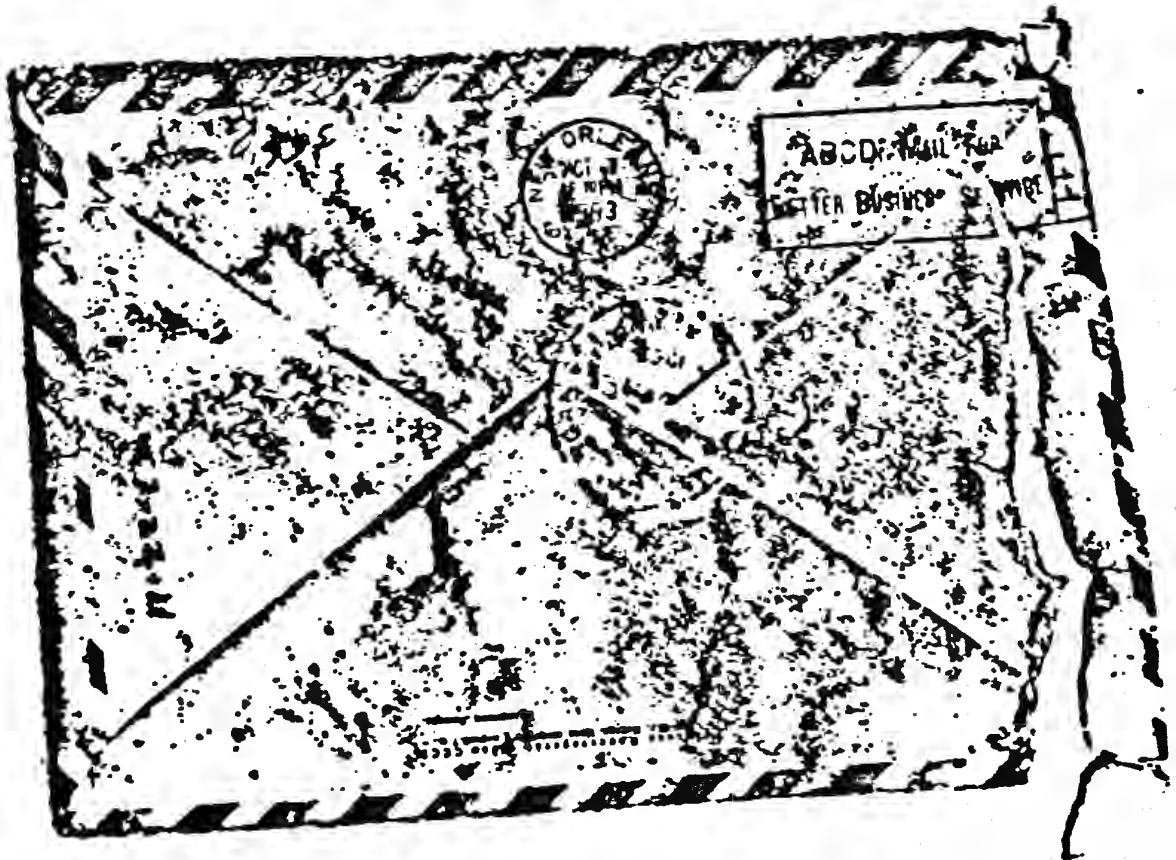
285
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#74



285
MISSION EXHIBIT
74



356
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
75



356
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

2 Ленин улу.

[illegible]

356
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

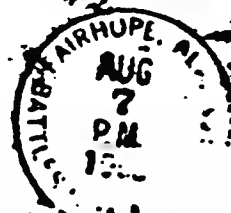
75

Memorandum for the President of the United States
and the Vice President of the United States
from the Secretary of the United States
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C.
Subject: [Illegible]
Reference: [Illegible]
1. [Illegible]
2. [Illegible]
3. [Illegible]
4. [Illegible]
5. [Illegible]
6. [Illegible]
7. [Illegible]
8. [Illegible]
9. [Illegible]
10. [Illegible]
11. [Illegible]
12. [Illegible]
13. [Illegible]
14. [Illegible]
15. [Illegible]
16. [Illegible]
17. [Illegible]
18. [Illegible]
19. [Illegible]
20. [Illegible]
21. [Illegible]
22. [Illegible]
23. [Illegible]
24. [Illegible]
25. [Illegible]
26. [Illegible]
27. [Illegible]
28. [Illegible]
29. [Illegible]
30. [Illegible]
31. [Illegible]
32. [Illegible]
33. [Illegible]
34. [Illegible]
35. [Illegible]
36. [Illegible]
37. [Illegible]
38. [Illegible]
39. [Illegible]
40. [Illegible]
41. [Illegible]
42. [Illegible]
43. [Illegible]
44. [Illegible]
45. [Illegible]
46. [Illegible]
47. [Illegible]
48. [Illegible]
49. [Illegible]
50. [Illegible]
51. [Illegible]
52. [Illegible]
53. [Illegible]
54. [Illegible]
55. [Illegible]
56. [Illegible]
57. [Illegible]
58. [Illegible]
59. [Illegible]
60. [Illegible]
61. [Illegible]
62. [Illegible]
63. [Illegible]
64. [Illegible]
65. [Illegible]
66. [Illegible]
67. [Illegible]
68. [Illegible]
69. [Illegible]
70. [Illegible]
71. [Illegible]
72. [Illegible]
73. [Illegible]
74. [Illegible]
75. [Illegible]
76. [Illegible]
77. [Illegible]
78. [Illegible]
79. [Illegible]
80. [Illegible]
81. [Illegible]
82. [Illegible]
83. [Illegible]
84. [Illegible]
85. [Illegible]
86. [Illegible]
87. [Illegible]
88. [Illegible]
89. [Illegible]
90. [Illegible]
91. [Illegible]
92. [Illegible]
93. [Illegible]
94. [Illegible]
95. [Illegible]
96. [Illegible]
97. [Illegible]
98. [Illegible]
99. [Illegible]
100. [Illegible]

356
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
275

Handwritten text, likely a letter or document, written in cursive script. The text is heavily obscured by noise and artifacts, making it largely illegible. Some faint words like "Dear", "I", "and", "very", "kindly", "and", "very", "kindly", "and", "very", "kindly" are visible.

356
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
175



Mrs. Marina Oswald
4907 Magazine St.
New Orleans, La.

1857
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
1875

Robert J. Fitzpatrick, S.J.
Loyola Villa
Battles Wharf, Alabama



359

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Дорогая Мария,
я благодарю вас за интересный рассказ, который
вы дали на последнем заседании. Вы очень размыш-
ляли, и я вижу, что вы действительно очень много
познакомились, что я не слышал и раньше, что в это
пока. Вы также рассказали о результатах этого
разговора, и вы действительно сделали очень хоро-
шую работу.
Спасибо-тебе. Я очень хочу знать, что вы
хороший доклад. Я думаю, что вы можете быть на
не согласны с тем, что некоторые из ваших замечаний.

357
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
76

2

Loyola Villa
Battle Wierf, Alabama

но мы все понимаем это для его идеализма и для
правдивости его обиска.

Я вам благодарю также, за пластинки
балета Чайковского «Лебединое Озеро». Я их
слушал, и мне нравится оркестр Большого Театра
и его дирижер Ю. Файер. Еще раз спасибо!

Если не будет вам тяжело, пожалуйста поправьте
ошибки в моих письмах.

Кстати, я читал много стихотворения Пушкина,
Лермонтова, Есенина и Маяковского. Мне понравились
особенно, «Письмо к Матери» Есенина, «Зимний

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Loyola Villa

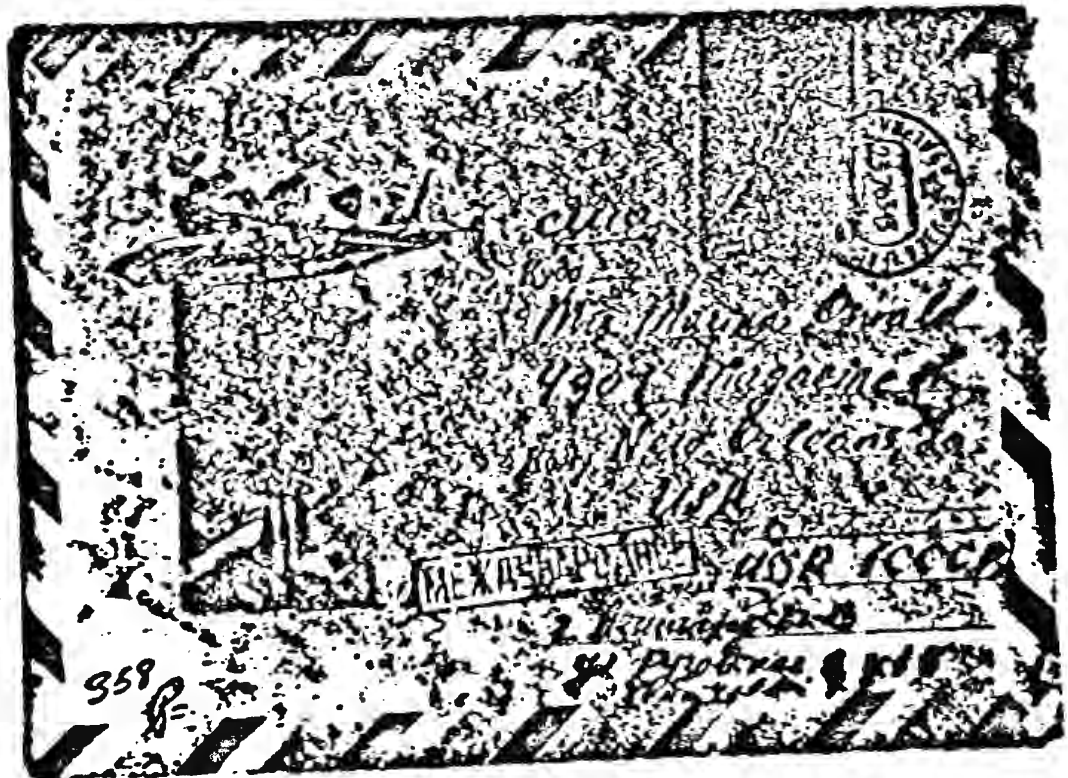
Battle Mountain

«Сер» Пржмпера «Олако Вуменах»
Махковенно. «Умла ала де сме маровофак?»
Любана де виле
«Ела ну де суден, донамоко брмеха,
судене де суден, кануна де о, дема руга
с.с.с.р. я томел та руга, что де агура
укаа, особенно, что де агура де агура
я суден-дема до агура, а мова
на" јесит Кане јуде. 3959 Loyola Lane, Mobil."'
«Албоху аламенн,
Бав Јоху Улеху Јангембух

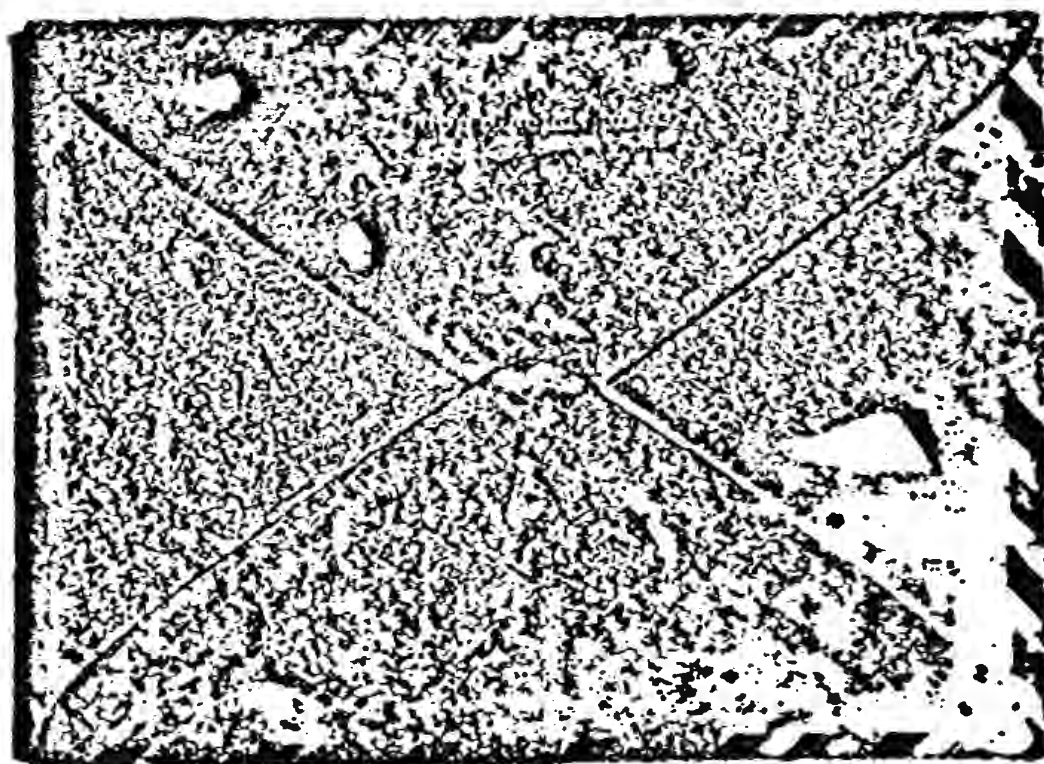
357

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

76



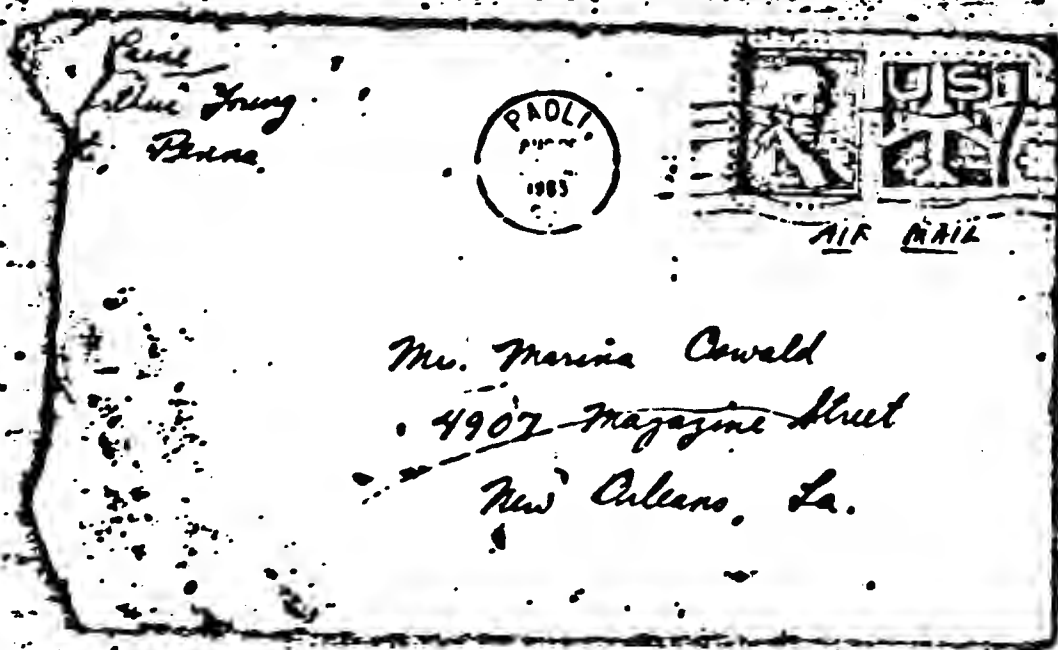
358
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
11-77



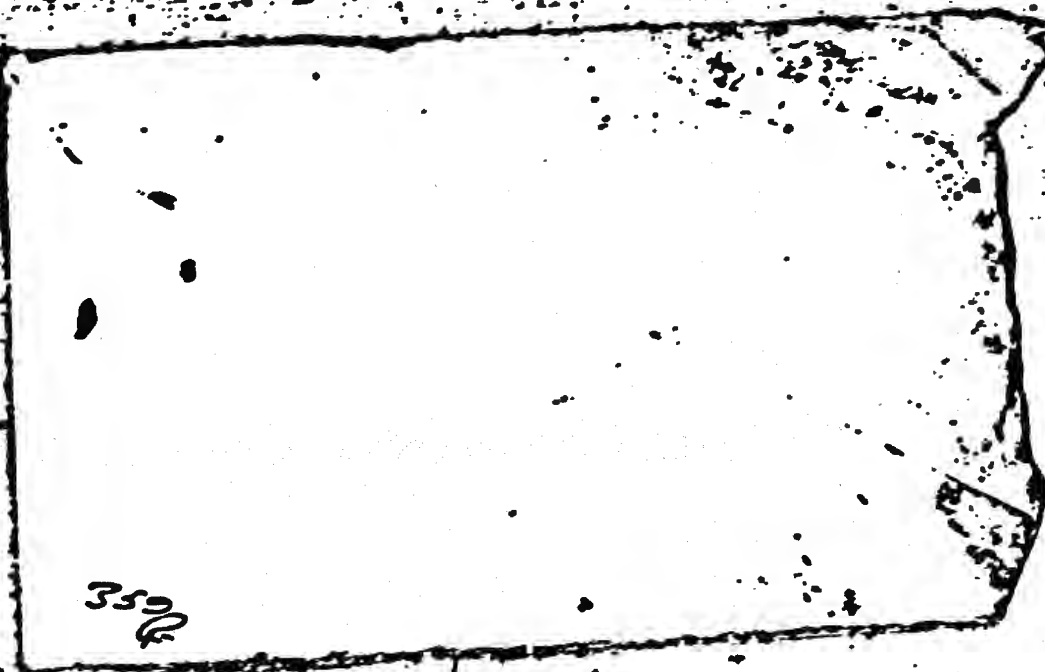
356
OMMISSION EXHIBIT
111

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

270



COMMISSION EXHIBIT



352
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
1575

of the King
Carl Fern
Aug 21, 1864

My dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th inst. in relation to the matter of the
Bureau of the Army, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.
I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
John A. Smith
Major General
Adjutant General
U. S. Army
Washington, D. C.

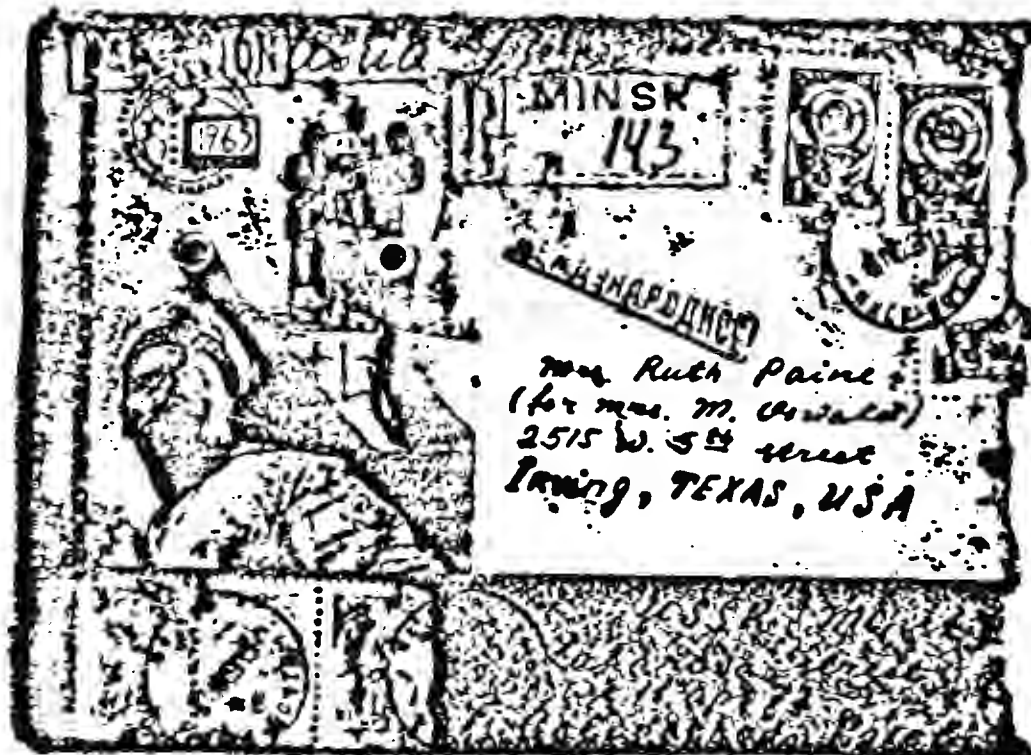
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

[The main body of the document contains several columns of handwritten text, which is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the quality of the scan. Some words like "Baltimore" and "Ohio" are partially visible.]

COMMISSION EXHIBIT
11-11-11

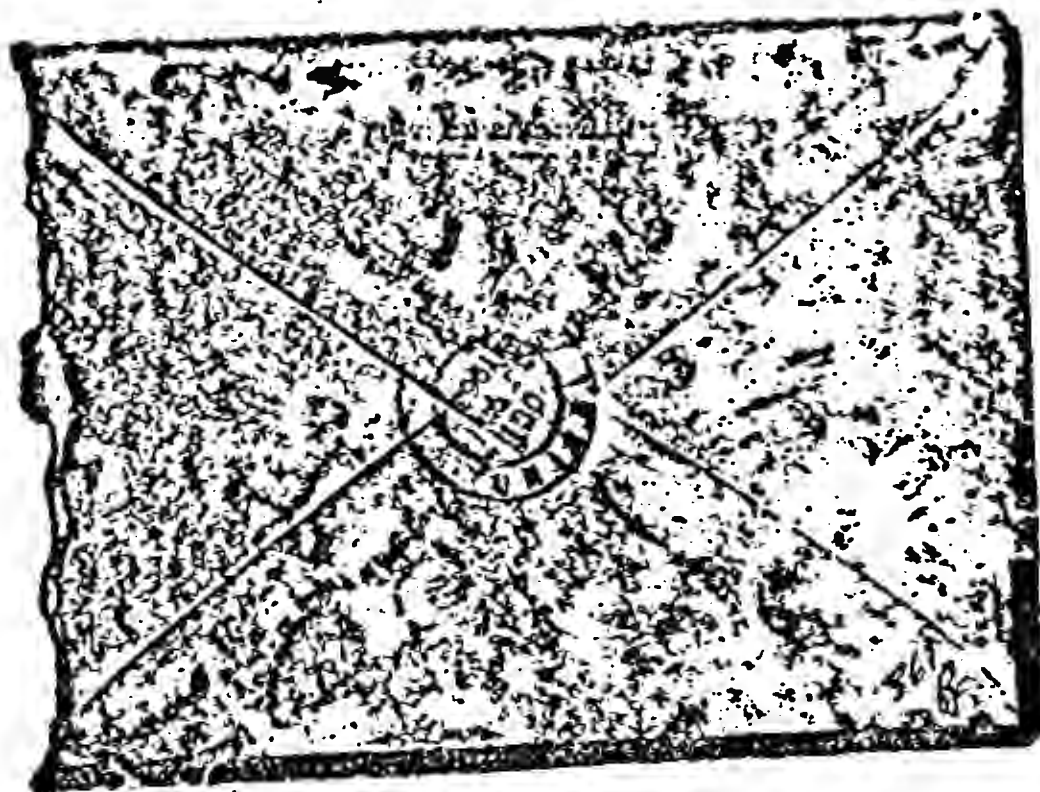
[illegible]

COMMISSION EXHIBIT



361
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

1179



361
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
1157

Даллас, Техас 2дек
1963г

- Я получила следующие деньги, по-
сылки, почтой, адресованные
е.ме Марине Освальд, через ФБР в
Даллас, Техас. Эти деньги мне
доставлены мне, на 2дек. 1963года
- 1) 80 долларов — наличными.
 - 2) Чек на 5 долларов
 - 3) Почтовый денежный ордер на \$500

Марина Освальд
2дек. 1963г.
Даллас. Техас.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

(D-12)

Даллас, Техас

20 дек. 1963г.

Я получил следующие деньги,
полученные почтой, адресованные мне
Марине Овальд, через РБР в Даллас,
Техас. Эти деньги были доставлены
мне 20 декабря 1963г.

- 1) 40 долларов - наличными
- 2) чек на 50 долларов (ноты долларов) 70.
- 3) Готовый денежный ордер на 25 долларов

Марина Овальд

22 дек. 1963г.

Даллас

7-12

Зденко, Дамас
Мексика

Мною получено:

- 1) чек на сумму 10 долларов от
Мис. А. В. Gardiner
- 2) Политический 10 камерский доллар
на Банк Калары
- 3) чек на 5 долларов от Мис. Winifred
Witzke
- 4) Деятельный ордер на сумму 25 долларов
от J. P. Chaeffer

М. Скальд

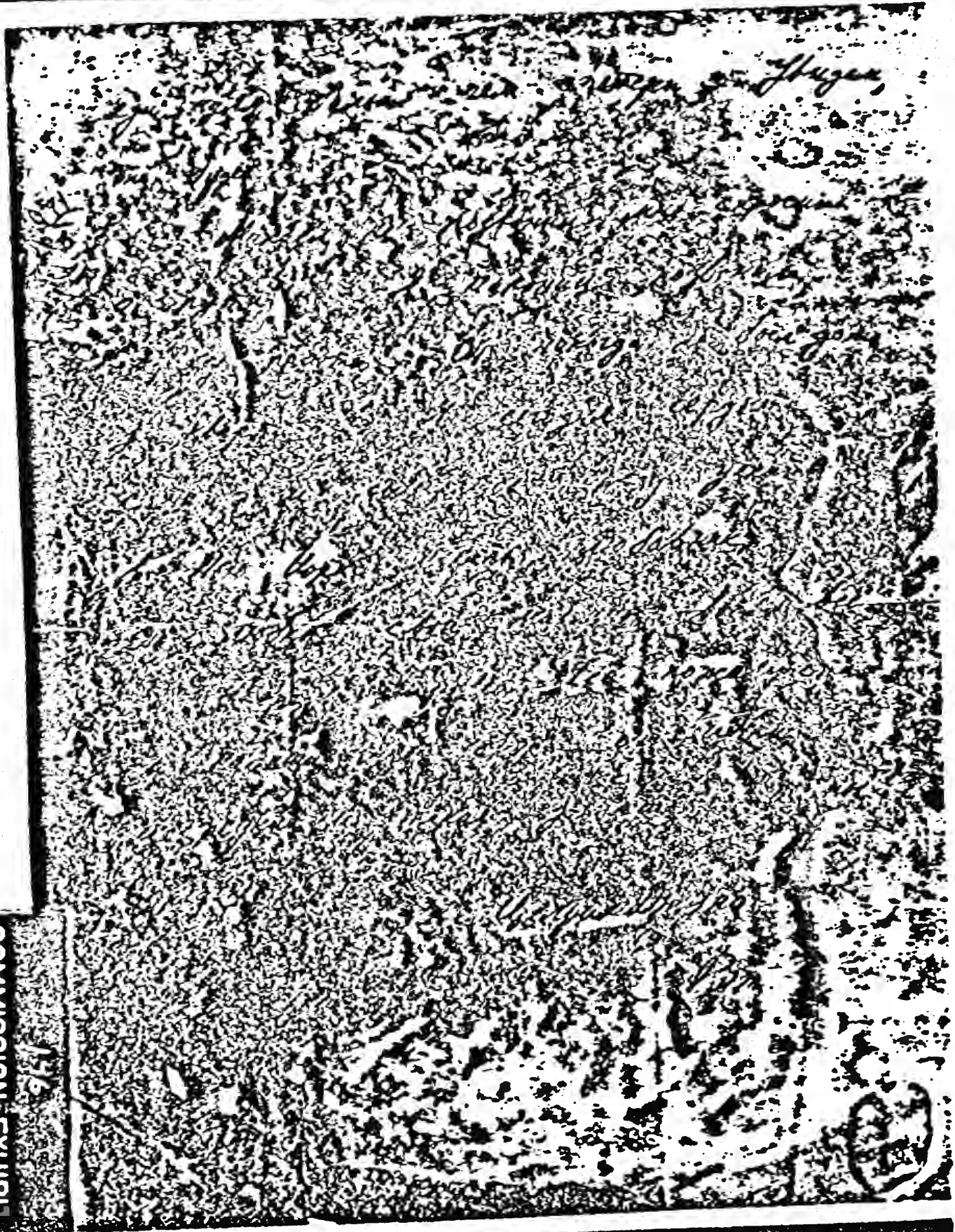
3 дек. 1962

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

(D-13)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

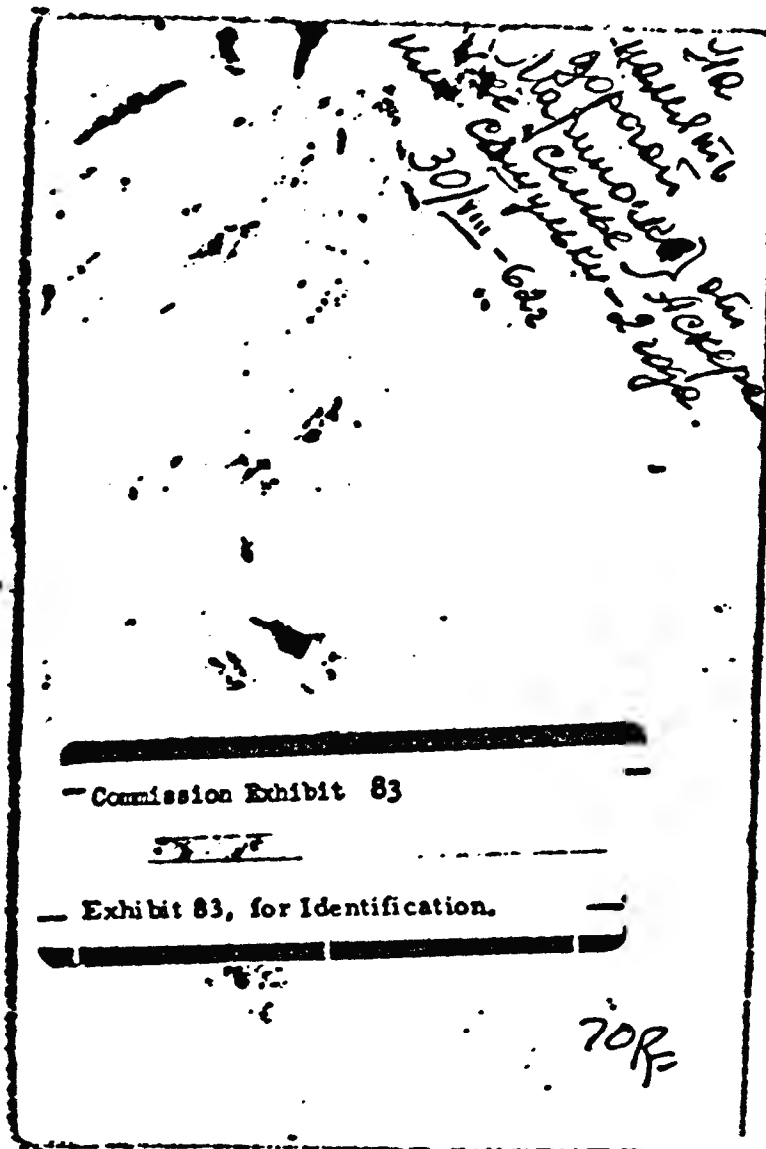
146



COMMISSION EXHIBIT



70
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

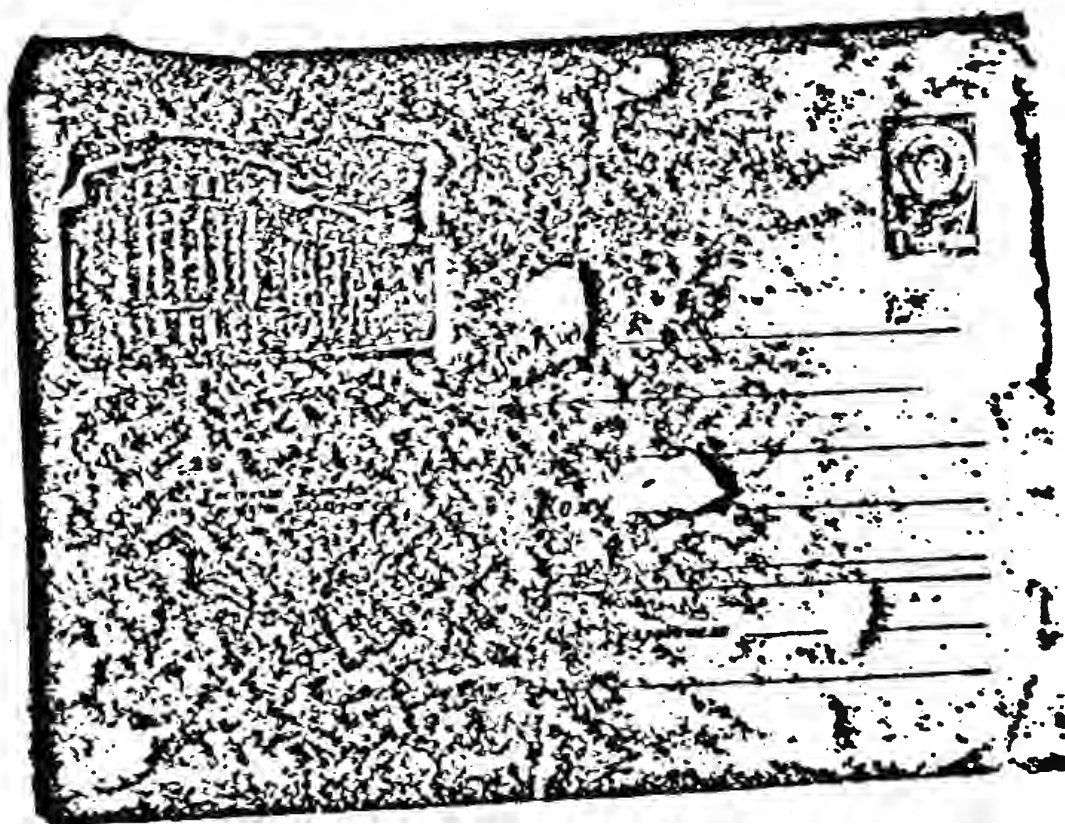


Commission Exhibit 83

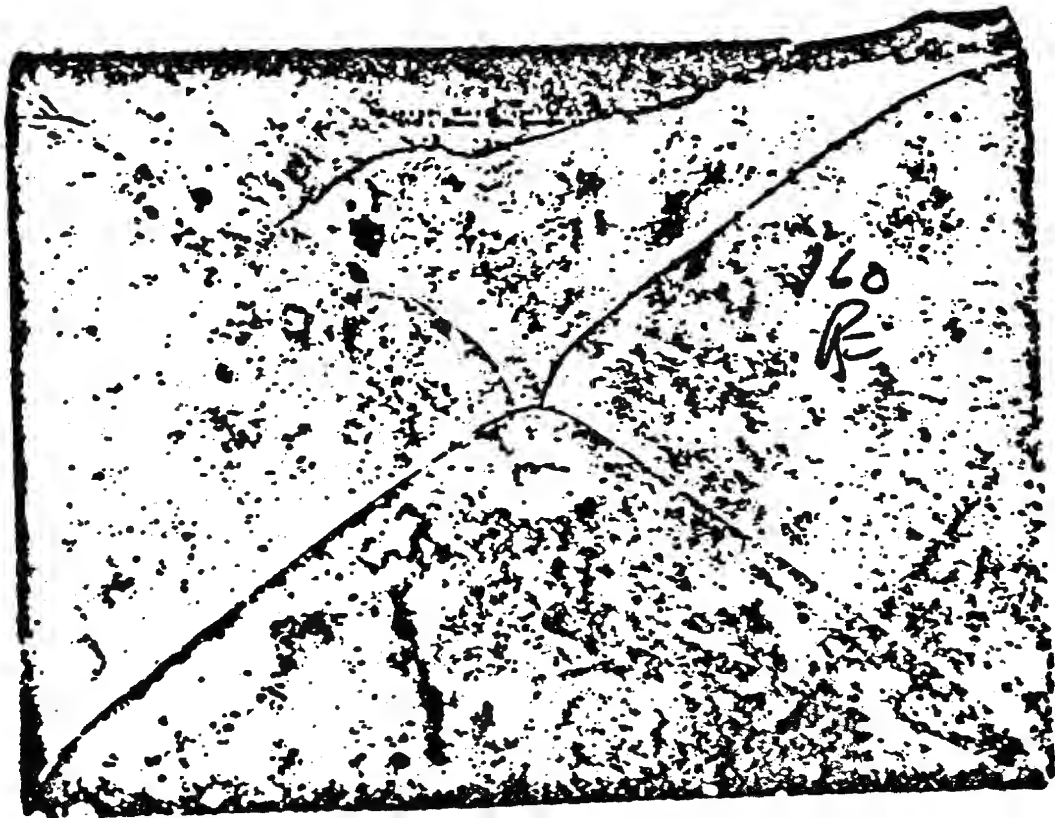
Exhibit 83, for Identification.

70R

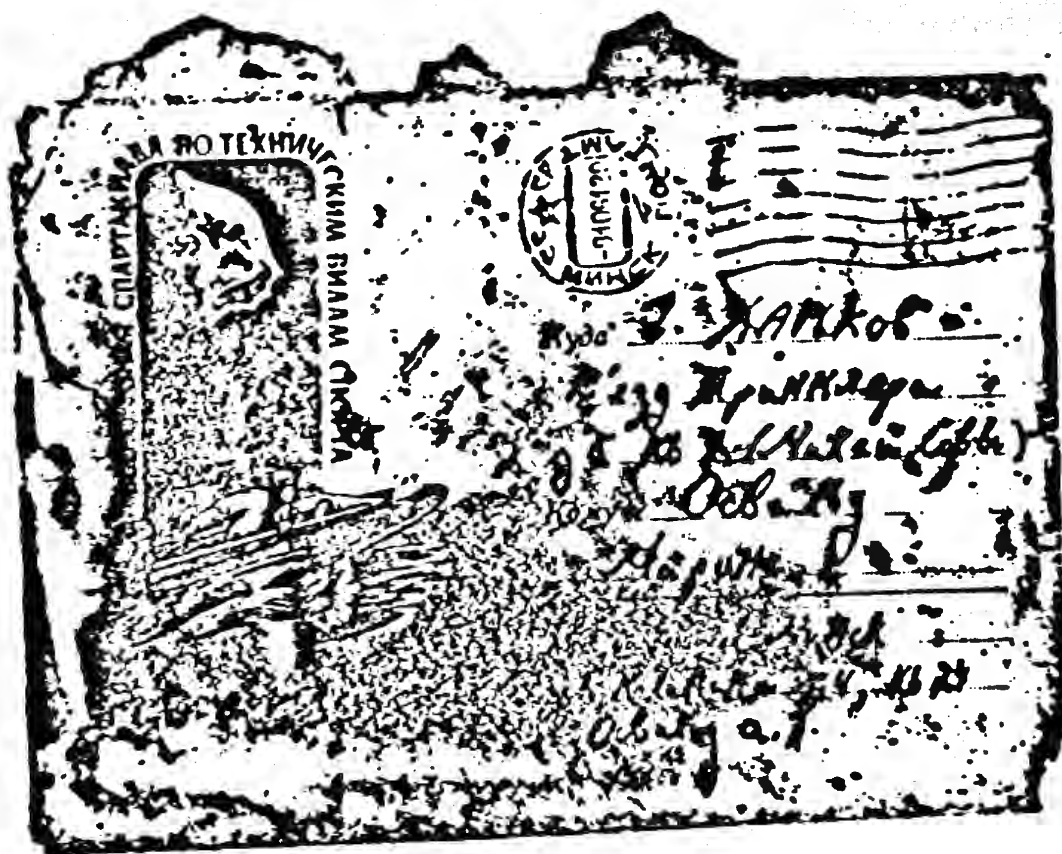
COMMISSION EXHIBIT



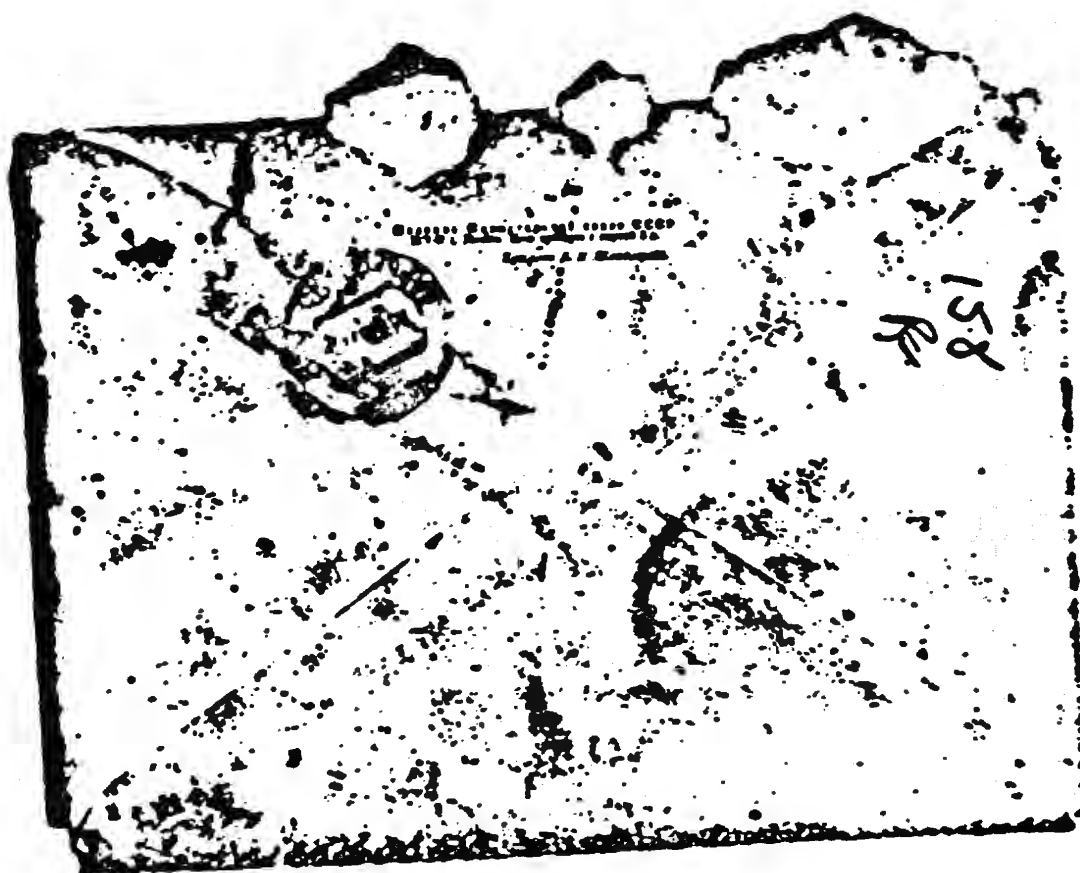
160
OMMISSION EXHIBIT
184



160
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#84



158
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#85

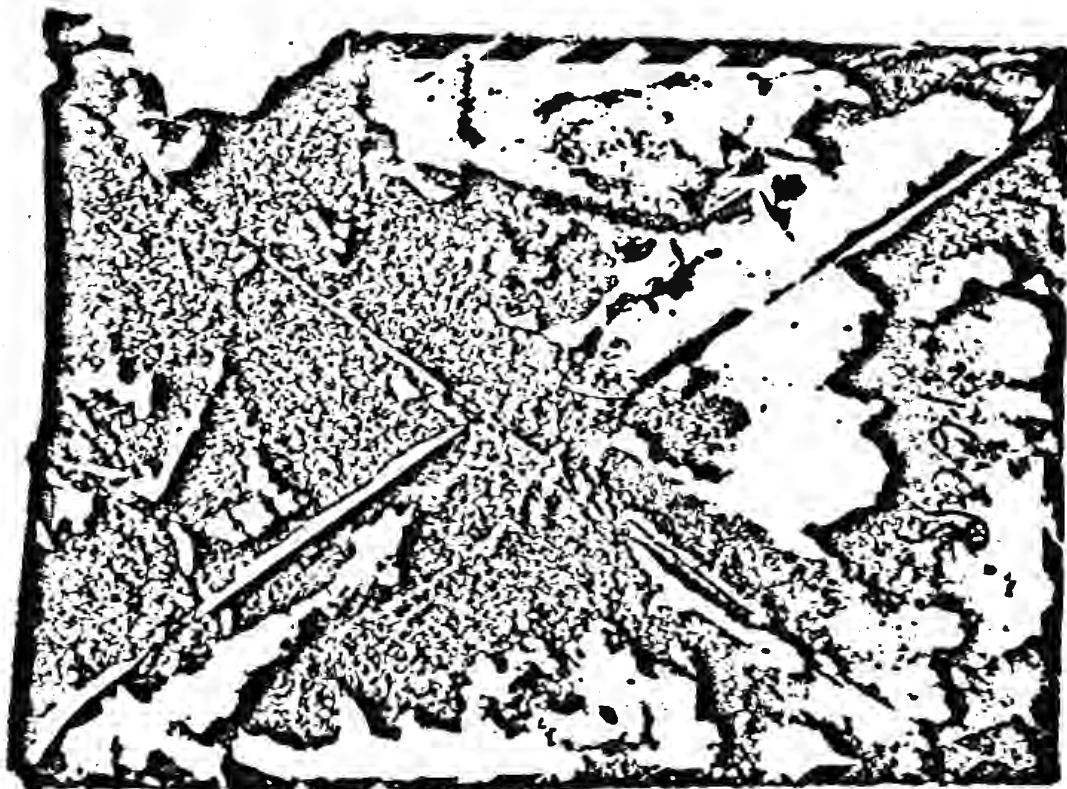


158
R

158
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#85

#86
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
1/51

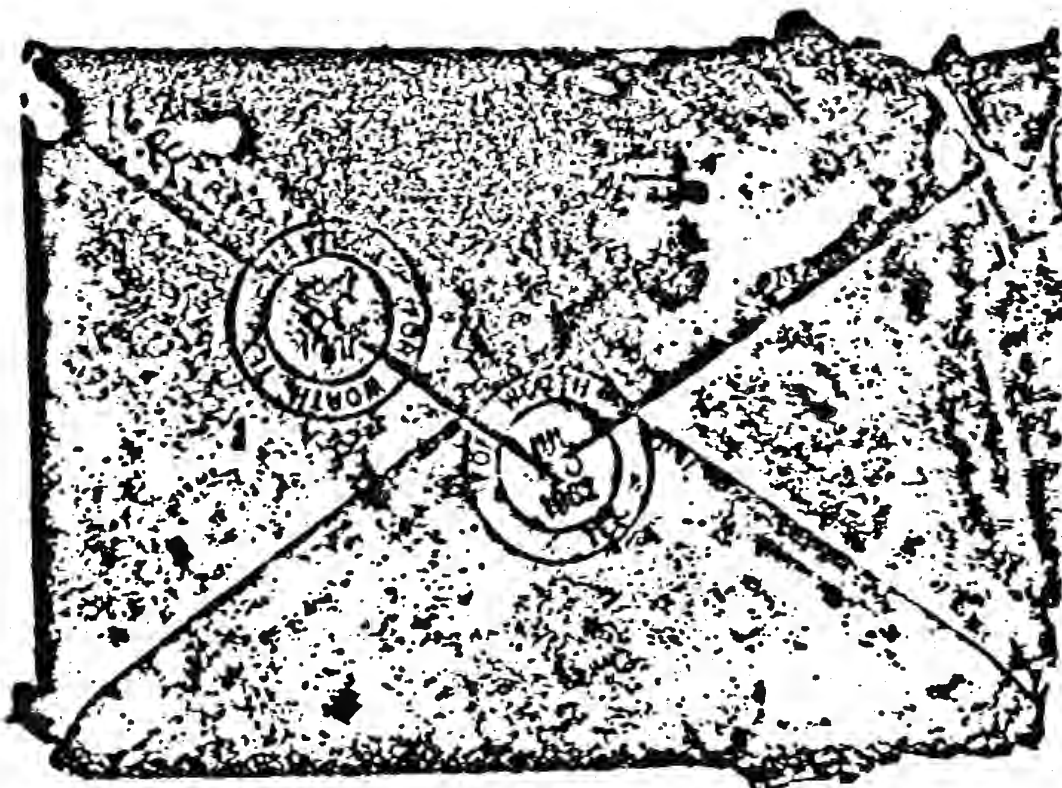




161
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
486



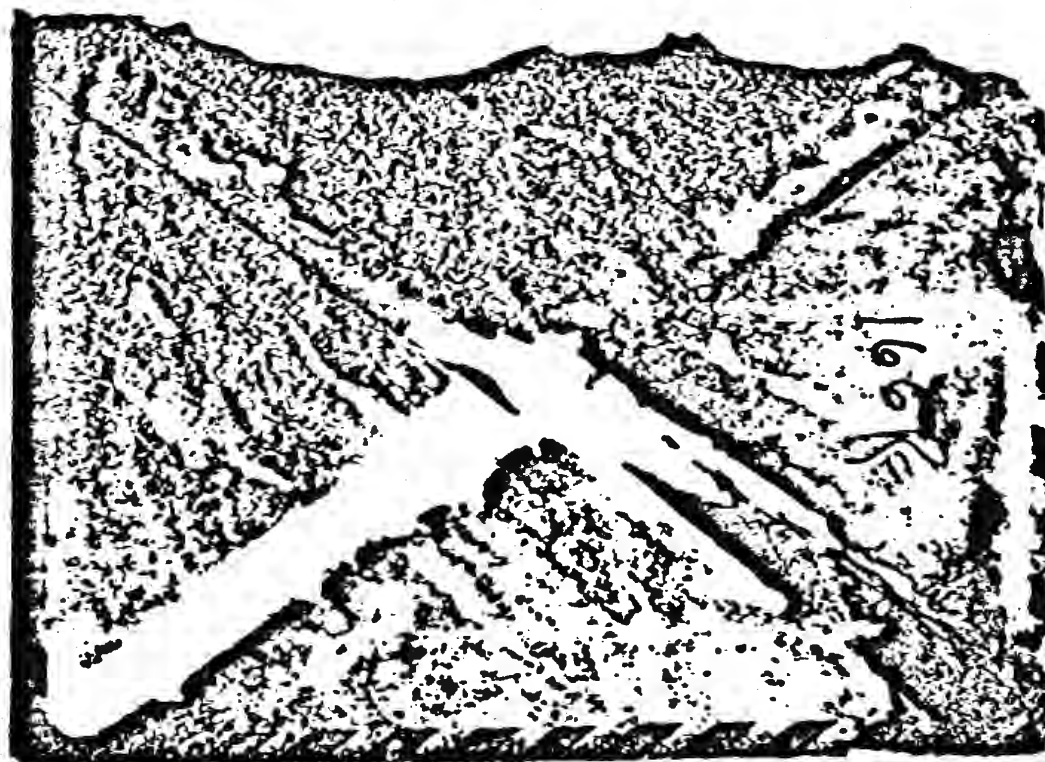
162
COMMISSION EXHIBIT



162
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
7187



166
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
88



166
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
166

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a letter or document. The text is written on a piece of paper with two punch holes at the top. The script is dense and somewhat difficult to decipher due to the cursive style and some fading. The text appears to be a mix of Latin and possibly other languages, with some words being clearly recognizable, such as "Dante", "Petrus", "Cicero", "Aristoteles", "Plato", "Socrates", "Xenocrates", "Zeno", "Stoici", "Epicurus", "Lucretius", "Cicero", "Aristoteles", "Plato", "Socrates", "Xenocrates", "Zeno", "Stoici", "Epicurus", "Lucretius".

1/66
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
488

16E
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
82

1165
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
1168

167
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
89

167
Kakie opyt
a Vero
Hy da moy
murobato.
crada kash
jergin Damiia
sacne to y
sramu, u, u
Hy, u, by
to naryvaish
A ran dui
kobo ? :
Ednuiu c
C niferomiu
mishia c p
Eush jao
Kobniu
Bokan ma
da Bact-Suib

167
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
89

JFK

Assassination

EBF

Serial 2560

Part II only

Copy

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION
FOR THE ARTS

4-7-1944

Diana Vreba

[illegible]

Ну, так же как и в других местах, так и
здесь. И только в этом месте есть одна
особенность. Здесь с южной стороны.
Нам надо идти на 100 м вперед.

Итак, это та самая гора, где мы
были, Ойя-Ватна, и т.д. Только не в

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

212
Musae Alpina

at the ...

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

364

364

Thompson ... Pauli - ...
... 10 ...

... (...)

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

Это же правды то есть. А что вы
 уже какие-то важные дела, и уже
 спорите на Охоту пока вы в бизнесе
 и пока пока вы сидите эти деньги.
 Ей (Охоту) Охоту, потому что мы
 не знаем, а вы. А вы знаете, а вы
 знаете, а вы. А вы знаете, а вы
 знаете, а вы. А вы знаете, а вы
 (в 20-е секунды, или когда-то.) Не знаете
 Охоту, а вы. А вы знаете, а вы
 Охоту, а вы. А вы знаете, а вы
 Простите, что вы знаете, а вы
 Охоту, а вы. А вы знаете, а вы
 Простите, а вы. А вы знаете, а вы
 Но какие вы, нос. Вы же знаете
 и вы. А вы знаете, а вы
 Охоту, а вы. А вы знаете, а вы
 Простите, а вы. А вы знаете, а вы
 Простите, а вы. А вы знаете, а вы
 Простите, а вы. А вы знаете, а вы

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

364

The American System

Musca rubra (Krieger)

(Signature)

1. *Phlox* *subulnifolia* *subulnifolia*
 2. *Phlox* *subulnifolia* *subulnifolia*

Paul Blanchard (Blanchard) 1880-1885
 Underwood (Underwood) 1885-1890

[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page]

A black and white photograph showing a dense, overgrown landscape. In the foreground, there are several large, dark, rounded shapes that appear to be tree trunks or large rocks. The background is filled with a thick canopy of trees and foliage, with some lighter patches where the sun might be hitting. The overall impression is of a wild, unmanaged natural area.

10/2/49 - 10/2/49

[illegible]



165
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
91



165
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
7-91

17
and structure of the city all ready gives no idea of the condition of the capital of the Belorussian State in 1945, only 14 short years ago. The architectural planning may be any thing but modern but it is the manner of almost all ^{Belorussian} cities with the airport ^{located} as its eastern boundary we find a large spread out ^{development} in appearance. Only the skyline pleted with factory ^{factories} and ^{skyscrapers} betrays its industrial background, ^{otherwise} it has an appearance because, the tallest building here is the 9 story ^{bank building} which is over 2 miles long and the only ^{wide} street in the republic, all other streets are narrow rock laid streets, curving through the city like ^{veins} of stone ^{branching} off the main street ^{from} the other end, by extensive ^{parking}. The design and content of this prospect is very reflective of the ^{fact} of this city, from north to south of this straight as an arrow ^{main} of the city includes in the first two miles, the center ^{district} of the city, Hotel Minsk and the Main Post Office. The hotel was built in 1950 on the direct order of ^{Stalin} who was grieved at the ^{fact} that only one, old, dilapidated, hotel existed at that time when he paid an official visit to this the capital of Belorussia, the hotel was build in three months, a record for the entire Soviet Union, ^{finished} and has over 500 rooms a modern well ^{serviced} and built hotel, box shaped, it serves many tourist traveling from Germany and Poland through Minsk to Moscow.

337
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
119

contesting in his long years as a laborer, a laborer with his hands,
During the war Orissos, too old to be taken into the army in the first
draft remained in Minsk with his wife when the Germans arrived, lived
here for 8 months, until when things got too hot for him, as it did for
most of the remaining population who didn't support the Germans out-
right, he fled into the deep pine forest with his wife where he served
with the famed Gostilla fighters; as is well known, these people held
most of the territory of Belorussia during the entire 4 years of
occupation by the Germans of Minsk and other points in Belorussia.

One day Orissos, is talking about the war rolled up his sleeve
and showed me two unmistakable scars - bullet holes. When talking
about Minsk during German occupation, one feels a trickle running along
the neck. There was a chimney in Minsk, he says, next to the crematorium.
The smoke from that chimney was as black as death day and night, night
and day, the smoke of that belching chimney never stopped rising over
the ruined skeleton of Minsk. ~~It~~ ^{He} ~~led~~ ^{led} to the ground, during the war
with only three major buildings still standing after the war, ~~of~~
houses, government houses and church. These buildings, all except the
church, which is now closed, are still in use. *PART IV*

The reconstruction of Minsk is an interesting story reflecting
the courage of its builders. In a totalitarian system great success
can be brought into play under rigid controls and support. The success
of the Russian ^{SAATCHI} ~~reconstruction~~ is testimony to that. So also is the result
of the reconstruction of Minsk and other cities of the USSR. This re-
construction is still, in part, going on but the design and structure
of the city already gives an idea of the condition of the capital of
the Belorussian State in 1945, Only 16 short years ago, The architectural
planning may be anything but modern but it is the manner of almost all
Russian cities.

With the airport serving as its eastern boundary we find a large
spread-out township in appearance, 1 city only. The skyline peppered
with factory ~~factories~~ and chimneys betrays its industrial background
township. I say in appearance, because, the tallest building here is
the 9 story black apartment house flanking the main street *PART V*

337
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

97

P.P. 10.

another instance of this was in 1961 when a Chinese delegation arrived in Munich and was driven from the railway station to a house on the outskirts of the city. Even though it was 10:30 at night all along the way members of the MVD (security) forces ran into apt. buildings and student dormitories ordering people out on to the streets to welcome the arriving guests.

although there was no prior notice of any delegation, another spontaneous welcoming committee met the colonnades of black limousines and dutifully waved back at the darkened cars with the slightly protruding yellowish headlights waving hands.

I myself was ^{visiting friends in the} ~~another~~ foreign language dormitory when I was called out for this purpose by a security agent. I went right along with all the others into the crowd and I know this story to be not only true, but standard operating procedure.

337
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

11-92

absences may be duly noted, neither one is allowed. At the collection point, signs, drums and flags are distributed and marchers formed in ranks. In the city of Minsk on such days, all roads are closed by driving trucks across them, except the prescribed route. This, as well as meticulous attention to attendance, insures a 90% turnout of the entire population. Stragglers or late risers walking through the streets may be yanked into the study streets of workers by the police or voluntary and armed people's militia; any one who refuses may be subject to close investigation later on, one thing to be avoided in any police state.

In roughly the same way, a 90% majority of the voting population is always funneled into voting for the one candidate for each post, one party system, in the Soviet Union. Before State, Republic, or city elections, a 31-7-70-9 calls at the residence of each and every person in the city to inquire regarding the number of eligible voters (voting age throughout the USSR is sixteen years) age, sex, place of work. He insures that all eligible voters know, then, (where and how to vote.) He can explain who are the candidates, although he is forbidden by law to advise for one or the other, and insures the prospective voter that his name will be on the voting register, located at the poll, which he must sign before voting by secret ballot. At the voting poll after signing the register, a person receives a voting list with the names of all candidates for different posts. He may either place an X next to his choice or strike out any name he doesn't like or write in any name he wishes, names written into the ballot are counted but no one can be elected to any post in this manner. It may, however, mean that this person will be a candidate for a chosen post sometime in the future elections. All candidates are approved by the central committee of the Communist party, although a candidate does not necessarily have to be a communist party member (he may be non-party) although the system in the USSR insures that no person rises to any heights at all without being approved by party, even if he has made an application for the party. In the 23rd congress KPCU Khrushcheff revealed that out of a population of 216

337
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
IT 92

million, and one half million persons are members of the Communist Party. That is less than 10% of the total population, actually engaged in production, not counting children and pensioners, etc.

But in order to get to know the workers, how they think, act, hope and have lived, I will take an example from the lower and middle and upper age groups. Starting with the lower.

Guska Shkilevich, born in what is now south western Belorussian territory; he is 34 years old, makes 80 rubles a month, without deductions, he is married and has a young baby. He and his wife live in a small room in a house, the property of his father. He is on the waiting list for a small flat, "koper" to receive it in "four or five years", ^{he will go} before he enters the University night course next year so that he can become a radio engineer. He went to school during and after the war in the east where his family took him during the evacuation. Moved still further east after an all out attempt at a drive by the Nazis in which his mother was killed. After finishing his schooling at the age of 18, like most Russian boys, he was drafted into the Army, served in Hungary when the ^{Communist} Revolution broke out as a jeep driver, ^{then} ^{he who} started the car, there, he says "Americans imperialists" and "spies". When asked who he killed he says "he didn't kill anyone". When asked who was killed during the Revolution he says "Hungarians". Asked what he thinks of that Revolution, he says "It was a glorious victory by our forces". Shkilevich also tells a story about ^{an enemy} how one Russian, newly arrived with the occupation forces, was walking down the street when he came upon a group of young Hungarian children; one of them was a girl he says, and she looked at him so hard I thought she must of known me. One of the younger people came forward and asked for a match. Just then a Hungarian "people's policeman" came around the corner." This is probably who ^{later} saved Shkilevich's life. The police ^{now} shouted just as one of the younger people came up behind him and hit him on the head; when he awoke there were two of the group dead and the others ^{ran} away. Sure-ly a revolution of spies and imperialists I jibed.

A picture of a different sort is that out by ASSONAVICH.

..

337
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

92

mild mannered, he served his army service along the front, on the Leningrad front during the war. Married for ten years, he has three children; aged 14 he is 4 ft. 10 in. tall, a hawk like nose, bushy eyebrows, profuse straw colored hair, he makes 115 rubles a month, lives fairly well, owns a television, radio and refrigerator in his two room flat with neighbors who share kitchen and bath, a very good arrangement for the Soviet Union. He pays 15 rubles a month rent, has a middle school education, had finished a metal workers course at the night school of the night school facility of the University in 1956. He has been working at this plant for 3 years. A skilled tradesman, he is respected and is a member of the shop production committee, the communist, he believes in the principles of the party as do almost all Russians. His hobby is fishing on the banks of the little creek near his home during the summer. Every morning he spends 20 minutes in his reading to work, this is the most important aspect of his education. People like him average life. Does he have money, personally he has money, but I have an apartment, that is the most important thing in life. People have been known to do odd, even unusual things to get even a little higher on the waiting list such as taking the ownership of a baby at two to get special setting. The opening of apartments houses is always done with a great deal of haste and preparation. Indeed, for the lucky one's receiving their orders on rooms and flats, it is a big subject, a moment culminating years of waiting and after-years of manipulation, the lucky one get the word to move out of their old quarters, usually one room in oblong buildings, built after the war, which are mostly to be later torn down. As soon as a newly built house is ready, enough to support the rush of happy home owners, it is opened even though their may not be light fixtures or toilet seats just yet. What does that matter! In 1960 there were ^{over} 2,975,000 living places built in USSR; USA, 1,200,000 including Hawaii and Alaska.

A PART

One man whose family received a flat long ago and who is GABRIEL. He was shop a master, a sheet worker and a communist for many years, he is almost 60 years old. Now with dark but graying hair, long nose, and protruding cheek bones, set under very old and weighted eyes,

A

332
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

1192

After long years of hard labor discipline no worker allows himself to be trapped and called out for inattentiveness by the ever present and watchful party secretary and members of the Communist party. This is mostly seen in political information or ~~central committee~~ party directive readings. At these times it is best to curb one's natural boisterous and lively nature. Under the 6' by 6' picture of Lenin, founder of the Soviet State, the party section secretary stands. ^{in section} ~~at our shop~~ a middle aged pecked man by the name of G. SERBIN, an average looking man wearing glasses, his wrinkled face and twinkling eyes give one the impression that at any moment he's going to tell a racy story of funny jobs, but he never does. Behind this man stands 23 years of party life. His high post, relatively speaking for him, is witness to his efficiency. He stands expounding from notes in front of him, the week's "information", with all the lack of enthusiasm and gusto of someone who knows that he has no worries about an audience or about someone getting up and going away.

PART II "Demonstrations"

In the same way, May Day and other "demonstrations" are arranged as well as spontaneous receptions for distinguished guests. - I remember when I was in Moscow in 1939 I was just passing in front of the Metropol restaurant when out of the side streets came a 20 man police unit which stopped all people on the street from passing in front of the entrance, surrounding the crowd and keeping them bound in (not detouring the flow of traffic, as would be expected) for 3 minutes, until right on schedule, an obviously distinguished foreign lady was driven up to the restaurant, where a meeting in her honor ^{had been} had been arranged. And taken through the "spontaneous" welcoming crowd, after which the police were withdrawn, allowing the passers by to continue. *(insert)*

At the Minsk radio factory, holiday demonstrations (there are two a year), May Day and Revolution Day, are arranged in the following manner. Directives are passed down the communist party line until they reach the factory shop and mill "Collectives". Here they are implemented by the Communist party secretary who issues instructions as to what time the demonstrators are to arrive, at the arrival point names are taken well in advance of the march so that late comers and

332
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

11 92

of the history of the world.

To understand the work and workings of the "Collective" one must first ask who controls, who leads the "Collective". The answer to that is a long one; all plants and factories in the Soviet Union have party committees, headed by one graduate of a higher party school whose function is to control discipline of members of the Communist party, and who, working in conjunction with the directors of the factory, ~~see 772644~~ all factors pertaining to the work, alterations and production of any given line. It must be noted that officially the party one occupies a position exactly equal to the supreme head of any factory; however the facts point out that he has, due to the fact that Communist hold the leading positions in plants, ~~that the party committee~~ considerable more sway over the activities of the workers than anyone else. The suggestion of the party one is never turned down by the directors of our factory, that would be president to freedom. The party one is ~~designated~~ by the N.S. of the central committee of the Communist Party party one designates who shall be shop and section party secretaries, a post well coveted by employed Communists. These Communists do really control every move of "Collectives". They are responsible for the carrying out of directives pertaining to meetings, lectures, and party activities in the local units.

These meetings at ~~factory~~ are almost always held at the lunch hour or after working hours. The number of meetings of a strictly political nature is not small, considering that on an average 8 meetings are held a week and of these you have "young Communist, party communist meeting", "political information" and the "school of Communist labor". These are every week and are compulsory for all workers. Also monthly meetings, include "Production meeting" "General trade Union" "Shop Committee" and "Sport Meeting", some of these are compulsory. The number of meetings held a month average 20. 20% of these are political or hy-political meetings. Meetings last anywhere from 10 minutes to two hours; usually ~~the~~ the ~~meeting~~ of "Political information meeting" held every Tuesday is 15 minutes. An amazing thing is watching these political lectures is that there is taken on by the listeners, a most phenomenal nature, one impervious to outside interference or sounds.

of workers, they are experienced at work and politics.

Most shock workers are men of the older aged groups 40-50, not always members of the communist party, they carry the production load and most of the responsibility of the interlife of the "Collective".

The remaining 41 workers are divided about half into 18-22 year olds, new metal workers, trying to fulfill their obligatory two years at a factory, before going on to full time day studies at the local University, or one of the specialized institutes, and older workers who have been working at the plant for 4-6 years and occupy the middle number worker levels, 2, 4; these workers are aged about 26-30 and form the mass of laborers at the factory. They have families, apartments are few, most empty rooms belonging to relatives or some let to rent by holders of two or three room apartments, often for as high as 20 rubles a month, although rent in the Soviet Union is paid by the sq. meter and is, for a two room with kitchen and bath cost only about 10 rubles a month. The housing shortage is so ^{acute} that people ^{often} ^{have} ^{to} ^{find} ^a ^{person} ^{willing} ^{to} ^{let} ^{his} ^{room} ^{room} ^{renting} ^{also} ^{to} ^{them}. The most common form of speculation in the USSR. ^{Often} ^{is} ^{to} ^{rent} ^{all} ^{out} ^{of} ^{proportion} ^{with} ^{reality}, ^{where} ^{with} ^{the} ^{country} ^{lives} ³⁰ ^{rubles} ^a ^{month} ^{from} ^{letting} ^{his} ^{room} ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{summer} ^{while} ^{he} ^{himself} ^{is} ^{living} ⁱⁿ ^a ^{summer} ^{house} ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{country}. Such speculation is forbidden and carries penalties, including deportation to other economic areas of the USSR for terms of up to 6 months. Still these are the most common instances. Most workers in Minsk own ^{small} ^{amount} ^{stock}, which re-populates the city at the end of the Red World War. Like most Russians they are warm hearted and simple but often shrewd and untrustworthy.

The life of the "Collective" or rather inter-life, since it often touches upon more than just the work, is the most reflective side of the complex working of the Communist party of the USSR. It is the reflection of mass and organized political activity, deciding the actions of every individual and group, placing upon society a course, so strict, so disciplined, that any private deviation is interpreted ^{as} ^a ^{political} deviation and the enforced course of action over the years has become the most comprehensible educational and moral training probably

337
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
92

was the same, giving rise to a more or less definite pay scale, a worker may demand to be tested for a higher pay level at any time. Only skill is "a barrier" to higher pay. The foreman and shop head all receive about 120 rubles basic pay but much higher bonuses^{off} awarded to the best shops by the factory committee for good production standards.

Our shop head Stephen Tarasovich Velchok is a stout open faced and well skilled metal worker who, although he hasn't got a higher education which is now a prime requisition for even a foreman's job, managed to finish a 5 year night school specialty course and through the help of the director of the factory, Mr. KARVICH

became shop head in an important segment of a large plant, employing 3,000 people. Stephen has an almost bald head except for a line of hair on the left side of his head, which he is forever touching across his shiny forehead. He is married with two children aged 8 and 10. It may be explained that Russians seem to marry much older than their American counterparts, perhaps that can be explained by the fact that in order to get into an apartment, people often must wait for 5 or 6 years and since security is so variable, until a commonly desired goal is reached, that is, an apartment for example, most Russians do not choose to start families until later in life. Stephen is responsible to the factory committee and director for the filling of quotas and production goals etc. His father-in-law is 30 years old, has a wife and 13 month old baby, but two days ago moved out of his one room flat without kitchen to private rental, into a newly built apartment house and flat of two small rooms, kitchen and bath, a luxury not felt by most Russians. A tall thin man with dark glasses in his face, his manner, nervous, spontaneous and direct, betrays his calling. His job, keep the working on the machines going as quickly and efficiently as possible. His Assistant, M. Poruma Lavochek, is much younger, ten year younger, energetic, handsome, quick, he climbed to his post through a night school degree and a sort of rough charm, which he instinctively uses in the presence of superiors. The shop's mainstay is composed of 17 so-called "Shock Workers" whose pictures hang on a wall near the stairs so that all might strive to imitate them. Usually of the 3 level or master class

357
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
11-42

who through some strange process have been turned to stone. Turned to stone all except the hard faced communists with roving eyes looking for any home-making catch of inattentiveness on the part of any worker; a bad sight to anyone not used to it, but the ^{Russians} ~~communists~~ are philosophical. "What about the lecture?" "Nobody," "but its compulsory". Compulsory attendance at factory meetings isn't the only way to force spontaneous demonstrations. ^{and meetings} The "great October revolution" demonstrations, the May Day demonstrations are all forced in the same way. As well as spontaneous meetings for distinguished guests. The well organized party men start off the names of the hundreds of workers approved to arrive at a certain place at a given time. No choice, however, small, is left to the discretion of the individual. *IMTO THE EXPERIMENTAL SHOP*

For a good cross section of the Russian working class I suggest we examine the lives of some of the 30 workers and 3 foremen working in the experimental shop of the Minsk radio plant. This place is located in the midst of the great ^{city} ~~factory~~ plant which produces some of the best known radios and TV's in the Soviet Union.

The shop itself is located in a two story building with no particular noticeable mark on its red brick face. At 200 sharp, all shop workers assembled and at the sound of a bell issued by the factory, who is a worker whose duty it is to see to it that the workers do not slip out for too many minutes, they file upstairs, except for 30 foremen and both quarters whose machines are located on the first floor. What is given out in the form of blueprints and drawings by the foremen and Mr. Gerasim ^{the foreman} to workers these various capabilities and skill talks for them, since each worker has with them acquired differing skills and knowledge. Work is given strictly according to so-called "pay levels", the levels being numbered 1-8 and the highest level "master", for level one (1) a worker receives approximately 40 rubles for work, level (8) a worker receives 70.50, for three; 90 rubles for four; 105 rubles for five; 125 rubles and for masters about 130. These levels of pay vary slightly because workers receive a basic pay of, for 1st level, 45 rubles and bonuses bringing the total to 60 rubles, including reductions for taxes, the basic pay of a master is 90 rubles. Except in instances for poor quality work, bonuses are all -

332
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
1192

built factory. He was appointed by the factory Communist party chief, a
 shop secretary, responsible for shop discipline, party meetings, distribution
 of propaganda and any other odd "jobs" that might come up, including, con-
 sidering to it that there are always enough red and white signs and slogans
 hanging on the walls. Liebeson holds the title (besides Communist) of
 "check worker, of Communist Labor," this movement was started under Stalin
 a decade ago, in order to get the most out of the extreme patriotism
 driven into Soviet children at an early age. Indeed, Liebeson is a
 skilled mechanic and metal worker and for his work he receives 130-140
 rubles -- worth some debentures. This shop party secretary, together
 with the section party chief, usually selects workers for the title
 "check worker of Communist Labor." These people are not necessarily
 Communist party members, although it helps in the same way party mem-
 bership is a big thing of life in the U.S.S.R. The
 factory meetings of the "collective" are so numerous as to be
 staggering.
 Like for instance during one month the following meetings and lec-
 tures are scheduled: 1) Prof. Shilov, which discussed the work of the
 Prof. union in gathering data, paying out subsidies on vacation orders,
 etc. (3 p.m.); political information (4) every Tuesday on the lunch hour;
 Young Communist Meetings (5) on the 6 and 11 of every month; production
 meetings (1) made up of workers, discussing ways of improving work;
 Communist party meeting (2) a month called by the section Communist party
 sec.; the school of Communist labor meeting (3) compulsory every Wednes-
 day, and sports meeting, 1 1/2 hours, 12 p.m., a total of 15 meetings
 a month, 14 of which are compulsory for Communist party members and 13 com-
 pulsory for all others. These meetings are always held after work or
 on the lunch hour. They are never held on working time. Shortcuts are
 by no means allowed. After long years of hard discipline, especially under
 the Stalin regime, no worker will invite the sure disciplinary action of
 the party men and inevitably the factory party because of trying to slip
 out of the way or giving too little attention to what is being said.
 A strange sight indeed is the picture of the local party men deliver-
 ing a political sermon to a group of usually robust simple working men

337
 COMMISSION EXHIBIT
 11 92

counting deductions. Further on, others are fitting tubes and parts around the picture tube itself, all along the line there are testing apparatus with operators hurriedly after each type testing currents, and withdrawing the snappers that fitting out a tester's card, pass the equipment back onto the conveyor, speed here is essential.

The Communist party secretary here, as in most shops, has promised to increase production by ^{10%} 10% in honor of the coming end of the third year of the current 7 year plan. Now the televisions are carried around the conveyor to go back down the line where others sit to complete the process. The snobs from the careful soldering doesn't keep the girls from chattering away and that, coupled with the boys at the end of the line, starting the loudspeakers, makes for a noisy but lively place, with the laughter of girls mixing with music and occasional jazz playing, which the foreman tolerates for purely personal reasons until the foreman looks his up.

As we go out we see crates of the finished product with the gold label, "made in Baluchistan," stamp.

One of the most interesting things in observing Russian life and customs, is the personal relationship to each other; there exists a disciplined comradeship springing from the knowledge that in Soviet Society the fundamental group is the "collective" or intershop group. These groups with the shop or section party chiefs and foreman, run the works in which the Russian workers live. All activities and conduct of workers is dependent upon the will of the "collective".

In the shop where I worked, the experimental shop, of the Plant Radio and Television factory, there were 38 workers, including the party shop secretary, who is a Communist worker assigned into ^{the} shop by the Factory Party ^{secretary} ~~clerk~~, the Master Foreman, assigned by the Shopproduction ^{of 1940} ~~of 1940~~ head who is assigned by the Director of the Factory, and 2 Junior Foremen.

The key person in the shop, as everyone appreciates to personality Libson, 43 years old, the party-secretary. His background is that after serving his allotted time in the ^{Red Army} ~~army~~ before the war, he became a member ^{Communist Party of the Soviet Union} ~~Communist Party of the Soviet Union~~. In good standing of the CPSU. During the war, he was for a short time, a tankman, but his talents seemed to have been too good for that job so he was made a military policeman, after the war, starting at this newly

337
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
1192

... had fun and the hotness of the materials. These workers are awarded 30 days vacation a year, the maximum for workers. Automation is now employed at a fairly large number of factories, especially the war industry. However for civilian use, their number is still small.

At this plant at least one worker is employed in the often crude task of turning out finished, acceptable items. Often one worker must finish the task of taking ^{the} ~~the~~ edge of metal off plastic and shaving them on a foot driver lathe. There is only so much potentiality in process and stamps, no matter what their size.

The lack of unemployment in the Soviet Union may be explained by one of 2 things. Lack of automation and a Bureaucratic corps of 100 workers in any given factory. These people are occupied with the time of paper work which flow in and out of any factory. Also the number of direct foremen is not small to the ratio of workers in some cases 1-20. In others 1-5, depending on the importance of the work.

These people are also backed by a small army of assistants, committees and supply checkers and the quality control dept. These people number (without foremen) almost 300 people, total working force 3,000 -- 3-30 without foremen.

To delve deep into the lives of the workers, Marshall visits most of the shops one after another and got to know the people. The largest shop employs 300 people; 80% women and girls; females make up 60% of the work force at this plant.

... Here girls solder and across the ENRAGE on the frame attaching, transistors, tubes and so forth. They each have quotas depending upon what kind of work they are engaged in. One girl may solder 100 wires in 15 minutes while the next girl soldering 15 wire leads in 15 minutes. The pay scales here vary but slightly with average pay at 80 rubles without deductions. Deductions include 7 rubles, general tax, 2.50 rubles for bachelors and unmarried girls and any deductions for poor or careless work, the inspectors may care to make further down the line. They start teams of two mostly boys of 17 or 18, turning the televisions on the conveyor belts right side up, from where there has been soldering to a position where they place picture tubes onto the supports. These boys receive for a 36 hour week, 65-70 rubles, not

337
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

11 92

an area in a district one block north of the main town square and only two miles from the center of the city with all facilities and systems for the mass production of radios and televisions; it employs 3,000 full time and 300 part time workers, 50% women and girls. This factory employs 3,000 soldiers in three of the five mainshops, mostly these shops are fitted with conveyor belts in long rows, on either side of which sit the long line of bustling women.

300 people, during the day shift, are employed on the huge stamp and pressing machines; where sheet metal is turned into metal frames and cabinets for television and radios.

Another 300 people are employed in an adjoining building for the cutting and finishing of rough wood into fine polished cabinets. A laborer's process, mostly done by hand, the cutting, brimming and the process's right up to hand polishing are carried out here at the same plant. The plant also has its own stamp making plant, employing 100 people at or assisting at 60 heavy machine lathes and grinders. The noise in this shop is almost deafening as metal grinds against metal and steel bars cut through iron ingots at the rate of an inch a minute. The floor is covered with oil used to drain the heat of metal being worked so one has to watch one's footing; here the workers' heads are as black as the floor and ~~the~~ to be eternally. The foreman here looks like the Russian version of "John Henry", tall and as strong as an ox. He isn't grilly, but he gets the work out.

The plant has its electric shop, where those who have finished long courses in electronics work over generators, television tubes, testing experiments of all kinds. The green work tables are filled high here. Electric gadgets are not too reliable here, mostly due to the poor quality of wires, which keep burning out under the impact of the usual 220V voltage. In the U. S. it is 110V.

The plastic department is next. Here 47 women and three physically disabled persons keep the red hot liquid plastic flowing into a store of odd ^{parts} ~~pieces~~, turning out their quota of knobs, handles, non-conducting tube bases, and so forth. These workers suffer the worst condition of work in the plant, an otherwise model factory, for the Soviet Union, one

337
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

1192

PART I THE *LINE*

The lives of Russian Workers is governed, first and foremost, by the "collective", the smallest unit of authority is any given factory, plant or enterprise. Sectional and shop cells form a highly organized and well supported political organization. These shop committees are in turn governed by the shop and section party chiefs who are directed by the Factory or plant party secretary. This post carries officially the same amount of authority as the production director or president of the plant, but in reality it is the controlling organ of all activities in any industrial enterprise, whether political, industrial or otherwise, and social relations. The party secretary is responsible for political indoctrination of the workers, the discipline of members of the Communist Party working on the plant and the general conduct and appearance of the workers.

The plant radio and television plant is found throughout the USSR. In the major producers of electronic parts, and here in this plant, which was created in the early 30's, the party secretary is a party member in his party 30's -- has a long history of service to the party. He is the initiator of the activities of the 1,000 communist party members and other workers who supervise the activities of the other 5,000 people employed at this enterprise in Minsk, the capital of the 2nd Russian Republic, Belorussia.

This factory manufactures 37,000 large and powerful radio and 34,000 television sets in various sizes and ranges, including pocket radios, which are not mass produced anywhere in the U.S.S.R. It is this plant which manufactured several glass and metal combination radiotelegraph sets. These sets which were shown as mass produced items of commerce before several hundreds of thousands of Americans at the Soviet Exposition in New York in 1939. After the exhibition these sets were only shipped back to Minsk and are now stored in a special storage room on the first floor of the Administrative Building -- at this factory, ready for the next International Exhibit.

I worked for 23 months at this plant, a fine example of average and even slightly better than average working conditions. The plant covers

337
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

11 9

- 1-2 Description of Radio factory
- 3-4 City, gate and conditions
- 5-6 Description of T.V. shop
- 7-8-9. Background of shops
- 10-11 Industrial workers
12. General of "Collective"
- 13-15 Demonstrations and meetings
- 16-18 factory strike up and people
- 17-18-19 Report of city of Moscow
- 20 Soviet people & "Tourist"
- 21-22 passports
- 23 Collective farms and schools
24. Vocations
25. Student quarters and diet
26. population fig. and 22 photos
27. Signs for books for books.
28. Newspapers
29. Films
30. 1st side of T.V. (Arch 30-35-29-23)
H-5746C
D. DAY.
31. TV & Radio
- 32 Radio
- 33 opera and musicians
34. P.C.L.
35. P.C.L. People police
36. Central committee min.
- 37-39 Corruption in KGBR
40. Election in virgin land "Solovki"
41. Election and
42. The army
43. Army
44. Rafters
45. DESTAC. of com. to
G.M. in 1941

(New report
commented.)

T

337
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

92

[illegible]

In the center of the workshop of this great city, like
a magnificent pile of skeletons of the American people, stands the
of the arms, and the tower of the highest country in the world in
and mass and the elevated greatest industrial power
I shall not in the course of the book refer to its agricultural
business class.

In the course of reconstruction at the end of the 2nd and 3rd years of the reign of Shien all major resources were directed to the rebuilding of the Soviet State, all sacrifices were made, including the lighting of the light concerns, industry, the all-round of the heavy industry, the steel mill and machine tool plant. The part was locomotive work. His book is an attempt at presenting a picture of the people who work in the modern

Person working class; figures and figures are taken from the book "USSR Statistics for 1960" put out by the central committee of books and printing, Moscow, and figures taken from the text of the 22nd Congress of the CPSU, which is from the still unpublished text for the USSR Statute for 1962 look to be published in Moscow in early 1962. Also look is not, however, an economic analysis of the Soviet Union. It is a look into the back of work-a-day average Russians.

The Henry Churchill born in Oct 1839 in New Orleans La. He son of a poor Insurance salesman whose early death left a ~~financial~~ ^{financial} man stricken of independence thought on by neglect. Entering the U.S. Marine Corps at 17 his attack of independence was strengthened by private journey to Japan the Philippines and the coast of Old Islands in the Pacific immediately after serving out his 3 years in the U.S. A.C. He abandoned his ^{family} ~~family~~ life to seek a new life in the U.S.A. full of optimism and hope he stood in the square in the fall of 1907 waiting to see his chosen course through, after, however, two years and alot of growing up he decided to return to the U.S.A. He who look is not a story about himself, it is only passing on what he saw and heard and found out. ^{part of} He thinks, however, that not too many people at least Americans have had the opportunity to look and often miserable and sometimes ~~scandalous~~ ^{scandalous} world, but a world whose outward appearance is very like our own, if not ~~just~~ ^{just} ~~so~~ ^{so} ~~gray~~ ^{gray}.

The post office handles all mail coming in and out of the city. Built in 1955, it has 4 columns at its entrance in the Greek style.

Next down the prospect are a clothing store, childrens store. The central movie house, the best one in Minsk seating 400 people in a small unventilated hall. Next to it stands a shoe store, across from it, the central beauty shop, the main drug store and a Gaspranon (Russian food store), furniture store. ^{Next is} The Ministry of Internal Affairs, whose boss is tough military Colonel, Nikolay ~~Afonof~~ ^{Minister} of the "peoples militia", he holds the title ~~Minister~~ ^{Minister} of Internal Affairs. around the corner is his ^{boss's Ministry} ~~ambassador~~, the KGB ~~commiss~~ ^{Minister} for Internal Security, (Intelligence and Secret police). Across from ~~there~~ ^{the Ministry} is the ever ~~crowded~~ ^{crowded} prospect book shop, across from this is the even more crowded ~~restaurant~~ ^{restaurant}, one of five in the city where for two rubles a person can buy fried ~~toung~~ ^{toung} or plates of chicken with potatoes and fried cabbage, instead of just the "Kotlets" (bread and ground meat patties) or ~~chicken~~ ^{chicken} with ~~little~~ ^{little} more meat and less bread ~~and~~ ^{and} beef steak purk (ground beef patties) served with potatoes and cabbage and sometimes ~~macaroni~~ ^{macaroni}. ~~These~~ ^{These} are always served in workers dining rooms and stand up cafes for they open at night). ~~and~~ ^{and} sometimes, sweet rolls, coffee, ~~macaroni~~ ^{macaroni} and fall fruits, salads and tomatoes can also be bought.

~~and trips to ^{any} cities of the Soviet Union is forbidden even to those who would like to travel there to see relatives. All cities have pointed towards the Finnish border. In this category, ^{and} on the Polish border, Odessa was a port.~~

15 rubles. ^{These} ~~There~~ are ^{cheap} ~~few~~ ^{ones} ~~from~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{city} ~~area~~ ^{There} usually cost 20 rubles.

Just before we come to "Stalin Square" the end of the central district along the PROSPECT, we find the two "AUTOMATS" or stand up cafes. These cafes are located across the prospect from one another, the DRINKING WATER structure is exactly the same in each, both places serve the same dishes at the same prices. Why these were not built at opposite ends of the CENTRAL DISTRICT ~~or from the center~~, for instance, is not known. Although it would of course be more convenient. The reason is that ^{the} ~~the~~ architectural plans for all the ^{city's} ~~city's~~ ^{of the} ~~of the~~ Soviet Union, ^{come} ~~come~~ directly from Moscow, which, as one can imagine, is a big responsibility. ^{and since, in the west, one pays for a mistake with one's head, it seems that the logical reason, is that in building the street as it is the simplest, and therefore safest way.} Another characteristic and interesting structure is ^{the} ~~the~~ Trade Union building. This houses an auditorium, offices for the trade union and a small dance hall. There ^{is} ~~is~~ not, as one might assume, ^{an} ~~an~~ office of the Trade Union. They do not exist as we know them, ^{since} ~~since~~ ^{all} ~~all~~ negotiations for higher pay or better working conditions are ^{not} ~~not allowed, of course; suggestions may be made by any worker but these ^{are} ~~are~~ handled through the local Communist factory committee and the ^{passed} ~~passed~~ along or shelved as it suits the committee's. In inspecting the structure, it looks like a Greek temple with figures atop the T shaped roof supported by large white marble columns all around. However, a closer look reveals not ^{any} ~~any~~ Greek gods but, from left to right, a ^{carpenter} ~~carpenter~~ complete with scope, a bricklayer holding a bucket, a sports ^{man} ~~man~~ in track shoes, and a more symbolic structure of a man in a double breasted suit holding a brief case, either a bureaucrat or an intellectual, apparently.~~

The rest of the prospect for the remaining miles is enclosed with the so familiar square shaped 5 storied apartment houses; ^{making up} ~~making up~~ it may be that at the present time 60% of all living is in apartments. In 20 years 90% of all living quarters will be in these many storied barracks. The building ^{is} ~~is~~ in full swing, although at the 22nd congress,

337
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Khrushchev announced that so many building projects were started in 1960-1961 that for a year after the finish of the Congress only special important projects will be allowed to be begun in order to give a chance for the completion of sites already started, this is not the only reason, for the demand for raw materials and prefabricated parts far exceeds the supply and in desperation Khrushchev called a halt to the construction plans of the present 7-year plan, this will mean, especially on apartments, for which there is a dire need.

Most factory workers do not behave themselves in line for an apartment even if they are on the list for at least 3 years. These attitudes are based on experience.

At the 22nd party Congress Khrushchev, in his 2 hour long speech, for all practical purposes, the only speech, since all others followed in harmony of the first speech, revealed that in 1960, 100,000 people in the Soviet Union went abroad. This is a high percentage, including engineers and technicians that served, which make up for 1/3 of this total. All others are brigades of intelligentsia, all scientific workers, for the 100,000 people that go abroad are carefully selected first applicants, the 1st condition is that they be loyal and politically prepared. The 2nd is that they be going for a tourist trip under the United Nations travel agreement to visit, for 100 rubles he can go to China for two weeks, for 200 rubles he can go to Czechoslovakia, for 300 rubles he can go to England, the hitch is (1) that he must be 40 or 45 years of age; (2) he must account for the money he expects to spend, since speculation is not allowed in the USSR; (3) he must leave behind close relatives, preferably a wife and children, or a brother and sister; this last is actually the most important. The Russians know that a person will not ordinarily leave a delegation or group of tourists to seek asylum if he knows he'll never see his family again, not alive anyway. Individual tourists who go abroad when and where they want to, because of their own desires, are unknown in the Soviet Union. Passports abroad are issued only after a 6 month waiting period by the K.G.B.

337
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
1592

~~Notes~~ all cities along the Southern border of the USSR from Moldavia to India are forbidden without a pass, all cars, trucks and other private vehicles are stopped at police check points in these areas. Trains and plane and bus terminals are not allowed to sell tickets to these places without being shown a passport or being shown a valid passport whose owners address is in the forbidden city, persons already living in these cities may travel freely to and from them, however, they may not bring others in with out passes; passes are given out by the local K. G. B. offices, and one must apply directly to it.

3 3

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Marked for special remarks usually of a criminal nature, immigrants have a short autobiography painted such as, Carlos Ventura, born in Buenos Aires, 1934, resident Buenos Aires till 1955, occupation was student, immigrated to U.S.S.R. 1956. This is enough to insure any and ^{as} who reads ^{the passport} that, Carlos, along with any other of his fellow immigrants will be given the proper treatment and attention, so that he never gets to far away from his registered address, ^{without a pass} or ^{relation} ^{view} French, Spanish, and Eastern European, are treated with more respect than the Russians treat each other, particularly in the matter of being awarded an apartment, any immigrant, no matter how unimportant he may have been in his native country, has much less to worry about ^{than} ^{getting} ^{an} apartment and being assigned to work, ^{as} his ^{native} born counterpart, this is part of the nation wide drive to impress all foreigners as to the high level of life in the U.S.S.R.

Twelve miles outside of Moscow is a show collective farm for foreign tourist, who ask to see a genuine, average collective farm, on it is almost every imaginable help to man possible, including automatic milkers, feeders, even automatic floor cleaners. The collective farms at this place along with their counterparts at the same ^{and} ^{place} ^{giga} south of Leningrad, ^{have} ^{well} built apartment houses with food and clothing stores built right into the first floors.

For the benefit of everyone who doesn't want to be duped, I suggest you take the Moscow to Brest highway for 24 miles until you come to Vostech where by asking directions you can in five minutes find a real collective farm, a village of the small black

337
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
1142

^{and} and scrape wood houses, seen throughout the Soviet Union and although its 50 minutes from the Kremlin it doesn't have electricity or gas. Inside plumbing is unknown and the only automation is that ~~and~~ with a broom. There are 45,000 collective farms in the Soviet Union of these types as well as 7,400 State farms run by the ^{government} ~~government~~. Collective farmers' number 65.5 million people or ~~or~~ 31.2% of the total population.

True, the collective farmers may own chickens or pigs or even a cow, as well as his own piece of land, usually $\frac{1}{2}$ of an acre, but the isolation and agonizingly hard work in summer and fall affects these "advantages". Nowadays, although still without electricity "collective farms" have wire fed radio programs and 2 speakers in every home, this is part of the propaganda system instigated by ^{the} ~~the~~ to "bring the ^{current} ~~current~~ level of outlying collective farms up to the level of the city dweller". School attendance for the ^{the} ~~the~~ children of collective farmers is compulsory as it is for all ^{the} ~~the~~ children up to the age of maturity, that is up to the age when they receive their passports, sixteen. Public schools are in general box shaped 3 story affair with no particular decoration. Teachers receive 80 rubles a month in these general educational institutions (discipline from the student's viewpoint is strong, ^{starting} ~~starting~~ school at 7 years he is taught to keep his pioneer school costume, which all students must wear, in most appearance, is thought to stand rigidly at attention when any adult enters ^{the} ~~the~~ room or when the teacher asks a question. His studies, particularly foreign languages, are apt to be harder and more complex than ^{the} ~~the~~ American counterparts ^{is also} ~~is also~~ as well as patriotic and Soviet history. An attitude towards his studies of ^{complete seriousness} ~~complete seriousness~~

20
is instilled in him at an early age and young Russian students are apt to appear rather made bookish than Americans.

Since most women work for a living in the U.S.S.R. (with or without husbands) they usually leave their non-school age children in the care of the local "childrens garden" these are highly organized ~~government~~ ^{state} ~~subsidized~~ ^{created} care centers for childrens. Here babies are fed and cared for, their health is checked periodically by doctors; diets are recommended and baths given, all for 30 rubles a month. Young children are given pre-school preparation by trained day school teachers who receive 50 rubles a month in pay. A director of such a school may receive 180 rubles a month 3,050,000 children in 1960. ~~After the U2 incident on May 1, 1960 and the following exchanges between the American government and the Soviet governments, Premier Krushchev invited then President Eisenhower to come to the Soviet Union and become a director of one of these "childrens gardens". Since, he said in a speech at the Krimmlin in July 1960,~~ ^{with regard to the U2 incident} ~~doesn't know how to run his country.~~

Public care centers for young and old are an established principle in the U.S.S.R. thousands of rest homes, sanitoriums and hospitals are scattered around the Black and Caspian Seas, the "resort area" of the Soviet Union. For any worker to get a reservation for one of these places he should apply to the ^{RAJURY COM. THE} ~~State Committee~~ for a "vacation" or ticket reservation, after showing that he has the right to his three weeks vacation, (30 days for persons engaged in dangerous occupation or mining) he may buy the "Petovkro" from Minsk to the Black Sea, Yalta resort area, for three weeks ^{AT A} cost of 70 to 100 rubles, depending on class of service available.

as well as vocational training into each and every student just as at the factories and plants, each and every institute has its corps of party chiefs, sectional and class, for teachers and professors as well as students.

At the 22nd Congress in October 1961. Khrushchev, prophize that by 1980 1 out of every 5 persons living in the Soviet Union will have a higher education, this is ~~an~~ unheard of figure, but it is ~~possible~~ under the system in the Soviet Union.

Foreign languages also hold positions of favority in the Soviet Educational plan, much more than in the U.S. in ~~many~~ fields of vocation, two foreign languages are compulsory over a five year period, in engineering and also medicine at least one language is compulsory. The studied languages in order of importance and popularity are, English, German, French, Italian and Spanish with far Eastern Languages followings. The text books from which these languages are learned are very interesting in themselves, they combine politics and education at once, a very common occurrence. An example is that texts in English or German for instance are given on the life of Lenin, founder of the Soviet State, or the structure of the communist party of the Soviet Union, formerly the life of Stalin was a favored subject to fill a text book, these books are no longer in circulation. A good text book for English speaking students studying Russian is the one by ~~the~~ ~~Chairman~~ ~~of the~~ ~~U.S.S.R. society of friendship with the~~ United States and England. This book published in 1950 by the Moscow publishing house Izdatel'skiy Mir, Moscow is a good ~~choice~~ ~~for~~ ~~study~~ ~~in~~ the highly expressive Russian language, political texts are kept to a minimum in this book and only have

357
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
B 97

26
five year course of vocational and political subjects. ^{Residence} ~~Residence~~
for students are located near their respective Institutes, non-
residential students live here. Often these numbers exceeds the
rooms and many have to rent rooms in the city. All rooms 15-15
feet house 5-6 students with just enough room to allow metal beds
to be placed around the walls and a table and chairs in the middle,
there is not room enough for closets so clothing is kept in suit-
cases under beds. Here, except ^{during} ~~during~~ the three-month summer
vacation, students live and study for 5 years. Common rooms with
stoves, are also located in the side of 1 room to 3 student living
quarters for ^{cooking} ~~cooking~~ the cleanlines of linen, and rooms as well as the
entire dormitory ^{belong} ~~belong~~ to the students. The number of students
in the U.S.S.R. in 1960 ^{was} ~~was~~ 2,396,000 U.S. Figure 1,616,000 or 102-
per 10,000. All students in higher educational institution re-
ceive ^{scholarships} ~~scholarships~~ or grants of money at the rate of 40 rubles a
month, regardless of ^{their} ~~their~~ vocations, for ^{excellence} ~~excellence~~ to outstanding
grades a student may receive the maximum of 50 rubles per-month.

Thus all students are paid to study in the Soviet Union, unlike
the United States where students must pay tuition to learn. This
is the reason why the Soviet Union turns out almost three times
as many engineers 159,000 in 1959, twice as many ^{technicians} ~~technicians~~ 477,200,
^{technicians} ~~technicians~~ and other specialists, this is why the Soviet Union has
more doctors per 10,000 of population (18.5 1960) than any other
country in the world (U.S.A. (12.1) 1960) regardless of the lack
of dormitory ^{and} ~~and~~ ^{living} ~~living~~ conditions of the students,
that we have in the U.S. We would definitely learn from the
regions and highly specialized educational system of the Soviet
Union. A system which jointly and carefully instills political

More a most interesting can however, find Jounies to rest
 upon nearer home in the case of flight. The station located in pine
 three hours from Kingst is here the best harbor since the
 peaches fruit and gum can be had for as little as 25 rubles per
 two weeks.

24 4 25

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

about ~~20%~~ of the text. Most of the millions of text books printed in the Soviet Union every year are published at the Central Moscow publishing house a ~~large~~ ^{very organic} ~~large~~ ^{centralized} enterprise printing (~~2,000~~ ^{1,000} in 1959 and 1,169,000,000 copies) ~~and~~ ^{where} those ~~designed to centralizing~~ here foreign books are printed in the Russian language and others into any one of the 100 of languages of minority groups in the U.S.S.R. ~~9%~~ ^{2%} of the population of the U.S.S.R. speak Russian, however ~~most of the~~ ^{many of the} languages are collected and propagated by law, of the 206,827,000 million people in the Soviet Union 114,114,000 ~~know~~ ^{can} Russian as ~~the~~ ^{their} national ~~language~~ ^{language} next is ~~Ukrainians~~ ^{Ukrainians} 37,253,000 and ~~Belarusians~~ ^{Belarusians} 7,913,000 and ~~others~~ ^{others} 6,015,000. The remaining population figures are distributed among 18 minority, and 60 fractional groups. Some of which have as few as 4,000 people speaking the tongue. Also there are 60,000 persons in the Soviet Union who are ~~non-Russian~~ ^{of Jewish} not ~~Russian~~ ^{of Jewish} origin, of these the leaders are Translators 3,000; Albanians 4,000; Afghans 1,900; Wengols 1,000, Italians 1,000, ~~Chinese~~ ^{Chinese} 1,000, Spanish 1,000, and Argentines (estimated) 4,000. Since the figures for Argentine immigrants is not given in the 1950 figures for the Soviet Union pages 74-75. ~~Higher cost of~~ ^{cost of} all the 69,000 titles printed in the U.S.S.R. in 1959 were technical or industrial text books. Only 20% of these titles were for light reading, of these most ~~dear~~ ^{dear} war stories reflecting the struggle and victory of the Soviet armed forces over the Nazis during the 2nd world war as well as heroic novels about opening up the Virgin lands in Siberia and the wild country East of the Urals. As was

27

described by Erving Levine in his book "Street U.S.S.R." Love stories are few and far between with them apt to be "boy loves + tractors - loves girl" episodes or how Ivan increased production at his machine to win the admiration of Natasha, the shop foreman. Foreign novels are very popular in the U.S.S.R. because of their ~~complicated~~ ^{convey every story} lines, however foreign writers seem to be chosen because they write about the decay and ~~immorality~~ ^{immorality} of their respective country. Every ~~Soviet~~ ^{Soviet} book seems to be chosen to show that if capitalism isn't dead or dying it should.

American authors include, Jack London, Ernest Hemingway and others. Some of these writers are often very popular in the U.S.A. but not for the same reasons, Jack London wrote what we consider adventure stories while the Russians consider them to be reflections of present day life. Ernest Hemingway, wrote "old man and the sea" a deeply touching story of man's struggle against nature and the sea, while here it is considered an indictment of capitalist society although Hemingway, unlike Jack London, was never a Socialist.

For a person reading detective stories by foreign writers one gets a very depressing feeling and is overwhelmed by the ~~grimness and darkness~~ ^{grimness and darkness} of the life depicted in them. Other foreign authors include Leonard Frank, German writer; William G. Smith, "Athlete As They Are" English; and more classical writers such as Alexander Dumas "Count Monte Christo" French author, "Sherlock Holmes and Captain Blood" are also known and read in the U.S.S.R. but such titles are few and hard to find. Dickens however is in ~~abundant~~ ^{abundant} supply.

... and the end. ... 20

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

wherever one goes. Mark Twain books are also found in Russia.

Each novel of 300-400 pages sell for 1.50 rubles or less.

Stories rank high in publication and therefore, popular.

with the ^{fact} more often than not American or West German spies

and captured in the end by the young, handsome, Soviet border policeman

agent.

11 Newspapers and magazines are also a giant undertaking with

the printing if not the information agencies, less centralized and

controlled. In 1959 periodicals and magazines numbered 2,000 titles

and 10,000,000 copies.

Newspapers numbered 10,500 titles, including both city and

country papers, with 13,000,000 half million copies.

Newspapers are not allowed in the country except representative

communist party papers such as the "Workers" United States, "Daily

Worker", England, "Humanity" France, "New Germany" East Germany,

"The Daily Berliner", West Germany, etc.

The main publications in the U.S.S.R. are "Pravda", "Izvestia"

of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. and "The News"

of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union. It may be

noted that the chairman of the Council of Ministers had the first

editorial of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. is one man,

Nikolai S. Krushchev. All copies and city newspapers throughout

from these two leading dailies, reprinting articles passed to

by TASS, Soviet news agency government owned. All newspapers

I think the newspapers are "Soviet ^{physical}" organs of the Central ^{positive} Comality of the communist party of ^{political} ~~Soviet Union~~, a sport newspaper ^{for} or the organ of the ^{physical} ~~country~~ of physical culture.

Top Russian newspapers from "Pravda" of 1944-1945, consist of four pages except on special events where the

For three weeks, advertising is unknown and unnecessary in

the 7-year plan. The first page in all Soviet languages is

... local industrial establishments such as the opening of a

news Agencies. They usually observe strikes and

countries as well as other places", started to give a bad name

as numerous democracies fighting against Imperialism.

What carry the propaganda full where books and newspapers.

clubs bringing the total to 118,000 movie houses; the average

number of times a Soviet citizen goes to the movies, per year, including men, women, and children is 26.5 times (page 309.) There is a joke current in the Soviet Union as to why N. S. Khrushchev received his third bare of the Soviet Union, the highest order in the Soviet Union, the answer is for his part in the film "Our Nikita Khrushchev", a documentary directed in the summer of 1961, of old ~~times~~ showing Khrushchev in his younger days as a ~~commander~~ on the Eastern front of touring industry after the war. Half of the hundreds of films made in 1959-1960 were either Revolutionary/historical or war stories, others were Virgin Land or ~~new~~ North adventure stories; most every Republic has its own studio which shot pictures concerning their respective places. In ~~the USSR~~ its the state films on "Soviet Street" it employs scores of operators, technicians, writers, costume films ~~and others~~ all of these have finished the artist and operators higher school of film making in Leningrad, a 3- or four year course and have diplomas in their respective fields. During the week of October 9-15 the following movies were shown in King "Joe Live", Revolutionary film of the 1917's "Clear Sky" the film presented at the film Festival in Moscow in July 1961, which took place. A film about the post Stalin Era, it condemns repression of the main character an ex-prisoner of war who is driven out of the party because he didn't die as all good soldiers must. This film is very symbolic of the new government line condemning some of the tactics of "Stalin and his clique." "The Fair" a West German film against militarism and "The Poor Street" a Bulgarian film about the

experience in the 2nd World War.

Foreign films make up quite a large percentage of movies

shown here since the Soviet film industry is not well sub-
sidized and cannot turn out half of the demand for films.

German, Italian, and French films as well as American

films from the "people's republics" are popular here. American films

are very much liked for their technical skill and production.

American films shown in 1959-1960 were: "Rape of the Virgin" with Elizabeth

Taylor, "The Seven Year Itch" with Jean Crawford, "The Seventh Voyage of Sinbad"

made in 1958 and "Serenade of Sun Valley" made in the 40's others

were "Vanya and the Prose" about the life of the composer and "Old Man

and the Sea", a technical production of Ernest Hemingway's book.

"War and Peace" was also shown to vast audiences in the serials.

Prices for seats in movie houses, unlike the United States

change for adults and children but rather for the location

of rows with the center rows costing 50 kopecks in the evening

and front row seats 30 kopecks. Showings until 3 o'clock are

20 kopecks cheaper per seat, until the prices change. Showings

at posted times on the tickets and doors are opened for

only five minutes while spectators take their designated seats.

Nobody even has to stand because tickets are sold only according

to the number of spectators in the hall, for showing.

Television is organized and shown in order not to interfere with

work in industries. Monday to Fridays programs start at 6:00 in

90

the evening, quite enough to allow any work to get home in time for the start but not enough to allow him to take time off to watch television or become a television addict as we have in the U.S. Programs finish at 11:00 in the evening so that all the workers can get enough sleep. ~~On~~ ^{They} Saturday start at 3:00 to compensate for the shop work day and end at 12:00 or 12:30, Sundays programs start as early as 10:30 in the morning and end at 12:00 o'clock. Programs are but include as all ways more that 75 percent ~~of~~ ^{are} Soviet politics, but ~~they~~ ^{of the} ~~include~~ ^{include} good films, ~~series~~ ^{series} of movies and cartoons for the kids the best programs however all the ~~best~~ ^{of the} performances from Moscow and Leningrad, Balchovi theaters, also anybolic music concerts are often used to break the monotony run of politics and dry facts and figures. A show for a Sunday evening is like the one show in ~~Russia~~ ^{China} on October 22, 1961, 6:30 sports 7:25 Soviet army show 8:25 a feature length film "Baltic Sky" and part 9:30 at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union ~~country~~ ^{news} (11:00) performances by people artist of the U.S.S.R. A. Glebova, ~~who~~ ^{she} sings songs of the Mother Land, 11:50 news and 12:00 sign off with the playing of the National Anthem and the other of ~~the~~ ^{celebration} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~country~~ ^{country}. Television however is not as far as it is in the U.S. ~~on~~ ^{because of the} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~cost~~ ^{cost} of television, a good one cost 350 rubles and the light table set for 190 rubles ~~are~~ ^{are} rarely bought in, ~~are~~ ^{are} quickly ~~up~~ ^{up}. There were 103, 200 televisions in Belagost in 1960. The really, penetrating voice of modern ~~city~~ ^{city} comes from radio, ~~and~~ ^{and} extensive it is the ~~way~~ ^{way} by which the Kremlin reaches into every

3/ back end ~~and~~ ^{also} the most out-lying collective farms or villiages. While 3 million television sets were sold from 1952-1956 in the Soviet Union (facts and figures page 943) over 29 million radio sets were sold and this figures is brought up considerably when one considers the fact that ~~the~~ ^{old} collective farms which may not have a radio in the place have programs fed to reproducers in each home from points many miles away in keeping with the general plan to bring the cultural level of these collective ~~farms~~ ^{villages} up. And in the Soviet Union there are 45,000 collective farms and 7,400 State farms with 65,500,000 people on them or 31.4% of the total population (facts for 1961 page 27). So radio may be said to be the all ~~encompassing~~ ^{dominating} program ~~stable~~ ^{strong} in ~~Moscow~~ ^{the USSR} and may end so late at 12:00 however 24 hours a day broadcast are made to all parts of the Soviet Union from Moscow, there are 18.5 million ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~radios~~ ^{radio} in ~~Belarus~~ ^{Belarus} which can turn all stations to its one channel in a matter of minutes, this ^{was} when Gagarin made his space making trip into space, the entire Soviet Union was blanked out with nothing but reports and intermittent music, for a solid day in this way the Government sets the most propaganda value out of its achievements. Again when Herman Titov made his flight for two days this process was repeated. Also all stations are immediately turned to the Kremlin whenever Premier Khrushchev makes a policy ~~speech~~ ^{speech} all stations in the Soviet Union are regularly turned every hour on the hour to the "news" from Moscow, unlike the U.S.A. where small independent station can operate, the Soviet Union rigidly ~~imposes~~ ^{exercises} control over all its state broadcasting stations which, like industries, are

all state financed and built. The radio and television station in Minsk is a four storied ~~concrete~~ ^{concrete} building located ^{at} No. 6 Kalinina Street near the ^{small} ~~the~~ ^{area} "SVISHLICH", behind it stands the impressive 500 foot steel radio tower, the highest structure in Belorussia. This radio tower and building are enclosed with high fences and patrolling armed guards with dogs. Entrance into the ^{compound} ~~compound~~ must be through the building itself and persons cannot enter without a special pass shown to an armed guard. Performers are taken to a separate studio near the city center where production and performers are fed back to the station and then to the broadcasting towers, in this way the all important communication system ^{is} ~~is~~ guarded against sabotage or ~~any~~ ^{any} "take overs" of the sort often achieved by Latin American counter-revolutionary and ~~sub-~~ ^{sub-} ~~contests~~ ^{elements}.

Near the television tower, 4 blocks east on "Polatskaya" Street, stands ~~the~~ ^{two} more towers approximately 200 feet high each, they are not engaged in broadcasting, quite the opposite in fact, these very apparent land marks with high power cables strung between them are jamming towers, used to blank out high frequency broadcast from abroad, the main target of these jamming towers is the Munich and Washington transmitters of the "Voice of America" program, ^{so-called} ~~so-called~~ although they are employed to disrupt the B.B.C. and sometimes French broadcast in Russian. These towers are likewise guarded by armed guards and entrance to the wire enclosed block house and tower area is forbidden except by passes. The amount of voltage

used by these towers is known to be ^{the method} ~~fantastic~~ and when one considers that needed lighting at work places is only ^{scarcely} ~~scarcely~~ turned on even on the cloudless days, it is ironical and sad to think of the tremendous waste and efforts the Soviet government goes too in order to keep other peoples ideas out. But the jamming frequencies are only half those of the "Radio Moscow" propaganda programs which may be heard on any short wave radio in the United States and without jamming. These "Radio Moscow" programs ^{insure} ~~insure~~ peoples in 81 countries that the Iron Curtain no longer exists, never did exist, and is in general a fictitious slander against the Soviet Union though up by reactionaries, etc!!

Opera is also a favorite ^{entertainment} ~~entertainment~~ in the U.S.S.R. with 32 operas and ballet houses throughout the ^{republics} ~~republics~~. As compared with one in the United States the metropolitan opera house in New York, that is because the Russians have their own operas written by ^{the best composers} ~~the best composers~~ Russian composers, while we have none.

Here any person can tell you about such splendid operas as "Bohème", "The Clown", "Queen of Spades", "Traviata" while in the U.S. most citizens are sadly lacking in this field of art due not to the fallacy that we are ^{inferior} ~~inferior~~ as the Russians think, but do to the fact that we simply do not have the facilities to put such productions on. Although there are those who prefer to remain tied to their T.V.'s and ^{radio} ~~radio~~ shows.

Comedy and drama theater number ²² ~~22~~ with 11 in Belorussia. Plays are put on by amateur and professional groups in the Russian

33.

language or the languages of the republics. In ~~Leningrad~~ ^{Minsk} the Belorussian drama theater on "VOIADARSKAYA" street has a troop of 55 professionals earning from 90 to 140 rubles a month ~~putting~~ ^{putting} on 4 plays a week in the Belorussian language. Sets and costumes ~~are~~ ^{are} always well made in any productions I saw, but the scripts are apt to be over loaded with politics in the dramas.

Museums exist for the education and learning of the population, of these; 26 are historical Revolutionary 69 historical, 171 memorial (the house of ~~Chernyshevsky~~ ^{Chernyshevsky} shikovskii street in Moscow near the American embassy) 421 of local or regional interest, and 122 art museums as well as 68 more of different kinds bringing the total to exactly 907. There are 37 in Minsk. In the year 1959, 43 million people visited these places of interest as well as 7,200,000 people who visited the famous permanent exhibition of Soviet achievements in Moscow, "SKOLNIKI" park. Here a ~~large~~ ^{large} display covering 25 acres was set up in 1955, it advertizes real and ~~the~~ ^{progress} progress for tourist and Russians alike. In it are Sputniks and jet airplanes tractor exhibition housed in a building 300 feet long and housing and industrial samples, the light consumer industry is shown more as the Russians would like it to be than as it is. With pocket radios ~~(these are none made in quantity in the U.S.S.R.)~~ ^(these are none made in quantity in the U.S.S.R.) Automatic washing machines with two spinners (from 1952-1958) there were 1.2 million made and sold all simply one spinners) and modern vacuum cleaners (1950-1958 500,000 sold) however this doesn't keep Russians from hoping that some day these things will be in mass-production.

undoubtedly they shall be ³⁴ other means of distributing propaganda ~~at the~~ ^{at the} ~~work~~ ^{work} are thought the ~~at the~~ ^{at the} ~~work~~ ^{work} or in English agitation points" these are located at desks or in small offices open 16 hours a day, they are manned by ~~at the~~ ^{at the} ~~work~~ ^{work} communist and young communist party members. They are for the distribution of pamphlets, bulletins and other party literature, for the more or less informal meetings of groups of communist party members. Formed in the early 1920's they were then points of armed workers located near to each other who would ~~put~~ ^{could} down "white" ~~guys~~ ^{guys} or ~~eventually~~ ^{eventually} arrest anyone in the neighborhood. Now there ~~are~~ ^{are} ~~changes~~ ^{changes} have slightly changed but its still known that any party member may come in and report disloyal comments ~~at~~ ^{at} an unguarded moment on the part of any citizen, there is always a telephone handy here. In Hing there are only 12 movie houses, but 35 ~~agitation~~ ^{agitation} in the telephone books, they can be recognized at a distance by red flags and banners ~~dropped~~ ^{dropped} over the doors and windows of the respective building.

The Young Communist League or YCL entraces all young people from the age of 16, until they out grow the childrens pioneer league 90% of all persons between the ages of 16 to 26 belong to this organization, although they may attain communist party membership as early as 19 or 20 years. Signed on as soon as they receive their "passport" at 16, they receive a YCL party ticket and must pay a small fee of 70 or 80 roubles a month. After this they are

obliged to attend YUL meetings, go on harvesting trips on week
ends during the fall to collective farms to help bring in the potato
and grain, and to keep their studies up to high standards, a ~~slight~~
violation of conduct or refusal to tow the ~~line~~ ^{line} will result in
expulsion from the league and is a block to personal progress in
the Soviet Union since membership is considered a reference ~~for~~
~~hiring in factories or~~ ^{institutions} ~~request for a place at~~
higher educational institutions, but ~~expulsions~~ ^{EXPULSIONS} are fairly common
about 20% being expelled before reaching the age where they may be
chosen for communist party membership. A young ~~ambitious~~ ^{ambitious} student
may become rather popular and powerful by being elected to the
post of YUL secretary in his class at school or at work. A sure
way to success is to remain at this post in ones' local school or
Institute keeping high standards of marks and discipline until
chosen for party membership. In this way young people get a taste
of what the Party can do for them if they have the right attitude.

31 At our shop the YUL secretary is Arkadia ~~_____~~ a tall handsome
~~and~~ ^{young} Russian of 27 ~~age~~ ^{with a broad grin}. He reminds one of a
Texas or Oklahoma boy, his father is a ~~worker~~ ^{factory} ~~and~~ ^{at K.A.'s} another works
~~as a worker~~ ^{TRAP FARM} they have a full three room apartment. His ~~brother~~
also a YUL member is the youngest and last member of this family
group. ~~Arkadia~~ ^{ARKADIA} has worked at this factory for 3 years after
serving his 3 years in the navy in the Black Sea. He was only
recently elected to the post of YUL secretary in our shop after
the former person relieved of membership, usually an easy-going

35 fellow if you don't get him rallied, he takes his YUL duties seriously, collecting dues on every other pay day (which are on the 9th and 20th of the month) of 15 of the total paycheck, of 15 of 80 rubles. 80 copecks he checks off names and is responsible for turning in the cash to the factory YUL committee. He is responsible for posting directives handed down by the YUL factory committee and for helping to draw up the list of ^{Brooshniks} ~~Brooshniks~~ who shall have the duty during this month. ^{Brooshniks} ~~Brooshniks~~ are volunteers. Civilians who patrol streets and parks as peace and order keepers, they are given a special card which they carry and when on duty wear red arm bands, they help to expedite the police in its more routine work. Such as walking a beat in a usually quiet district. Brooshniks always walk in groups of threes and fours often women and girls are seen in this capacity. This custom is relatively new and is not generally used except on Saturdays and Sundays, when there are basketball groups as teenagers and a large number of Brunks to be seen. Both these types of groups are on the downgrowth at least partly due to these volunteers efforts. Besides helping to draw up the list of Brooshniks in their respective shops YUL secretary is expected to set high examples of work and political ^{activity} ~~activity~~ to their fellow workers and to help the shop and section leaders get to know this workers. In Klink the young communist headquarters is a long gray cement 4 story building in ^{English} ~~English~~ street or in English "Red Army Street" inside, the building is honey combed with 200 rooms, on

auditorium and meeting hall. Three hundred people are presently employed here to do the work of the YUL, also, here is the central committee of the YUL of Belorussia, they review cases of expulsion and direct YUL party organization the actual political influence of this committee is almost nothing ^{compared to other committees.} the YUL in all cities are directed by the CP headquarters in their respective cities.

The headquarters of the central committee of the CP is located on "Karl Marx St." a 3 story yellow metal and brick structure it is a rectangular shaped with straight shape lines and almost none of the ^{usual} decorations ^{found} in most buildings in the city.

"the first secretary of the central committee of the CP of Belorussia"

is the impossible title carried by a short stocky man in his late 50's K.F. Mastoroff. Barely seen on the streets he and his family

occupies a large 6-room apartment on the top floor of a government apartment house on prospect Stalin. Entrance to this apartment building is guarded night and day by one uniformed policeman who checks ^{names} and keeps unauthorized persons out, here is also the

residence of several ministers such as, Minister of Education K. Poroshchuk and Minister of Administration K. Zhenbel. ^{Minister of}

controls and directs all activities of his republic with authority as the United States ^{government} has ever enjoyed, ^{and} his authority cannot be controlled or challenged by court orders or injunctions

as it often is in the United States. - Mastoroff is responsible directly to Moscow and the party president ^{appointed} by ^{Proshchuk}

He appears in the reviewing box in the center of his country, on May 1st and November 7th holidays, ^{where} where waves a ceremonial

hand occasionally, without the trace of a smile. He isn't elected to his post in a general election any more than Khrushchev is elected to the post of premiership but rather appointed from the members of the ~~Supreme~~ Soviet of the Republic who are elected on the one candidate ticket which is prepared and authorized in the first place, by the central ~~committee~~ ^{committee} of the communist party of the respective republic; therefore the central committee chooses the members of the ~~Supreme~~ Soviet from whose members replacements for vacated seats in the central committee are filled. Replacement may be required in the case of "death, disengagement, a higher appointment to the central ~~committee~~ ^{committee} of the Soviet Union or expulsions from the party" under the party constitution, government procedure, in the central committee. Corruption in the U.S.S.R. takes a major form in embezzling and freighting of prices as in any purely ~~democratic~~ ^{democratic} society. In 1961 the death penalty for embezzlement of State funds in large sums was enacted as an answer to wide spread pilfering of goods, crops and embezzling of money and State bonds. On any collective or State farm there is a certain per cent of State goods illegally appropriated by the collect farmers for their own private use to make up for low wages and therefore low living conditions, often sold to private ~~business~~ ^{business} ~~enterprises~~ ^{enterprises} or at the open market type of ~~business~~ ^{business}. These goods may consist only of a splintered lamp or pistol or may run in dozens of ~~cases~~ ^{cases} to goods hidden in ~~trunks~~ ^{trunks} or thick pine forest and sold by the appropriator piecemeal, or in wholesale lots to ~~bracket~~ ^{bracket} store supervisors, who are supposed to buy state meats and crops at government prices but who pocket the differences of prices from the black market ~~where~~ ^{where} making entrances in their ~~books~~ ^{books} that such merchandise was brought for State prices, such

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

practices are so common that without them many stores would be all most empty if they had to rely on the sporadic, poor quality goods brought in from the State slaughter houses at high prices. The directorship of even a small fruit or milk store opens up wide opportunities for lucrative enterprising by person with a slight business sense, it is almost impossible for the authorities to get on such going on because of difficulties in obtaining proof in acceptable amounts since such going on are usually in small amounts. Materials such as electric appliances, ~~foodstuffs~~ ^{clothing} are ~~not~~ ridden with speculation which often leads to poor goods or bad goods brought in and sold under the counter examples are ~~not~~ ^{used} to subsidize a "beef stew" (Most of the age bureaucratic ~~officials~~ ^{can be} ~~obtained~~ by a well placed 10 spot, ~~most~~ persons occupying most of the housing ministry and passport and visa offices expect ~~permission~~ ^{to receive} for the life and death services which all Russians seek namely - to receive permission for an apartment, and official visas to live in such an apartment, and compulsory laws in the Soviet Union without a city "visa" stamp a person cannot work in that city, ~~when~~ ^{if} a position or work is decided or taken it is a ~~not~~ ^{very} difficult process to secure permission ~~himself~~ ^{to receive} an apartment in another city therefore to live in another city. In such instance the Administrator of an apartment house may expect 60-100 rubles for his stamp of approval on a request blank for an apartment or into an apartment already occupied by a family who are expecting to leave one city for another. The usual method of getting a room or apartment without having to wait on the so called housing line which

which may take 5-7 years to receive a one room "apartment". In any bureaucratic society a class of desk administration is always ~~there~~ ^{present} who expect their palaces and who ~~against~~ ^{defend} their position for self-purposes, however in the U.S.S.R. such practices take on a particularly potent nature since it is not simply a matter of viewing rare services or conveniences but a matter of getting the fundamentals things of life, a simple room, a work stamp, permission to see relatives in a city inside a restricted zone such as border zones or military ~~zones~~ ^{border} and restricted ~~zones~~ ^{border} zones. In order to receive permission to leave one city and live in another an individual must receive permission from the local passport agency in the city from which he is leaving and from the city to which he is going, then he must show that he has received a place of living in that city to which he is going, as well as permission to move from the military authority if he is military obligated, from the police and security agency in case he has government or secret work. He must show that ~~his special reception~~ ^{his special reception} ~~has~~ ^{has} ~~specialty or protection~~ ^{specialty or protection} will be used in the city to which he goes, all this creates piles of papers, work and photos, references, documents and notarized declarations but the main obstacle to moving in the U.S.S.R. is getting a place to live since it would be years if one simply applied for a place in the housing line. Even if one can live until with friends or relatives for the time being they could rent a room from some body, they could not work because without a living visa stamp on one's "passport", it is against the law for any directors or administrators of any enterprise, store or office, to give work to

that person since without a living visa one cannot get a "work stamp", even renting a room to a person who cannot get a living visa to that room is against the law (speculating). So although moving from one city to another is quite legal now (after the war it wasn't) it is a long process of red tape, greasing palms and struggling against bureaucratic procedure, that is why few people actually do change cities or otherwise papers rights. The structure and procedure of Soviet Society controls the flow of people and their occupations and hence value, to state, any Russian will tell you he can change jobs or move to another city any time he wants to, this is true however he must meet certain requirements in order to receive new work although he may indeed quite any job he likes. Up till 1950 a person could not quit a job without police and state security permission. It was simply compulsory to work at the job one had been assigned to. Now days it is more that foreman enforces a Soviet law making permissible the holding of any workers who cannot be replaced. In the event a worker does not choose to remain at his place of work or chooses to refuse a certain job he can be tried by a peoples court and sent to a work camp or ~~prison~~ for terms ranging up to 3 years. Such work laws safe guard the state from sabotage of state property, work and passes as well as permission from higher authority in regards to ~~movement~~ of living passes and ~~movement~~ the "work passes" is the indirect control of influx and out flow of that ~~area~~ called "Surplus of Labor" which in a capitalist society has no control and is determined by mode and matter of production and economic conditions which are all ways ~~changing~~.

30

Therefore it is not the liberation of the ^{political} masses but rather the administration of state machinery which regulates population and labor moves in a geographical ^{sense}, and isolates instances of backflow of labor in specialized economic areas, which leads to unemployment in capitalist countries due to automation and over production, both of which can be carefully controlled by the State, which builds and operates all enterprises in the U.S.S.R. In such cases as there are of overflow of labor, the ^{surplus} is ^{passed} off by the "living wage" system, and since there is no place for them to live and the extra workers realize there is no place for them the "virgin land" program is instrumented, and surplus labor is ^{shipped} off to a promised room and work ^{is} there one, Krushchev's ^{policy} plan and has been a spectacular failure, mostly owing to the quick subiding of ^{enthusiasm} among the young people (for most part) ^{living} conditions of 5 to a room ^{hastily} erected, "towns" of ^{concrete} ^{blocks} with unpaved streets in village conditions, a 1,000 miles from their mothers and families in the ever crowded, back of work - demanding cities (mostly Moscow, Leningrad, ^{N.Y.} ^{U.S.} and a few of the other big population centers) conditions for leaving the Virgin land center and young back home are simple, get up and go, but few do because they must pay their own way back ^{at} cost of sometimes ²⁰⁰ rubles or more and also face the same conditions which ^{await} them from the cities in the first place. ^{When} elections are initiated in the U.S.S.R. ^{and} ^{conducted} a whole huge, mechanical apparatus is started ^{up}, not only to ensure victory but to safeguard the State from any voice of dissent, ^{and} ⁱⁿ ^{absenteeism} or opposition

men elect to go to the relatively ^{warmer} south to serve for three ^{years} years ^{as they} then to the 9 month bitter cold ^{winter} of camps in Siberia ^{or} Sakhalin in the far ^{east} north-east. Clothing issues are scarce in the beginning and ^{as they} getting shape cloths cleaned ^{as is} as is ^{possible} possible ^{they} they are thrown into a common pile to be cleaned off and steamed and brought back in a common pile with the result that a soldier never gets the same jackets and trousers twice. Barracks are usually bare and damp, even in Kink, where they are located in the ^{other} other parts of town behind high walls, passes are ^{never} given except on holidays and sometimes on Sundays or after maneuvers, leave of 30 days ^{as per} as per armed forces ^{contracts} contracts are unknown. However the greatest difference is pay, after ^{General} General Nikalyan became commander in chief of the Soviet armed forces in the early 1930's, pay was ^{commonly} cut for common soldiers (privates) from 3,300 rubles old money to 3 rubles new money a loss of 29.7 rubles (new) 3 rubles are enough to buy 12 packets of cigarettes, 20 cigarettes to a package whereas 30 rubles was enough for a soldier to save up for his discharge, the pay of a lath worker in Kink is 70 rubles new money. The drop of money was ^{felt} felt in the offices ranks since they lose only a 10% cut up to the ^{rank} rank of Major, ^{and} and no loss of pay for major and above, ^{as per} as per ^{the} the Russian ^{army} army sets 100 rubles a full soldier gets around 300 rubles but also gets ^{an} "expense" pay, like our travel pay. Discipline in the Russian Army is supposed to be the most rugged in the world ^{even} even top sergeants can hand out up to 15 day sentences to any private any time he wants to without a court ^{martial} martial for minor offenses. Duties at a base

All ^{ELIGIBLE} ~~eligible~~ voters (that is from the age of 16 up) are registered well before hand by "agitators", who go around to every door in their district getting names and notifying ^{NOTIFYING} all voters of their duty to the Mother land in voting. In the case of the elections held throughout the Soviet Union on March 18, 1962 to "elect" the Supreme Soviet including Khrushchev, the peoples government (house of ^{LEGISLATION} ~~representatives~~) and the Soviet of Nationalities, the election came on January 24 and February 20, on election day all voters go to the polls (usually a school) and vote, they are given a ballot which they ~~hand in~~ drop into a box, on the ballot ^{IS} the single name of the candidates for each post. That's all any body ^{EVER DOES} ~~develops~~ to "vote" this system insures a 99% turnout and predetermined victory. In each polling place there is a booth for secret balloting (crossing out the candidate ~~and~~ writing in your own) under Soviet law anyone can do this, nobody does for the obvious reason that anyone ^{WHO} ~~who~~ enters the booth may be identified, there is a Soviet joke about the floor dropping out from anyone stepping into the booth. But the fact is that if the entire population used the polling booth they could beat the system, however, years of mass discipline and ~~have~~ ^{have} made the people afraid to, ^{STRIP} ~~although~~ any such demonstration. And with no means of communication at the hands of a would be candidate, there is no way to communication with the people and wiping up support for a ^{BLACK HORSE} ~~black horse~~ candidate. Universal military training has been in force in the U.S.S.R. for several years. Unlike the U.S., Drafting always take place at 19 years of age all other reasons for exemption with standing periods of service are from 2 years in the north to 9 years in the south, climate conditions very such that many young

camp or barracks may be more like a prison than an American base
as we know it with soda fountains, clubs where alcoholic drinks
are served, ~~bars~~ ^{bars} and PX's as soldiers is never allowed to
~~wear~~ ^{wear} civilian clothes (this is against military law) we might think
such life to be exceedingly drab even for a soldier but Russians have
such drab-lives on the outside that there is no conflict of color
between civilian and military life. When I told about the basic
features of American military life in the U.S. Marine Corps, the
ex-soldiers I knew usually laughed and said we have no discipline
but I'm quite sure the ohs and ahs were signs of admiration when
I spoke of our ~~unofficial~~ ^{unofficial} ~~discipline~~ especially the complete ~~absence~~ ^{absence}
~~of~~ ^{of} ~~discipline~~ ^{discipline} ~~lectures~~ ^{lectures} under our system of separation of army and state,
and also the fact that at the end of each work day we could ~~go~~ ^{go} ~~home~~ ^{home}
civilian and pile in a car and ~~drive~~ ^{drive} up to town to movie or a dance, our army
discipline without a wall, with money in our pockets and our own
military obligation clearly understood ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~understood~~ ^{understood}.

Military and Far East

I served in the U.S. from Oct 1955 - Sept 1959 during which time I served in San Diego, Calif Oct 1955 to April 1956, Pecos, N.M. April - May 1956, Jacksonville Fla May - June 1956, Santa Anna, Calif June - August 1956, and in Japan August 1956 - Dec. 1956, Santa Anna, El Toro Air Base Dec 1956 - Sept 1957, 1 month on leave during Dec. 1958.

My stay in the Far East included 8 months in Japan from Sept. 1957 to Nov. 1957 and from May - Oct 1958. During Dec to May 58 I was stationed at Subic Bay near Manila, Philippine Islands.

I served in Electronics school Jacksonville Fla., and advanced Radar School Biloxi, Mississippi. I also received my high school level diploma at the same time as my schooling in Biloxi Miss.

- A. DISCHARGE DD 214
- B. Diploma - Jacksonville PARR School
- C. " Biloxi. Miss "
- D. CERTIFICATE OF HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETION

D61
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Resident of USSR

I lived in Moscow from Oct. 16, 1957 to Jan 4, 1960 during which time I stayed at the Beklin and Metropol Hotel. I then lived in Munich from Jan 5 1960 to July 1962. I visited Moscow during June 1961 and June 1962 for a few weeks in Munich I was granted a small apartment at Kaluzhskii St. later re-named Konevskii St. I worked at the Belorussian Radio and TV. plant as a metal worker.

A. Clippings

margin
I first read the communist
manifesto and 1st volume of Capital
in 1954 when I was 15. I have
studied 18th century philosophy works
by Lenin after 1959 and attended
numerous manifest reading circles
and groups at the factory where I
worked some of which were compulsory
and others which were not. Also in
Russia through newspapers, radio and
TV. I learned much of Marx, Engels
and Lenin's works. Such articles
are given very good coverage daily in
the USSR.

after my stay in the Soviet Union
upon my return to the USA I continued
to receive by subscription from "Soviet
Inc." Soviet ideology and information
literature: "agitator" newspaper Soviet "Belovest"
"brockhill" Soviet official magazine and
the CPSU newspaper. "Workers" also
I receive the well known Soviet journal
"Obozro" etc. I also have received literature
from the Soviet Embassy, Washington D.C.
A. Proof of subscriptions to Soviet journals
B. Subscriptions from 1962 of Workers

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

11/2/68
HMM
10/2/68
7/2

Russian

I lived in Russian language during my last
three years residence in Moscow and
minsk U.S.S.R. October 1959 - July 1962
I study Russian elementary and advanced
grammar from text books with a
English speaking Russian instructor teacher
by the name of Vera Agafonova, minsk
Jan-May 1960. I am totally proficient in
speaking conversational Russian. I can
read non-technical Russian text
without difficulty and can do a fair
amount write in the Russian language.

A. LETTER OF PROFICIENCY

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

organizer

on May 27 1963 I requested permission from the FPCC Headquarters at 299 Broadway New York 3, N.Y. to try to form a local branch in New Orleans. I received a cardirect but without the go ahead from V.T. Lee National Director of FPCC. I then wrote 400 letters and had printed publicity literature for the setting up of a local FPCC and hired persons to distribute literature. I then organized persons who display receptive attitudes toward Cuba to distribute pamphlets. I sought sympathy from Latin American consuls of which there are many here in New Orleans, I infiltrated the Cuban Student Directorate and then carried them with information I gained including having the N.A. City Attorney General call them in and put a restraining order pending a hearing on some so-called bonds for invasion they were selling in the New Orleans area. I caused the formation of a small, active, FPCC organization of members and sympathizers. where before there was none.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

A-B-C

STREET AGITATION

I am experienced in street agitation having done it in New Orleans in connection with the F.P.C.C. On Aug. 9, 1963 I was accosted by three anti-Castro Cubans and was arrested for "causing a disturbance" I was interrogated by intelligence section of New Orleans Police Dept. and held overnight being bailed out the next morning by relatives I ultimately was fined 10.00 charges against the three Cubans were dropped by the judge.

On Aug 16 I organized a four man FPCC demonstration in front of the International Trade Mart in New Orleans. This demonstration was filmed by WDSU-TV and shown on the 6.00 news.

1. ~~T~~ On August 17 I was invited by WDSU radio to appear on the August 17 radio program Latin American Focus at 7.30 PM. The moderator was Bill Stucky who first questioned me for half an hour about FPCC attitude and opinion.

B after this program I was invited to take part in a radio debate between John Battle, of "Inca" anti communist propaganda organization representative and Carlos Bringuet Cuban Exile.

Student Revolutionary Director Delegate
in New Orleans. This Debate was
broadcast at 6:05 to 6:30 August 21,
1963 after this program I made a
3 minute TV. newscast which was shown
the next day (August 22:).

I received advice, direction and
literature from V.T. Kee National Director
of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee of
which I am a member. at my own
expense I had printed "Hands off Cuba"
handbills and New Orleans branch
membership cards for the F.P.C.C. local.

a. Letter from V.T. Kee

b. FPCC membership card

DEPT
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

1173

RADIO SPEAKER AND LECTURER

on august 22 I was visited by
Jane Ourrett, who is studying for
Catholic priesthood, to give a lecture
on Russia, Jane Ourrett is the
son of my mother sister, Mrs. D.
Ourrett 252 French St. N.O. La.
This lecture took place July 29, 1963 noon
at the University Jesuit House of Studies,
Spring Hill station mobil clubhouse over
50 student present all of whom were college

DSF
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

1/13/53
H.M.W.
1/14/53
1/15/53
1/16/53
1/17/53
1/18/53
1/19/53
1/20/53
1/21/53
1/22/53
1/23/53
1/24/53
1/25/53
1/26/53
1/27/53
1/28/53
1/29/53
1/30/53
1/31/53
2/1/53
2/2/53
2/3/53
2/4/53
2/5/53
2/6/53
2/7/53
2/8/53
2/9/53
2/10/53
2/11/53
2/12/53
2/13/53
2/14/53
2/15/53
2/16/53
2/17/53
2/18/53
2/19/53
2/20/53
2/21/53
2/22/53
2/23/53
2/24/53
2/25/53
2/26/53
2/27/53
2/28/53
2/29/53
2/30/53
3/1/53
3/2/53
3/3/53
3/4/53
3/5/53
3/6/53
3/7/53
3/8/53
3/9/53
3/10/53
3/11/53
3/12/53
3/13/53
3/14/53
3/15/53
3/16/53
3/17/53
3/18/53
3/19/53
3/20/53
3/21/53
3/22/53
3/23/53
3/24/53
3/25/53
3/26/53
3/27/53
3/28/53
3/29/53
3/30/53
3/31/53
4/1/53
4/2/53
4/3/53
4/4/53
4/5/53
4/6/53
4/7/53
4/8/53
4/9/53
4/10/53
4/11/53
4/12/53
4/13/53
4/14/53
4/15/53
4/16/53
4/17/53
4/18/53
4/19/53
4/20/53
4/21/53
4/22/53
4/23/53
4/24/53
4/25/53
4/26/53
4/27/53
4/28/53
4/29/53
4/30/53
5/1/53
5/2/53
5/3/53
5/4/53
5/5/53
5/6/53
5/7/53
5/8/53
5/9/53
5/10/53
5/11/53
5/12/53
5/13/53
5/14/53
5/15/53
5/16/53
5/17/53
5/18/53
5/19/53
5/20/53
5/21/53
5/22/53
5/23/53
5/24/53
5/25/53
5/26/53
5/27/53
5/28/53
5/29/53
5/30/53
5/31/53
6/1/53
6/2/53
6/3/53
6/4/53
6/5/53
6/6/53
6/7/53
6/8/53
6/9/53
6/10/53
6/11/53
6/12/53
6/13/53
6/14/53
6/15/53
6/16/53
6/17/53
6/18/53
6/19/53
6/20/53
6/21/53
6/22/53
6/23/53
6/24/53
6/25/53
6/26/53
6/27/53
6/28/53
6/29/53
6/30/53
7/1/53
7/2/53
7/3/53
7/4/53
7/5/53
7/6/53
7/7/53
7/8/53
7/9/53
7/10/53
7/11/53
7/12/53
7/13/53
7/14/53
7/15/53
7/16/53
7/17/53
7/18/53
7/19/53
7/20/53
7/21/53
7/22/53
7/23/53
7/24/53
7/25/53
7/26/53
7/27/53
7/28/53
7/29/53
7/30/53
7/31/53
8/1/53
8/2/53
8/3/53
8/4/53
8/5/53
8/6/53
8/7/53
8/8/53
8/9/53
8/10/53
8/11/53
8/12/53
8/13/53
8/14/53
8/15/53
8/16/53
8/17/53
8/18/53
8/19/53
8/20/53
8/21/53
8/22/53
8/23/53
8/24/53
8/25/53
8/26/53
8/27/53
8/28/53
8/29/53
8/30/53
8/31/53
9/1/53
9/2/53
9/3/53
9/4/53
9/5/53
9/6/53
9/7/53
9/8/53
9/9/53
9/10/53
9/11/53
9/12/53
9/13/53
9/14/53
9/15/53
9/16/53
9/17/53
9/18/53
9/19/53
9/20/53
9/21/53
9/22/53
9/23/53
9/24/53
9/25/53
9/26/53
9/27/53
9/28/53
9/29/53
9/30/53
10/1/53
10/2/53
10/3/53
10/4/53
10/5/53
10/6/53
10/7/53
10/8/53
10/9/53
10/10/53
10/11/53
10/12/53
10/13/53
10/14/53
10/15/53
10/16/53
10/17/53
10/18/53
10/19/53
10/20/53
10/21/53
10/22/53
10/23/53
10/24/53
10/25/53
10/26/53
10/27/53
10/28/53
10/29/53
10/30/53
10/31/53
11/1/53
11/2/53
11/3/53
11/4/53
11/5/53
11/6/53
11/7/53
11/8/53
11/9/53
11/10/53
11/11/53
11/12/53
11/13/53
11/14/53
11/15/53
11/16/53
11/17/53
11/18/53
11/19/53
11/20/53
11/21/53
11/22/53
11/23/53
11/24/53
11/25/53
11/26/53
11/27/53
11/28/53
11/29/53
11/30/53
12/1/53
12/2/53
12/3/53
12/4/53
12/5/53
12/6/53
12/7/53
12/8/53
12/9/53
12/10/53
12/11/53
12/12/53
12/13/53
12/14/53
12/15/53
12/16/53
12/17/53
12/18/53
12/19/53
12/20/53
12/21/53
12/22/53
12/23/53
12/24/53
12/25/53
12/26/53
12/27/53
12/28/53
12/29/53
12/30/53
12/31/53

gmatte taking the 4-year religious
course for the priesthood attended several
of the college's professors also were
present. This lecture lasted for 1 hr. 10 min.
after which there was 20 minutes of questions
from the audience. This lecture took
place in the auditorium where women
are not allowed to sit on all-male
audience attend. The moderator of
this lecture was Paul Pariza, Jesuit.

LECTURE

- invitation letter
- comments letter

RADIO

NO RECORDS

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Photographer

I have worked in the Jagger-Chile-
stoval Typographical Co. 522 Broadway
St. Dallas, Texas. I worked from Oct 1, 1961
to April 1, 1962. I am proficient in
the photographic arts known as reverses,
transparencies, line, modification, square
blowups, and miniaturization. I have
submitted and been commended for photo
work for the party. I am familiar
with layout and art work and am
acquainted with cold metal and hot
metal processes in printing.

D. THE RETURNS of JCS

8 LETTERS commending PHOTO work
BY THE PARTY

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

books class. In the course of reconstruction at the end of the war
only the reign of Stalin all major resources were devoted to
rebuilding of the Soviet state, all enterprises were under
management of the planning of the high command, industry was
refused the heavy industrial work that with it without any
plant. The rest was devoted to work. This book is a attempt
at presenting a picture of the people who work in the
Soviet working class. I shall make and figure the
from the Book "USSR Statistics for 1960" put out by the State
agency of books and printing, Moscow, and figures taken
from the report of the 22nd Congress of the CPSU, which
form the still unpublished basis for the USSR Statistic
for 1962. It is to be published in Moscow in early 1961.
This book is not, however, one economic survey
of the Soviet Union. It is a look into the lives
work-a-day average Russians.

The Hardy family came down in Oct 1899 in New Orleans. The son had a poor insurance balance before early Sept left a ~~sum~~ when attack of indigestion brought on by neglect. Entering the U.S. Marine Corps at 17, his study of independence was strengthened by repeated journeys to Japan the Philippines and the coasts of old Iceland etc. etc. Pacific Ocean. After serving out his 3 years in the U.S. he abandoned his family life for a new life in the U.S.A. full of optimism and hope. He arrived in England in the fall of 1907 coming to see his chosen course through, after however, two years and a lot of growing up he decided to return to the U.S. His look is not a story about himself, it is only a picture of the repeated heartache and pain of the last 10 years. He does not think, however, that not too many people at least Americans, have had the opportunity to see and to often miserable and sometimes terrifying world and a world below our own appears as they like our own, if not just as good.

- 1-2 description of Radio factory
- 3-4 city, gates and conditions
- 5-6 description of T.V. shop
- 7-8-9. Background of shops
- 10-11 Industrial workers
12. General of "collective"
- 13-15 Demonstration in meetings.
- 16-18 factory make up and people
- 17-18-19 Report of city of Moscow
- 20 Soviet people "Touret"
- 21-22 passport
- 23 Collective farms and schools
24. Vocational
25. Student quarters and hall.
26. population fig. and statistics
27. figs. for books per. books.
28. newspapers
29. Culture
30. 18 films of T.V. (BACK 30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-1259-1260-1261-1262-1263-1264-1265-1266-1267-1268-1269-1270-1271-1272-1273-1274-1275-1276-1277-1278-1279-1280-1281-1282-1283-1284-1285-1286-1287-1288-1289-1290-1291-1292-1293-1294-1295-1296-1297-1298-1299-1300-1301-1302-1303-1304-1305-1306-1307-1308-1309-1310-1311-1312-1313-1314-1315-1316-1317-1318-1319-1320-1321-1322-1323-1324-1325-1326-1327-1328-1329-1330-1331-1332-1333-1334-1335-1336-1337-1338-1339-1340-1341-1342-1343-1344-1345-1346-1347-1348-1349-1350-1351-1352-1353-1354-1355-1356-1357-1358-1359-1360-1361-1362-1363-1364-1365-1366-1367-1368-1369-1370-1371-1372-1373-1374-1375-1376-1377-1378-1379-1380-1381-1382-1383-1384-1385-1386-1387-1388-1389-1390-1391-1392-1393-1394-1395-1396-1397-1398-1399-1400-1401-1402-1403-1404-1405-1406-1407-1408-1409-1410-1411-1412-1413-1414-1415-1416-1417-1418-1419-1420-1421-1422-1423-1424-1425-1426-1427-1428-1429-1430-1431-1432-1433-1434-1435-1436-1437-1438-1439-1440-1441-1442-1443-1444-1445-1446-1447-1448-1449-1450-1451-1452-1453-1454-1455-1456-1457-1458-1459-1460-1461-1462-1463-1464-1465-1466-1467-1468-1469-1470-1471-1472-1473-1474-1475-1476-1477-1478-1479-1480-1481-1482-1483-1484-1485-1486-1487-1488-1489-1490-1491-1492-1493-1494-1495-1496-1497-1498-1499-1500-1501-1502-1503-1504-1505-1506-1507-1508-1509-1510-1511-1512-1513-1514-1515-1516-1517-1518-1519-1520-1521-1522-1523-1524-1525-1526-1527-1528-1529-1530-1531-1532-1533-1534-1535-1536-1537-1538-1539-1540-1541-1542-1543-1544-1545-1546-1547-1548-1549-1550-1551-1552-1553-1554-1555-1556-1557-1558-1559-1560-1561-1562-1563-1564-1565-1566-1567-1568-1569-1570-1571-1572-1573-1574-1575-1576-1577-1578-1579-1580-1581-1582-1583-1584-1585-1586-1587-1588-1589-1590-1591-1592-1593-1594-1595-1596-1597-1598-1599-1600-1601-1602-1603-1604-1605-1606-1607-1608-1609-1610-1611-1612-1613-1614-1615-1616-1617-1618-1619-1620-1621-1622-1623-1624-1625-1626-1627-1628-1629-1630-1631-1632-1633-1634-1635-1636-1637-1638-1639-1640-1641-1642-1643-1644-1645-1646-1647-1648-1649-1650-1651-1652-1653-1654-1655-1656-1657-1658-1659-1660-1661-1662-1663-1664-1665-1666-1667-1668-1669-1670-1671-1672-1673-1674-1675-1676-1677-1678-1679-1680-1681-1682-1683-1684-1685-1686-1687-1688-1689-1690-1691-1692-1693-1694-1695-1696-1697-1698-1699-1700-1701-1702-1703-1704-1705-1706-1707-1708-1709-1710-1711-1712-1713-1714-1715-1716-1717-1718-1719-1720-1721-1722-1723-1724-1725-1726-1727-1728-1729-1730-1731-1732-1733-1734-1735-1736-1737-1738-1739-1740-1741-1742-1743-1744-1745-1746-1747-1748-1749-1750-1751-1752-1753-1754-1755-1756-1757-1758-1759-1760-1761-1762-1763-1764-1765-1766-1767-1768-1769-1770-1771-1772-1773-1774-1775-1776-1777-1778-1779-1780-1781-1782-1783-1784-1785-1786-1787-1788-1789-1790-1791-1792-1793-1794-1795-1796-1797-1798-1799-1800-1801-1802-1803-1804-1805-1806-1807-1808-1809-1810-1811-1812-1813-1814-1815-1816-1817-1818-1819-1820-1821-1822-1823-1824-1825-1826-1827-1828-1829-1830-1831-1832-1833-1834-1835-1836-1837-1838-1839-1840-1841-1842-1843-1844-1845-1846-1847-1848-1849-1850-1851-1852-1853-1854-1855-1856-1857-1858-1859-1860-1861-1862-1863-1864-1865-1866-1867-1868-1869-1870-1871-1872-1873-1874-1875-1876-1877-1878-1879-1880-1881-1882-1883-1884-1885-1886-1887-1888-1889-1890-1891-1892-1893-1894-1895-1896-1897-1898-1899-1900-1901-1902-1903-1904-1905-1906-1907-1908-1909-1910-1911-1912-1913-1914-1915-1916-1917-1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923-1924-1925-1926-1927-1928-1929-1930-1931-1932-1933-1934-1935-1936-1937-1938-1939-1940-1941-1942-1943-1944-1945-1946-1947-1948-1949-1950-1951-1952-1953-1954-1955-1956-1957-1958-1959-1960-1961-1962-1963-1964-1965-1966-1967-1968-1969-1970-1971-1972-1973-1974-1975-1976-1977-1978-1979-1980-1981-1982-1983-1984-1985-1986-1987-1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006-2007-2008-2009-2010-2011-2012-2013-2014-2015-2016-2017-2018-2019-2020-2021-2022-2023-2024-2025-2026-2027-2028-2029-2030-2031-2032-2033-2034-2035-2036-2037-2038-2039-2040-2041-2042-2043-2044-2045-2046-2047-2048-2049-2050-2051-2052-2053-2054-2055-2056-2057-2058-2059-2060-2061-2062-2063-2064-2065-2066-2067-2068-2069-2070-2071-2072-2073-2074-2075-2076-2077-2078-2079-2080-2081-2082-2083-2084-2085-2086-2087-2088-2089-2090-2091-2092-2093-2094-2095-2096-2097-2098-2099-2100-2101-2102-2103-2104-2105-2106-2107-2108-2109-2110-2111-2112-2113-2114-2115-2116-2117-2118-2119-2120-2121-2122-2123-2124-2125-2126-2127-2128-2129-2130-2131-2132-2133-2134-2135-2136-2137-2138-2139-2140-2141-2142-2143-2144-2145-2146-2147-2148-2149-2150-2151-2152-2153-2154-2155-2156-2157-2158-2159-2160-2161-2162-2163-2164-2165-2166-2167-2168-2169-2170-2171-2172-2173-2174-2175-2176-2177-2178-2179-2180-2181-2182-2183-2184-2185-2186-2187-2188-2189-2190-2191-2192-2193-2194-2195-2196-2197-2198-2199-2200-2201-2202-2203-2204-2205-2206-2207-2208-2209-2210-2211-2212-2213-2214-2215-2216-2217-2218-2219-2220-2221-2222-2223-2224-2225-2226-2227-2228-2229-2230-2231-2232-2233-2234-2235-2236-2237-2238-2239-2240-2241-2242-2243-2244-2245-2246-2247-2248-2249-2250-2251-2252-2253-2254-2255-2256-2257-2258-2259-2260-2261-2262-2263-2264-2265-2266-2267-2268-2269-2270-2271-2272-2273-2274-2275-2276-2277-2278-2279-2280-2281-2282-2283-2284-2285-2286-2287-2288-2289-2290-2291-2292-2293-2294-2295-2296-2297-2298-2299-2300-2301-2302-2303-2304-2305-2306-2307-2308-2309-2310-2311-2312-2313-2314-2315-2316-2317-2318-2319-2320-2321-2322-2323-2324-2325-2326-2327-2328-2329-2330-2331-2332-2333-2334-2335-2336-2337-2338-2339-2340-2341-2342-2343-2344-2345-2346-2347-2348-2349-2350-2351-2352-2353-2354-2355-2356-2357-2358-2359-2360-2361-2362-2363-2364-2365-2366-2367-2368-2369-2370-2371-2372-2373-2374-2375-2376-2377-2378-2379-2380-2381-2382-2383-2384-2385-2386-2387-2388-2389-2390-2391-2392-2393-2394-2395-2396-2397-2398-2399-2400-2401-2402-2403-2404-2405-2406-2407-2408-2409-2410-2411-2412-2413-2414-2415-2416-2417-2418-2419-2420-2421-2422-2423-2424-2425-2426-2427-2428-2429-2430-2431-2432-2433-2434-2435-2436-2437-2438-2439-2440-2441-2442-2443-2444-2445-2446-2447-2448-2449-2450-2451-2452-2453-2454-2455-2456-2457-2458-2459-2460-2461-2462-2463-2464-2465-2466-2467-2468-2469-2470-2471-2472-2473-2474-2475-2476-2477-2478-2479-2480-2481-2482-2483-2484-2485-2486-2487-2488-2489-2490-2491-2492-2493-2494-2495-2496-2497-2498-2499-2500-2501-2502-2503-2504-2505-2506-2507-2508-2509-2510-2511-2512-2513-2514-2515-2516-2517-2518-2519-2520-2521-2522-2523-2524-2525-2526-2527-2528-2529-2530-2531-2532-2533-2534-2535-2536-2537-2538-2539-2540-2541-2542-2543-2544-2545-2546-2547-2548-2549-2550-2551-2552-2553-2554-2555-2556-2557-2558-2559-2560-2561-2562-2563-2564-2565-2566-2567-2568-2569-2570-2571-2572-2573-2574-2575-2576-2577-2578-2579-2580-2581-2582-2583-2584-2585-2586-2587-2588-2589-2590-2591-2592-2593-2594-2595-2596-2597-2598-2599-2600-2601-2602-2603-2604-2605-2606-2607-2608-2609-2610-2611-2612-2613-2614-2615-2616-2617-2618-2619-2620-2621-2622-2623-2624-2625-2626-2627-2628-2629-2630-2631-2632-2633-2634-2635-2636-2637-2638-2639-2640-2641-2642-2643-2644-2645-2646-264

2. This factory employs 2000 workers in this city. The first main shop mostly the shops are filled with women both in long rows on either side of which are the long lines of working women.

500 people during the day shift are employed on the shop along with pressing machines that sheet metal is turned into metal frames and cabinets for telephones and radios.

Another 500 people are employed in an evening building for the cutting and finishing of rough wood into fine polished cabinets. A telephone press mostly done by hand, the cutting turning all the process right up to hand polishing and carried out there at the same plant. The plant also has its own stamp making plant employing 80 people at or assembling at 80 stamping machines letters and binders. The noise in this shop is almost deafening as metal binds against metal and steel saws cut through iron sheets at the rate of an inch a minute. The floor is covered with oil such to drain the heat of metal being worked as one has to watch one footing, here the workers work as black as the floor and have to be constantly. The foreman here has the human version of "John Henry" tall and as strong as an ox he said freely but he got the work out.

The plant has its electric shop where those who have finished long courses in electronics work over generation television tubes, testing equipment of all sorts the green work tables are filled high here. Electric gauges are not to be seen here. Mostly due to the poor quality of wires which keep burning out under the current of 110-120 volts. In the U.S. it's 110V.

The plastic department is next, here 40 women and three physically disabled persons keep the 1st hot liquid plastic flowing into a whole of odd pieces starting out their quotas of high hard non-conducting tube cases, not a joint. These workers suffer the worst condition of work in the plant, in spite of the model factory for the lowest union. Due to bad fumes and the hardness of the materials, these workers are awarded 30 days vacation a year, the 1st of June for workers.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

3 N-5

automation is now employed at a fairly fast rate
 of factories, especially the was industry. However, for
 use that number is still small.
 at this plant at least one worker is employed in the
 after a week back of turning out finished products. These
 often one worker must bring the back of things to the
 of mold of plastic and when they are first broken
 shells, this is only as much potentially in plastic
 attempts, no matter what this says.

The lack of unemployment in the lowest union
 may be explained by one of 2 things: lack of material
 and a democratic corps of 1-6 workers in any given factory.
 These shops are occupied with the work of paper work
 which flows in and out of any factory. Also the work
 of direct formen is not small to the ratio of workers
 in work cost 1-10 in other places 1-5 depending on
 the importance of the work.

These people are also backed by a small army of
 engineers, committees and supply checkers, and the quantity
 control crowd. These people number (without foremen)
 about 100 people, total working force 5000 = 1.50
 without foremen.

To deliver things into the hands of the workers but
 get to know the people. The largest shop employs
 800 people. 80% women and girls, female make up
 80% of the work force at this plant.

These girls work, and receive the money to all
 from attending. Transistor tubes and so forth.
 They each have quarters depending upon what kind of
 work they are engaged in. One girl may solder 5 transistors
 for four minutes. The rest of the girl solder to wire leads
 for 15 minutes. The 1st solder here very fast slightly
 with average pay at \$1.40 per hour without deductions
 deductions instead of 25% general tax 25% makes for less
 and with a girl's tax 25% deductions for poor or careless
 work. The inspectors may have to make further down the list
 of the work. Because of that, mostly says of 11-0018, turning the
 tubes on the conveyor will right rise up from below
 the tube has been 100.11, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. They piece picked
 take out the 100.11. This boy... is for a 34 days work
 60.00 with no working deduction. Further in other are finding
 time. A lot of... 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. This stuff all along the
 line the... 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. This stuff all along the
 Test is... 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. This stuff all along the
 work has... 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. This stuff all along the
 the... 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. This stuff all along the
 due to... 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. This stuff all along the

red and white flags and banners hanging on the walls.
Kielbasen had the little (beard) communist (black) party
of communist labor, this movement was started under Stalin
a decade ago. - in order to get the most out of the system
of rationing given to Soviet children at an early age.
Indeed Kielbasen is an skilled mechanic and metal worker
for his work he receives 130-140 rubles a month minus taxes.
This shop party meeting together with the section party chief
usually discuss matters for the little stock workers of course
deal of work is not necessarily comm. party members
altho. it helps in it. work was party membership before
in our school of life in the U.S.S.R.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

On a good cross section of the Russian working class I have
we observe the kind of sense of the 35 workers and of
working in the apparently strong the main point of
this place is that at the end of the great factory the
which produced some of the best home industries in
the Soviet Union.

The shop itself is located in a two story building with
no particular which work on the old brick floor. It

on shop, all the workers have arrived and at the
sound of a bell sounded by the factory which is a
workers where they it is to see to it that the workers
do not slip out for the many workers. The 35 of these
except for 10 farmers all of the workers who
ministry are located on the first floor, and there is
given out at the form of blueprints and drawings by
the factory which is not in the form of a separate
where various relations and still with the
since each worker has with him a great quantity
skill and knowledge work is given strictly according
to as called for. The work being handled by
and the highest level "master" for both out 10 workers
receive approximately 88 rubles for work done this
workers receive 78 rubles for their 30 rubles for food 10 rubles
for first 100 rubles and for workers about the first half
of pay very slightly. Because workers receive a bonus
of 10 rubles for 100 rubles and bonus for 100 rubles
total to 60 rubles including reduction for top the
pay of a master is 90 rubles. Except in instances for
other qualified work bonuses are all upwards some going
to a more or less definite pay scale, a worker only
demand to be treated for a slightly pay level at any time
only what is a bonus to high pay. The factory
and shop head all receive about 100 rubles less pay
but much higher bonuses according to the best shop in
the factory community for good production standards.

Our shop head Stephen Tarnavich is
a strong open faced and well skilled metal worker who
although he hasn't got a higher education which is
now a pain to him as a factory a previous factory
wanted to place him in a night school special worker
and through the help of the director of the factory he
became shop head. It is an important segment of the
improving 5000 people. Stephen has on all most left
school for a period of years in the last week of his life
which he is now combining as says the shop top. Only
he is married and has 10 children aged 8 and 10 at present
explained that Russian in a heavy metal all these
their business conditions, prices that can be applied

0116

for the fact that in older the women are quiet and
 that for 5 or 6 years and since marriage in as much as
 a woman's duties are reached that in an effort to
 overall, most women do not show in their families
 shape in life. Men are responsible for the family
 and children, for the falling of water and production of
 who for men. Men are 35 years old has a large and
 small old lady not to long ago moved out of his first wife's
 without children or parents. Took into a new home and
 home and flat of his small room kitchen and bath. He
 not felt by his Russian. a tall thin man with light
 eyes in his face his manner nervous appearance and
 dresses his calling his job kept working on the phone
 going as quickly and efficiently as possible. He was
 former lawyer as much younger, the same young
 energetic, handsome Russian. He changed to his first
 through a night school degree and a sort of rough
 which he intentionally sets in the presence of a picture
 also, painting is composed of 10 or 12 called "Black and
 the picture hang on a wall near the door. He is
 the street to inside. There, usually of the 5th or 6th
 class of workers, they are experienced in work and
 that work workers are men of the older age group
 not always members of the Communist party, they carry the
 load and most of the responsibility of the work of the
 "Kolkhoz".

The remaining 41 workers are divided about half into
 28-32 year olds, new metal workers, trying to fulfill their
 obligation last year at a factory, left off and on to full
 time for studies at the local university, one of the
 specialists, and older workers who have been
 working at the plant for 4-6 years and occupy the
 middle number group, 34-40. These workers are
 about 24-30 and from the mass of labor at the factory
 about 70%. Last family, apartment has four most common
 belonging to relatives with or rooms but to that of the
 of this as the room apartment after for as light as
 to rent a month although that in the room, living in
 to day the up with, and 2, 15 meters room with kitchen and
 bath cost only about 25 rubles a month. The housing charge
 is as great as that. That group is most themselves much to
 even find a person in it. In the room, room, room
 also in the most common form of organization in the city
 after 1 worker, light, as out of production with night
 work a 100 men in the room to build a month for
 doing in 10 men in the room. He himself having
 at a dinner room. The room with the country, such
 organization is forbidden and not to be placed in the
 organization. It is the room, a house with 100 men for the
 of up to 100 men. The room is a most common organization

most workers in which come from present state which
repopulated the city at the end of the war. They are
Soviet - they are "uneducated" and simple but often
and untrustworthy.

The life of the "collective" or rather individual
is often harder upon them than the work, as the
reflective side of the complex working of the communist
of the USSR. It is the reflection of ideas and organized political
beliefs, and diminishing the action of every individual and
group, placing upon society a course, as strict, as discipline
that any political deviation is intolerable in political
discipline and the enforced control of action over the years
has become the most comprehensive educational and moral
training given in the history of the world.

Understand the work and workings of the "collective"
one must first ask who controls who leads the "collective"
the answer is that it is a long one, all plants and factories
and the distribution have party committees headed by one
grade of a higher party school whose function is to
control discipline of members of the communist party
and who, working in conjunction with the district
of the factory, give weight all factory planning, the
work, allocations, and production of any given plant.
In my last note I said that the party was
occupies a position of equal to the party was
head of any factory, district, the party was
that he headed the first the communist cell.
The leading positions in plants that the party was
holds considerable work along with the activities
of the workers they oversee. I say no suggestion of
the party was as that turned down by the district
of our factory, that would be president of the
the party was delegates who elect the party and elected
party delegates a, and was covered by employed
communist, these communist usually control every
move of "collective" they are responsible for the carrying
out of directives pertaining to meeting schedules, and
party activities in that local cell.

These meetings are "factory" are almost always
held at the same place, or after working hours the
minutes of meeting of a strictly political nature is not
usually considered, that on a average meeting are
held a week out of which you have, mostly common
party common meeting, "political information" and the
school of common ideas, they are a duty with constant
compulsory go to it. When a new month meeting
concludes "information meeting" "General House Meeting"
"Shop Council" or a "good meeting" none of these are
very much. The minutes of meeting held a month
average 30-40% of that are political or by political
meeting last minutes from 10 minutes to 15 minutes
usually length of political information held after lunch

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

[illegible]

The reconstruction of Munich is an interesting story reflecting the courage of its builders, the political system great force in its brought into play under rigid controls and exp. 1948. The success of the Munich "miracle" is the tribute to what, also is the story of the reconstruction of Germany and other cities of the West. This reconstruction is still, in part, going on but the danger

down from this coffee call "springing" at the shop
 they sell for 13¢ a pound, but they are not
 for a couple sweet rolls of different kinds of
 bread for 20 coppers! The chocolate is
 as large as the white one. There are chocolate and white
 demand also black bread, very fine, for 10¢
 effectively long, but the shop is not
 of the shop, the owner shop is the chocolate
 shop is as - the chocolate of sugar is chocolate
 although owner to it chocolate cost
 4 times as much as the white as (the chocolate is
 say 60 coppers. chocolate is much in demand
 and Russians have a serious sweet tooth.
 there there is always a crowd
 of people down at the only Department store
 and think the "M.M." which means "the universal
 store" has one more big one sold in the street
 specialized store at night on the list for refrigerators
 vacuum cleaners, and other cars, none of which can
 be bought anywhere, outright, the waiting list
 for refrigerators is three months, also for vacuum
 cleaners, for cars the waiting list is anywhere
 from 6 months to a year depending upon what
 of the three waiting makes one make a down
 payment on the "MOSKOVICH" which cost 3500 rubles
 is presumed to be the best as the waiting list is about
 a year for that, however the "Victory" and "Volga" are also
 cheap, and as the one can afford it after only a 600 ruble
 wait, and not bought, more of the Volga look. After
 style are not very important the "MOSKOVICH" looks like a
 dog on wheels, while the Volga looks like a 1938 Studebaker
 which by the way is what it is modeled after American people
 like.
 Motorcycles are also in demand, but bought
 in the shop for riding with a good high powered motorcycle
 cost about 350 rubles and their quality is apt to be better
 from the more complete automobile, however cost around
 from 80 rubles for a 400 cc. in version to 350 rubles for
 a full made motorcycle of 22 inches across. Both models
 light, hold, make, cost 190 and 105 rubles respectively
 make quite a good material for the bought the
 a double handle this for 10 rubles as a better made than
 about for 25 rubles. and in the cost 40 rubles in price of the
 has plan 35 rubles and a few double in about the
 really cost 80 rubles.

and before the case is taken up by the
 board along the project. as will be the
 actual up angle there are some
 from the board, the project is
 in hand, but place, where the
 why the case is not built at present
 of interest, is not known, although
 was involved. The reason is that the
 for all the city, as the board has
 about an one in six is a big
 number, in the 6552, one page
 it seems that the logical reason is that
 the still do it in the angle, and though
 another, Turbines and interesting structure
 in the state building this house in
 office for the training and continuing of the
 who perform here periodically and a small
 that are not as one might have, they
 they do not expect as we know them, and
 negotiations for higher pay or better
 not allow, or course suggesting
 meetings but these are not handled through
 environment affecting committee and are
 helped as it rather the committee
 people directly, at least, like a board
 figure stop at a stage very, suggests
 month of time all around. However, a
 not what great good that from
 coupled with some, a building
 a sports arena in back stage and a
 status of a man in a small
 a brief case, with a manuscript or a
 apparently.

The rest of the project for 50 summer
 enclosed with the no further report
 question done, it may be that at
 6% of all living in apartment in
 all living quarters will be in these
 the building space is in full
 at the 22nd congress, however
 building project has started in
 year after the first of the
 project will be allowed to be
 the completion of city already
 only above, for the board for

substantial part for agents the Agency
Khrushchev called a halt to the construction of the
present 9-year plan, this first term, especially in regard
for which there is a dire need.

Most factory workers do not consider traveling
for an apartment even if they are on the list for
4 years. Their thoughts are fixed on life.

At the 22nd party congress Khrushchev made
a long speech, not only for all practical purposes
only speech, but also for all practical purposes
that speech revealed that in 1940 200,000 people
in the Soviet Union went abroad, this year going
only scientists including engineers and technicians
sent abroad which make up 20% of the total
all other and delegations of intellectual workers
and scientific workers the 250,000 "tourists" who
want to go abroad are carefully selected from
applicants, the main requirement is, is he loyal
and politically trustworthy? any worker at our plant
could apply for a tourist trip under the tourist
number rules applying to delegations for 400 people
he can go to China for two weeks from which
or for 10 rubles go to Czechoslovakia for more
if he passes the requirements he can even go to
England, the hotel is 10 rubles he must be OK'd
by the Committee. He must account for the needs
of special money, since speculation is not allowed
in the USSR. He must have behind close relatives, preferably
a wife and children, or mother and father, this
last is actually the most important, the Russians
know that a person will not readily leave
a delegation or group of tourists to seek asylum
if he knows he'll leave all his family again
not alone any way. Individual tourists who go abroad
when and where they want to, become of their own device,
are unknown in the Soviet Union. Passports abroad
are issued only after a 6 month investigation
by the K.G.B..

116
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

1144

Even trips to many cities of the Soviet Union is forbidden even to those who would like to travel there to see relatives all city and leaving towards the Soviet Union, leaving false in the category, based on the Soviet Union. Obvious means passport some cities in the Union and Siberia connects with was indirectly, all cities along the Southern border of the USSR from Makhov to India and Pakistan, without a pass, all passengers and other private vehicles are stopped at various checkpoints to these areas. Train and plane and bus terminals are not allowed to sell tickets to these places without being shown a passport or being shown a valid passport, whose owner's address is in the forbidden city, persons allowed living in these cities may travel freely to and from these borders, they may not bring others in with out passes, passes are given out by the local KGB, express directly and not must apply directly to it.

It may be explained that in the Eastern European custom all citizens upon reaching the age of 16 years are given a "green passport" of identification papers. on the first page is a form of personal information, on the following 4 pages are placed first the registering of addresses, this including rented rooms, on the next four pages are places for making a particular remarks at the content of the entries, in green felt, first blank. the next this page was for registering the places of work. Then the next page is for marriage, divorce and divorce steps, it says "this passport" are changed for a new one every five years, a "lost passport" or is replaced after a short investigation, per 10 minutes. all citizens registered of nationality. It requires to carry this passport all time, but in some cases last nationality this are 65 in the Soviet Union and also marked on the passport for instance a Turkmen, a Uzbekian, a Tajik or other than an immigrant is marked on the passport as well. The codes of the many arguments are in the USSR. also on the page

0116

 176
 COMMISSION EXHIBIT

marked for special reports, usually of a criminal nature. Immigrants have a short history, absolutely positive, such as, Carlos Ventura, born Buenos Aires, 1934, resident Buenos Aires till 1955, occupation was student, immigrated to USSR, 1956. This is enough to win any one who reads it that Carlos along with my wife of his fellow immigrants will be given the proper treatment and attention, so that he never gets too far away from his registered address, at the high of his work. But otherwise immigrants in the USSR, a few french, spanish, and Eastern European are treated with more respect than the Russians treat each other. The matter of being awarded as a special immigrant, no matter how important he may have been in his native country, he must be worried about as concerning getting the special being assigned to work as his main work. Contrary to this is just a national wide drive to impress all foreigners as to the high level of life in the USSR.

99

12 miles outside of Moscow is a place called Gorky, famous for its tourist who come to see a 3 main large collective factory at which is always very convenient help to men possible including automatic machines, feeders, and automatic floor cleaners. It is a collective, lives at this place along with their winter at the same and of place you should see. They had lived in a small apartment house with food and clothing stores built right into the next floors.

It is a kind of a house who live in it. He kept a report, you will see the Moscow to the highway for 25 miles while you are in the winter find what by making decisions you are on a fine winter find a real collective farm, a village of the small black and white dogs were seen, even throughout the Soviet Union and although it is 5 minutes from the Kremlin at Soviet 10.0 at 10.0 by 10.0, 10.0 of planning and unknown and the only information is that alone with a woman. This is all the 1950 collective farms in the Soviet Union of that type is with 7.5% that farms run by the government. Collective farms (more) 15,8 million people or 31.4% of the total population.

23

True, the collective farmers may own chickens or pig or even a cow, as well as his own plot of land, usually 4 of one acre, but the isolation and agonizing hard work in summer and just opposite these "advantages". Nowadays although still without electricity "collective farms" have had radio programs and a speaker in every house. This is part of the propaganda system instigated by Khrushchev to bring the cultural level of collective farmers up to the level of the city dwellers. Below attention for the children of collective farmers is compulsory as it is for all children up to the age of maturity, that is up to the age when they receive passports. Public schools are in general 3 or 4 story affairs with not particular decorations. There are 20 subjects a month in these general educational institutions. Simple from the student's viewpoint is strong, study school at 7 years he is taught to keep his pen in school locker which all students must wear, in neat appearance, is taught to stand rigidly, attention when engaged, adult enters the room or when the teacher asks a question. His studies, particularly foreign languages, are apt to be harder and more complex than those of American counterparts, and are also overstudied, as well as patriotic and Soviet history. In addition, towards his studies of complete devotion is instilled for him at an early age, and young Russian students are apt to appear rather bookish than American.

Since Soviet women work for a living in the USSR (with or without husbands) they usually have their own small vegetable gardens in the back of the house. These are, as a rule, very organized, green and well-tended. One can see, however, that large and well-cared for gardens are checked periodically by doctors. There are no more and better gardens for it with a month young children are given pre-school education in the day school. Teachers who are paid a month in pay. A director of such a school may receive 140 rubles a month. After the 1955-56 school year, the American government, following a change in the American government,

24.

and the Soviet government, Premier Khrushchev, visited
Then President Eisenhower, to come to the Soviet Union
and become a director of one of their children's games.
him, he said in a speech at the Kremlin in July
1960, he didn't know how to run his country.

Public work continues for young and old. The
old-school principle is the 45th. Thousands of that long
antennae and hospital are used, around the black and
congruence to the "best area" of the Soviet Union. For my
work, to get a reservation for one off that, please
should apply to the government for a "reservation"
or ticket reservation after showing that he has the
right to his first week, vacation (30 days for person
engaged in dangerous occupation or mining) he may
buy the tickets from much to the black and
Soviet resort area for the week, cost 20 to 30 rubles,
depending on class of service then available, a matter
of the Trade Union (a worker pays 1% of his pay
coming as dues a month) he may only have to pay
50% of the total cost if it is not a Trade Union
built house of rest or Republican destination.
Service at that place included three good balanced
meals a day, the attention of doctor and nurses, sports
and sailing facilities, private beaches and swimming
in the summer bath and all necessities.

More modest packages can be had, of course, of course
journies with the diet house, near, home, in the
case of much, to the 45th section and wood
three hours from which, about the same service
can be had, the beaches quiet and sun can be had
for as little as 5 rubles for two weeks.

Other first resorts include Kislovodsk and Malch
located 100 miles north west of Moscow on the
shore of 2 miles away. Lake Malch deep in the
pine forest of the area where deer hunting and
fishing can be had as well as the usual first house
service and 24 hour medical service. These
vacation spots are in the mountains, sometimes
locked up, especially in summer, but that
is not a problem to the people in advance.
During the summer months, the enjoyment of these outposts
and first house service is a place to enjoy the best
of these resorts at a cost for a while, maybe.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

A good text book for English speaking students studying Russian, is the one by Nina Potapova, chairman of the USSR Society of Friends of the United States and England. This book, published in 1957, by the Moscow publishing house, ~~Moscow~~ Sovetskoe Radio, No. 21, Moscow, is a good starter for anyone interested in the Russian highly expressive Russian language. Political texts are kept to a minimum in this book and only make up about 25% of the text.

Most of the millions of tiny books printed in the Soviet Union have been published at the Central Moscow publishing house - a truly gigantic and monopolistic enterprise - and for those abroad the centralization here forging book copies are repeated in the Russian language and other languages of the 100 languages of minority groups in the USSR. Of the population of the U.S.S.R. speak known local national languages or dialects propagated by hand as the dominant element of their culture in the Soviet Union. 208, 923,000 million people in the Soviet Union are, 14,000 central Moscow at their national language press is Ukrainian 372,534,000, and Belorussian 9,712,000 and 60,000,000, 6,015,000. The remaining populations figures are distributed among 18 more, and 60 further groups. Some of which have as few as 4,000 people speaking the tongue, also there are 60,000 persons in the Soviet Union who are from richly non Union origin of about the leaders are. Yakuts 5,000; Chukchi 4,000; Afghans 1,700; Khatols 1,800, Albanians 14,000, Armenians 6,000, Kyrgyz 4,000, and .. (genuine) (indiv.) 4,000). Since the figures from assigned languages are not listed in the 1966 figures for the Soviet Union pp 24-25).

0116

0116

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

27. 82% of all the 22,000 titles printed in the USSR in 1959 were technical or industrial text books, only 20% of these titles was for light reading, of these most common was stories reflecting the struggle and victory of the Soviet armed forces over the Nazis during the 2nd world war as well as heroic novels about opening up the virgin lands in Siberia and the wild country East of the Ural as was described by Erasing Levins in his book "Down street USSR". Love stories are few and far between with them apt to be "boy loves" "hero's" "love girl" type or how even increased production at his machine or win the admiration of Natasha, the shop for women. Foreign novels are very popular in the USSR because of their comparatively easy love, however, foreign novels seem to be scarce, because they write about the luxury and dissipation and immorality of their respective countries. Every foreign book seems to be chosen to show that if capitalism isn't dead or dying it should!

and other American authors include, Jack London, Ernest Hemingway, and others. These writers are often very popular in the U.S.A., but not for the same reasons. Jack London wrote what we consider adventure stories while the Hemingway, on the other hand, wrote realistic of present day life. Ernest Hemingway wrote "old man and the sea" a deeply touching story of man's struggle against nature and the sea, while here it is considered an indictment of a capitalist society although Hemingway, unlike Jack London, was really a socialist.

0116

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Newspapers published 19,603 Union, reprinted and
city and holding papers, with 13, ~~copies~~ and one half
copies. foreign newspapers are not allowed in the
country except representative communist paper, papers
such as the "Worker", "United States", "Daily Worker", "Epoch",
"Humanity", "France", "New Germany", "East Germany", "The
Daily Berliner", "West Germany". The USSR and "Proletarian"

0116

29

Films carry the propaganda ball which looks and smells like
off. with 90,000 movie houses in the U.S. and another
collected from states bringing the total to 112,000 movie houses.
The average number of films a Soviet citizen gets to the movie
the year, including men, women, and children in the United States.

There is a great interest in the Soviet Union all the way
N.S. Khrushchev said his first place of the Soviet Union, the
Union, and it is not the Soviet Union, the movie is for
the, not in the film. "The Nikita Khrushchev" a documentary
film. The summer of 1961, of all films showing
Khrushchev in his younger days, as a comrade on the Cuban
front, as touring industrial of the U.S.S.R.

Half of the hundreds of films made in 1959-1960 were
either revolutionary historical or are stories about the
Virgin land or for youth adventure stories, showing
Republic has its own studio which shot pictures
concerning their respective places. In Belgrade the
the Kallifilms on Soviet Street, it employs some of
operators, technicians, writers, location film and actors.
all of these have finished the, artist and graduate
higher school of filmmaking in Belgrade, a 3-year
year course, and have diplomas in this respective field.
During the week of Oct. 9-15 the following movies were shown
in "Minsk" this time, revolutionary film of the 1917
"Class War" the film presented at the film festival in
Moscow in the July 1961, which took 3rd place, a film
about the poor Stalin era, it contains representation of
the main character, as a person, of war who is driven
out of the party, because he didn't die, as all good soldiers
must. This film is very symbolic of the new generation
his containing some of the tactics of Stalin and his
glitch. It is a new German film, against Hitler
and "The poor street" a Bulgarian film about the
existence in the 2nd World.

Foreign films make up quite a large percentage
of movie shown here since the young Soviet film
industry is not well subsidized and cannot meet
out half of the demand for films.

German, Italian and French films, as well
as most numerous film from the "people's republics" are
popular here, American films are few although well
liked for their technical skill and production.

373 words

116

116

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

American films shown in 1959-1960 in all:
 "Rogers" with Elizabeth Taylor, "Cav" with John Ford
 "The Breath of God" made in 1959 and "Honey"
 of her valley, made in the 60's, others at "Valley" and
 the life of the composer and his son and the son's
 technicals, product of Ernest Hemingway's book.
 "Was our Place" was also shown to two audiences in
 two weeks.

Prices for seats in movie houses, unlike the United
 States do not charge for adults and children but
 rather for the location of rows. With the center row
 costing 50 cents in the evening and front row seats
 30 cents. Showing until 5 o'clock and 5 cents
 charges, also seat, until the price charge. Showings
 at all places times on the tickets, and doors are
 opened for only first 15 minutes, while spectators
 take their designated seats. Nobody ever has to stand
 because tickets are sold only according to the number
 of seats in the hall, also showing.

Television is organized and shown, in order not to
 interfere with work in the districts. Monday to Saturday
 Friday program starts at 12:00 in the evening quite long
 so allowing work to get home in time for the start
 but not enough to allow time to take the time off
 the work. Television is as becomes a television which as
 we have seen it's a program finish at 11:30 in
 the evening so that all the workers can get enough
 sleep. On Saturday starts at 3:00 & compensates for
 the day work day, and at 10:00 in the evening, Sunday
 program at 10:00 in the morning and at
 10:00 - 11:00. Programs are varied but include as
 all ways most that 30 percent pure Soviet politics but
 there are often good films, albums of movies and nature
 for the kids the best programs themselves are the ballet
 programs from the Moscow and Leningrad Bolshoi
 Theater. The propaganda music is not as often used
 as in the U.S. the propaganda music of politics and drug facts
 is of course. A national for a Sunday afternoon
 is like the one was in March on Feb. 28, 1961
 6:00 o'clock 2:00 o'clock in my home 2:00 a feature long
 the film "The Day" - a paid 2:30 at the 11th Congress
 in the country with 100,000 to 200,000 people for July, 1960

0116

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

small mile "30134104", behind it stands the important
steel radio tower. The largest structures in the Moscow
radio towers and building are enclosed with high fences
and patrolling armed guards with dogs. Entrance into the
courtyard must be through the building itself and persons
cannot enter without a special pass given to an authorized
person. All take to a special studio near the city
center, where production and preparation, as far as
the station and then to the broadcasting tower, in this
way, the all important communication system is protected
against sabotage or especially "takeovers" of the sort often
achieved by Latin American counter-revolutionary
and controls.

Near the television towers, I black out on
"Dolgozadchaya" St. stands two more towers, and
just high each, they are not engaged in broadcasting
signals. The opposite in fact, they are engaged in
with high power cables strung between them, are
"jamming towers" used to black out high frequency
broadcast from abroad, the main target of these
jamming towers is the Munich and Washington
transmission of the "Voice of America" programs
although they are employed to disrupt the ABC
and sometimes French broadcast in Russian. These
towers are likewise guarded by armed guards and
entrance to the wire enclosed blackouts and towers
area is forbidden except by permit. The amount of
voltage used by these towers is known to be fantastic
and when one considers that neck-lighting at work
places is only gradually turned on, even on the darkest
days, it is cynical and sad to think of the towers
and efforts the Soviet government goes to not only
to keep other people ideas out. But the jamming program
is only half that of the "Radio Moscow" propaganda
programs, which may be heard on any short wave
radio in the United States and without jamming!
These "Radio Moscow" programs aim at people in
the countries that the Iron curtain is long a step
never did exist, and in general a fiction
words and the Soviet Union through by
the time... said!

116
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

35.
 One day the YCL secretary, a Cuban
 looking person of 13 years, came out of a shop on the corner
 day, his father is a white mother, works
 after for they have a full three room apartment. His
 a YCL worker in the youngest and best members of this family group.
 Cuba has worked at this factory for — years after serving
 his 3 years in the navy in the Black Sea. He was only during
 school in the part of YCL activity in one shop after the first
 person named C. P. membership, usually on every young fellow
 if you don't get him called, he takes his YCL duties seriously
 collecting dues on every other pay day (which are on the 15th
 and 20th of the month) of 10% of the total pay, but for 100
 90 cents, he checks off name and is responsible for training
 in the work. He is factory YCL committee. He is responsible
 for putting his entire hands down by the YCL factory committee
 and for delegating to draw up the list of O'Connell's who
 shall have the duty during this month, 1900-1901, and
 volunteers in this, who patrol streets and parks in groups
 and order, keep order, they are given a special card which
 they carry and when on duty wear red arm bands, they
 help to keep order. The police in the more serious work,
 such as walking, or beat in a usually quite distinct, O'Connell
 always with a group of three and four, often more
 and often in even in this capacity, this custom is relatively
 new, is not yet fully into except on Saturdays and Sundays,
 when there are distinct groups in the area, and a large number
 of friends. In the area, both these groups of groups are up
 all during, and at times, they have the best volunteer effort.
 Another thing, I saw up the list of O'Connell's in their regular
 office. The meeting was especially to set high example of
 work and political, in the area, the other fellow members, and
 to help the other in action, besides get to know their
 workers.

In search of by many communist headquarters in a long
 grey cement factory building on "Washington" Street
 or in English "Red" Street. The building is long
 covered with 200 rooms, an auditorium and meeting hall.
 300 people are permanently employed here to do the work of the
 YCL, also, here is the central committee of the YCL of the area.
 They review cases of application and are direct party agents.
 The actual political influence of this committee is almost
 nothing, but the YCL in all cities are directed by
 the C.P. headquarters in their respective cities.

The headquarters of the Central Committee of the CPSU is located
on Krasnaya St. 10, a 8-story yellow building and brick structure.
It is a rectangular shape with slight slope back and
almost none of the gas or decoration found on most buildings
at the city. The first Deputy of the Central Committee of the CPSU
is P. V. Voznesenskiy, the incoming title, considered short, stocky man
in his late 50's, HT. 5'7", 170 lbs., only seen on the street. He and his
family occupy a single 8-room apt. on the top floor of a good
apartment house on Gorky St. in Leningrad, entrance to this apartment building
is guarded night and day by one uniformed policeman who checks
papers and keeps out unauthorized persons. There is also the building
of several ministries, such as, Ministry of Education, etc. etc.
and Ministry of Agriculture, etc. etc. The CPSU Central Committee and all
other ministries will authorize the United States government
and does enjoy, until this authority is cannot be carried
or challenged by any other ministry, as it often is
in the United States. Mazovskiy is responsible directly to
the Moscow and the party, presiding over the Ministry.
He appears in the reviewing box at the entrance of his
crown, on many blind corridors, on holidays, in the street, where
he wears a long coat, occasionally without the coat of
armor. He is not alone to his post in a general building
more than 10 minutes in the city. He is not of 30 years, but
rather, appointed from the members of the CPSU, Soviet
who are elected on the one candidate ticket, which is
prepared and authorized in the first place by the Central Committee
of the Communist Party of the USSR's Republics. The CPSU
members. Shows its members of the CPSU, Soviet from
Moscow, representatives for various seats in the CPSU
members may be required in the case of
a higher appointment to the CPSU, under the
procedure from the party, under the
procedure in the CPSU country.

146
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

27 (Encs)

Corruption in the USSR takes a major form in hoarding and
queuing of goods as in my purely domestic society. It is
the result partly for entanglement of the state in large areas
one considered as a measure to work against pilfering of goods
crops and entanglement of money and state funds. Secondly
any one who collects or state farm stores is the a class
absent of state goods illegally appropriated by the
coldest farmers for their own. Farmers use the market up for
low wages and then for low living conditions or for
sell to private individuals, stores, or at the open market
types of things. These goods may consist only of a
pillaged sheep or piglet or may run in scores of
sheep or cows hidden in backwoods swamps or
thick pine forest and sold by the appropriate
private or wholesale into the cracked state agencies.
People are supposed to buy state meats and crops
at government prices but also pocket the difference of prices
from the black market which makes entrance in the
shops that such transactions are brought for state prices
such practice is so common that without them
many stores would be all but empty if they had to
allow on the positive, poor quality of goods brought in
from the state slaughter houses at high prices. At
disturbance of state a small fruit or milk store opens
of whole opportunities for substantial earnings by the
person with a slight business sense, it is almost impossible
for the authorities to act on such going on because of
difficulties in obtaining proof in acceptable amounts and
such going on are usually in small amounts. Materials
needed for the appliances, food supplies are all hidden with
speculation which is a major to poor goods or bad foods
brought in and sold in the country. Examples are food
stuffs being used to influence a "black market".

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

But not of the age. Economic opportunity can be obtained by
 will plus 10 apt, not persons occupying part of the housing fund
 and government and vice official expect remuneration for the life
 and death service which all men seek namely - to remain
 for a permanent and official vice to live in such an apartment
 compulsory laws in the Soviet Union without a city "visa" stamp
 a person must not in that city. with a permit or with
 in double or triple it is very difficult process to acquire
 to remain an apartment in another city therefore to leave one
 city. In each instance the administrators of apartment houses
 may expect 66-100 rubles for his stay of approval on a
 request blank for an apartment or, with an apartment already
 occupied by a family, who are expecting to leave but only
 for another the usual method of getting a room or
 apartment without having to wait as the so called housing
 line which may take 5-6 years to receive a one room
 "apartment." In my knowledge city - class of such
 administrators is always down who expect their political
 and who expect their positions for self purpose desires
 in the 25th March practice that on a particularly poor
 nature since it is not simply a matter of standing next
 services or conveniences but a matter of getting the final
 things of life, a single room, a work stamp, permission
 to all relatives in a residence, etc. inside a restricted
 zone such as is in the zone, or military zone and such
 zone zones. In this the service permission to leave a city
 city and this in another from individual choice a person
 must receive permission from the local passport agency
 in the city from which he is leaving and from the city
 where he is going. When he must show that he has
 received a place of work assignment that city in which
 he is going as well as permission to work from the military
 authorities, if he is military, delegated from the police and
 security agency in case he has government or secret work. He must
 show that he is specially qualified. Registration will be next on the to show
 that he is specially qualified. This is a whole pile of paper work and

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

116
17 photos, references, documents and notations describing the
The main obstacle to moving in the USSR is getting a job.
To live since it would be given if one could get a job.
for a place in the housing unit. Even if one can find
with friends or relatives for the time being they
could not work from somebody, they could not
work because without a living visa stamp on
one's "passport" it is against the law for any director
or administrator, or any enterprise, store, or office to
give work to that person, since without a living
visa one cannot get a "work stamp", even renting
room to a person who cannot get a living visa to
that room is against the law (speculating). So although
moving from one city to another is quite legal and often
done (as it wants) it is a long process of red tape, getting
papers and struggling against bureaucratic procedure, that
is why few people actually do change cities or enterprises freely
rights. The structure of procedure of Soviet society controls
the flow of people and their occupations and hence restricts
to state, any person will tell you he can change jobs
or move to another city, any time he wants to, that is true
however, he must meet certain requirements in order to
receive new work and although he may indeed quite any
job he likes up till 1950 a person could not quite
a job without police and state security, especially for
It was simple, engineers, to work at the job one had been
assigned to. Now days it is not that freedom before a
Soviet law making punishable the holding of any worker who
cannot be replaced. In the most in workers does not choose
to remain at his place of work or chooses to refuse a certain
job he can do this. Any a person could and went to
a work camp or prison for 2 years or up to 3 years.

117
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

40. Such work does not guard the rights of
of state property, work stages, and passes as well
from proper authorities in regard to production of
passes and therefore the work passes are subject to
influx and out flux of what is called "hunger
labor" which in capitalist society has no control and
determined by mode and method of production and
economic conditions which are alluringly attractive
capitalist countries. These place it in not liberation of
the economic production process but rather the freedom
of state machinery which regulates population and labor
in a geographical sense, and isolates interests of backward
of labor in economic areas which leads to unemployment
in capitalist countries due to automation and overproduction
both of which are carefully controlled by the state which
drills and operates all enterprises in the USSR. In such
cases as there are of overflow of labor at the expense
is now patterned off by the "hunger wage" system and
the "hunger wage" system is not placed for them to have
the "hunger wage" system, there is no place for them
and surplus labor is promptly shipped off to the
a general room and work, and the machine has place
and has been a spectacular failure mostly owing to
the quick subsiding of enthusiasm that the "hunger wage"
(for most part) new conditions of 5 to a room and
isolated "towns" of concrete blocks with approved streets
in village conditions, a 1000 miles from their mother
and families in the overcrowded place of work - demanding
city, mostly women, young, and a few of the
other being population with conditions for leaving the
vicinity don't consider and young fresh home are simple
get up and go, but few do because they must pay the
even way back and cost of travelling for miles or more
and also face the same conditions which place them in the

116
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
1184

7/1

When elections are introduced in the U.S. it is
 a whole large mechanical apparatus is started, it is
 a same voting but it represents the state of
 one of the most, death in a barbaric manner
 possible. That is how the age of 16 up) are
 with no school is "agitation" who go around the
 door, all the time getting more and more
 of this state it is not the same in voting, in the state
 the elections held throughout the world since the
 January on March 18, 1912 to elect the Congress
 including Russia, the people of the U.S. (house of
 and the house of representatives, the agitation came on
 January 24 and February 20. On election day all voters
 go to the polls, usually a school, and vote they all
 give a ballot which they immediately drop into a box
 on the ballot is the single name of the candidate for
 each post. That all my ends, everywhere to vote the
 system means a 99% turnout no predetermined
 In each polling place there is a box for secret ballot
 (crossing out the candidate my writing in your own)
 under secret law anyone can do this, nobody does for
 the obvious reason that anyone who enters the booth
 may be identified. There is a secret gate about the
 floor dropping out from above staying into the booth
 and the fact is that if the entire population were
 taking votes they could beat the system because
 years of research is no fear have not the people
 afraid to attempt any such demonstration and
 hold no means of communication at the hands of
 the candidate. This is no way of communicating with the
 people and is a great support for a black force candidate

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Russian military service has been in force in the
 for several years unlike the U.S. Drafting always starts
 at 19 years of age, all other reasons for exemption
 standing. periods of service are from 2 years in the
 or 3 years in the Soviet Chinese combination very
 much that many young men elect to go to the
 relatively sunny south to serve for that year
 to the 9 month little cold of rages in Siberia
 or Sakhalin in the far north-east. clothing is
 as scarce in the beginning and in getting only
 cloths cleaned as is usually ordered that they are
 thrown into a common pile to be sorted off and stored
 and brought back ~~with~~ some ~~in~~ common
 with the result that a soldier never gets the new
 jackets and trousers twice in barracks as usually
 there and hang even in winter when they are
 located in the colder parts of towns behind high
 wall. guns are not given except on holidays and
 sometimes on Sundays or after monsoon leave
 of 30 days or so, armed forces generally in their
 contacts are unknown. however, the greatest difference
 is pay after Marshal Mikhalysan became commander
 in chief of the Soviet armed forces in 1934
 1950's pay was commonly cut for common soldiers
 ("privates") from 600 rubles of money to (300 rubles
 only) a lot of 29.1 rubles with 3 rubles and
 brought to only 12.5 rubles of cigarettes 20 cent
 a package. whereas 50 rubles was brought for a soldier
 to send up for his baggage. the pay of a battalions
 in March 1951 was 90 rubles new money. the drop of
 money was also felt in the officer ranks since they
 had only a 10% cut up to the rank of major

47. and no loss of pay after injury and about
on retirement in the Russian third army gets the
a full colonel gets even around 200. rubles but
although "daily expense" pay does not cover actual pay.
The sight in the Russian army is supposed to be
most rugged in the world since the largest can
be sent out by the 15 day sentence to any price
any time he wants to without a court martial
for any minor offenses. Duties at a base camp
or barracks may be work like a prison then
an invasion base as we know it with such
fountains, clubs where alcoholic drinks are served
stock bars and R.X.'s, or goldens in not at all
to wear civilian clothes (this is against military
law) one might think such life to be extremely
drab even for a soldier but Russians have
such drab. lives on the outside that there is no
conflict of color between civilian and military
when I told about the basic feature of Russian
military life in the U.S. Marine Corps. 2d Lt.
soldier I knew normally laughed and said they
have no discipline but in quiet hours the
and into the region of admiration when I spoke
of our "indisciplined" army especially the complete
absence of public interest, under any system of system
of army and state and also the fact that at the
end of every week they can leave their wives and kids
in a car ... go to town to movie or
a dance ... many disciplines with without a
military discipline clearly understood in our own hands

176
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

17
The structure of the city all ready gives no idea of the conception of the capital of the ^{Russian} ~~Belarusian~~ State in 1945, only 16 short years ago. The architectural planning may be any thing but modern but it is the manner of almost all ^{European} ~~European~~ cities. With the airport ^{located} ~~located~~ on its eastern boundary we find a large spread out ^{township} ~~township~~ in appearance. Only the skyline ^{marked} ~~marked~~ with factory ^{smoke} ~~smoke~~ and chimneys betrays its industrial background, ^{typical} ~~typical~~ in appearance because, the tallest building here is the ^{factory} ~~factory~~ ^{plant} ~~plant~~ which is over 2 miles long and the only such ^{building} ~~building~~ in the republic, all other streets are narrow ^{rock} ~~rock~~ laid streets, curving through the city like ^{ribbons} ~~ribbons~~ of stone branching off the main street ^{leading} ~~leading~~ out the other end, by extensive ^{parking} ~~parking~~. The design and content of this prospect is very reflective of the ^{life} ~~life~~ of this city, from north to south of this straight as an arrow ^{goes} ~~goes~~ of the city includes in the first two miles, the center ^{district} ~~district~~ of the city, Hotel Minsk and the Main Post Office. The hotel was built in 1950 on the direct order of ^{Khrushchev} ~~Khrushchev~~ who was ordered at the ^{time} ~~time~~ that only one, old, dilapidated, hotel existed at that time when he paid an official visit to this the capital of Belorussia, the hotel was built in three months, a record for the entire Soviet Union, ^{and} ~~and has over 500 rooms a modern well ^{equipped} ~~equipped~~ and built hotel, box shaped, it serves many tourist traveling from Germany and Poland through Minsk to Moscow.~~

There is a small building at the end of the road in the center of the city.

Part One: The present day clothing store is a place where the customer can find everything he needs. The store is well-stocked with a variety of clothing, and the prices are reasonable. The store is also a place where the customer can find the latest in fashion. The store is a place where the customer can find everything he needs.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

0338

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

0338

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

14

[illegible]

0338

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

More light was shed on the subject of the "Mafia" in the
afternoon session of the committee. The committee is in the
last three days of the hearing. It is a very busy time for the
committee, and the hearing is expected to continue for a few more
days. The committee is expected to report to the Senate on the
subject of the "Mafia" in the near future.

033

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

0338

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

... at the ... and ... of the ...
... of ... and ... of the ...
... of ... and ... of the ...

... of the ... and ... of the ...
... of the ... and ... of the ...
... of the ... and ... of the ...

... of the ... and ... of the ...
... of the ... and ... of the ...
... of the ... and ... of the ...

... of the ... and ... of the ...
... of the ... and ... of the ...
... of the ... and ... of the ...

... of the ... and ... of the ...
... of the ... and ... of the ...
... of the ... and ... of the ...

... of the ... and ... of the ...
... of the ... and ... of the ...
... of the ... and ... of the ...

0338

378
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

0338

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

??

and then, Kevin Levine in his book "The American Novel" (1962) says that the rise of the novel was not far removed from the rise of the novel. He says that the novel is a very popular form in the U.S.A. because of its ability to give the reader a sense of the life of the novel. He says that the novel is a very popular form in the U.S.A. because of its ability to give the reader a sense of the life of the novel. He says that the novel is a very popular form in the U.S.A. because of its ability to give the reader a sense of the life of the novel.

He says that the novel is a very popular form in the U.S.A. because of its ability to give the reader a sense of the life of the novel. He says that the novel is a very popular form in the U.S.A. because of its ability to give the reader a sense of the life of the novel. He says that the novel is a very popular form in the U.S.A. because of its ability to give the reader a sense of the life of the novel. He says that the novel is a very popular form in the U.S.A. because of its ability to give the reader a sense of the life of the novel.

He says that the novel is a very popular form in the U.S.A. because of its ability to give the reader a sense of the life of the novel. He says that the novel is a very popular form in the U.S.A. because of its ability to give the reader a sense of the life of the novel. He says that the novel is a very popular form in the U.S.A. because of its ability to give the reader a sense of the life of the novel. He says that the novel is a very popular form in the U.S.A. because of its ability to give the reader a sense of the life of the novel.

0338

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

98] - compare the ...
the victim ...
- ...
and ...

[illegible]

03:25

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

3
 1. The first of the main points of the report is the question of the role of the party in the construction of the new state. The report states that the party must be the leading force in the construction of the new state, and that it must be able to lead the people in the construction of the new state. The report also states that the party must be able to lead the people in the construction of the new state, and that it must be able to lead the people in the construction of the new state.

0338

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

034

世界

...to the ...

...to the ...

...to the ...

...to the ...

...to the ...

...to the ...

...to the ...

0338

338
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
1975

9

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

31 ~~and~~ the most out-lying collective farms or villiages. While 7 million television sets were sold from 1952-1956 in the Soviet Union (facts and figures page 242) over 29 million radio sets were sold and this figures is brought up considerably when one considers the fact that ~~old~~ collective farms which may not have a radio in the place have programs fed to reproducers in each home from mints many miles away in keeping with the general plan to bring the cultural level of these collective ~~places~~ up. And in the Soviet Union there are 45,000 collective farms and 7,400 State farms with 65,500,000 people on them or 31.4% of the total population (facts for 1961 page 27). So radio may be said to be the all ~~encompassing~~ ^{STRET} programs ~~which~~ in Kiyak at 600 and may end as late at 12:00 however: 24 hours a day broadcast are made to all parts of the Soviet Union from Moscow, there are 12.5 million ~~and~~ ^{AND REFUSIONS} radios in ~~Belarus~~ which can turn all stations to its one channel in a matter of minutes, this ^{and} when Gagarin made his epoch making trip into space, the entire Soviet Union was blanked out with nothing but reports and intermittent music, for a whole day in this way the Government gets the most propaganda value out of its achievements. Again when Herman Titov made his flight for two days this process was repeated. Also all stations are immediately turned to the Kremlin whenever Premier Khrushchev makes a policy ~~speech~~ ^{speech} all stations in the Soviet Union are regularly turned over a hour on the hour to the "news" from Moscow, unlike the U.S.A. where small independent station can operate, the Soviet Union viciously ~~controls~~ ^{controls} over all its state broadcasting stations which, like industries, are

0338

338

all state financed and built. The radio and television station in Minsk is a four storied ~~concrete~~ ^{concrete} building located at no. 6 Kalinina Street near the ~~small~~ ^{large} ~~the~~ "SVYASLICH", behind it stands the impressive 500 foot steel radio tower, the highest structure in Belorussia. This radio tower and building are enclosed with high fences and patrolling armed guards with dogs. Entrance into the ~~compound~~ ^{compound} must be through the building itself and persons cannot enter without a special pass shown to an armed guard. Performers are taken to a separate studio near the city center where production and performers are fed back to the station and then to the broadcasting towers, in this way the all important communication system ~~is~~ ^{is} guarded against sabotage or ~~apparently~~ "take overs" of the sort often achieved by Latin American counter-revolutionary and ~~sub~~ ^{sub} ~~content~~ ^{content} ~~elements~~.

Near the television tower, 4 blocks east on "Polibrodskaya" Street, stands ~~two~~ ^{more} towers approximately 200 feet high each, they are not engaged in broadcasting, quite the opposite in fact, these very apparent land marks with high power cables strung between them are jamming towers, used to blank out high frequency broadcast from abroad, the main target of these jamming towers is the Munich and Washington transmitters of the "Voice of America" program, although they are ~~employed~~ ^{employed} to disrupt the B.B.C. and sometimes French broadcast in Russian. These towers are likewise guarded by armed guards and entrance to the wire enclosed block house and tower area is forbidden except by passes. The amount of voltage

0335

91315

四

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

0338

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

The following information was obtained from the files of the State Department at Washington, D.C., regarding the activities of the [redacted] during the period from January 1, 1940, to December 31, 1941.

[The remainder of the page contains extremely faint, illegible text, likely due to poor reproduction quality or intentional redaction.]

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

1472

0335

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

that, even since it was a living, it cannot get a "best"
over, because a poor 2.5 percent who cannot get a living
via... is against the law (speculating). 3-10-47
... to the city to... to give them... (after the war
at...), in a long... of...
struggling... is why...
actually... rights. The structure
and... of people and their
... will tell you
can... that he wants to
is to... in order to receive
... job he likes. The...
1951... police and state...
... of the job...
been... System and...
Soviet... of any...
be... not...
the place of... persons job he can...
to a people...
... the state...
... will be...
... living...
... control of...
... called "a... of...
... is determined by...
... which are all...

0338

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

033R

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

[illegible]

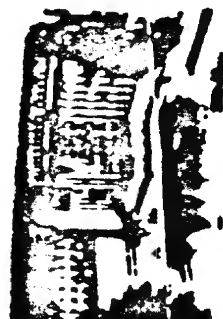
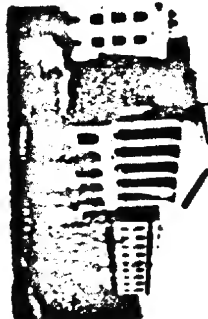
0329

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

and the barracks are more like a prison than an American base
with soda fountains, clubs where alcoholic drinks
are served. ~~There~~ ^{There} and PX's for soldiers is never allowed to
~~wear~~ ^{wear} civilian clothes (this is against military law) we didn't think
such life to be exceedingly crab even for a soldier but Russians have
such crab-lives on the outside that there is no conflict of color
between civilian and military life. When I told about the basic
features of American military life in the U.S. Marine Corps, the
ex-soldiers I knew usually laughed and said we have no discipline
but I'm quite sure the ohs and ahs were signs of admiration when
I spoke of our ^{undisciplined} ~~undisciplined~~ army especially the complete ^{absence} ~~absence~~ of
^{political} ~~political~~ lectures under our system of separation of army and state,
and also the fact that at the end of each work day we could ^{put on} ~~put on~~
civilian clothes and drive in a car and go to town to movie or a dance, ~~and~~ ^{and} army
discipline without a wall, with money in our pockets and our own
military obligation clearly understood ^{and} ~~and~~ in our own hands.

0338



033.

038
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
1975

123
In fact there was a 25 ft. high
to which stood even after the
destruction of Stalin by Gorbachev, but
the monument of Stalin in Moscow which
was then down immediately. This bronze
and marble structure was still
for as long as it was due to the efforts
of Richard Stalinist such as Col. Gorbachev
and the USSR office in Moscow and
others. However, after the 22nd Congress
meeting when Khrushchev said Stalin
was a man, on Nov. 5. Two days before the
Nov. 7 revolutionary celebrations, a group
of 100 men descended upon the Stalin
square (now Lenin square) and with
bulldozers and oil-drivers were converted
to tearing (not salvaging) the structure.
They must have been very enthusiastic
because next day they had removed the
bronze surface of a man
by the older generation and invented it
by the sarcastic younger generation.
The most remarkable thing about
the destruction of this giant monument
was that work was ceased on the 6th of
November, but started again on the 22nd
the very day the big parade of soldiers
came by. The monument was right there
from the morning stand as it was

Exhibit 16 for identification

Commission Exhibit 96

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

built in the
the fact that of all the
and workers going by the
taken and the Lyubovskaya
Stalin in the (Krasnodar) was
concluded.

but Belomorsk as in the
native Georgia is still a stronghold
of Stalinism.

and a revival of Stalinism
is a very real, possible thing in
the Far Republics

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

The COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES HAS BETRAYED ITSELF. IT HAS TURNED ITSELF INTO THE TRADITIONAL LEVER OF A FOREIGN POWER TO OVERTHROW THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES; NOT IN THE NAME OF FREEDOM OR HIGH IDEALS, BUT IN SERVILE CONFORMITY TO THE WISHES OF THE SOVIET UNION AND IN ANTICIPATION OF SOVIET RUSSIA'S COMPLETE DOMINATION OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT. THE FLASTER'S AND ^{THE} FLYNN'S OF THE UNITED STATES HAVE SHOWN THEMSELVES TO BE WITING, GULLIBLE MESSENGERS OF THE KREMLIN'S RUSSIANIST PROPAGANDA.

THERE CAN BE NO INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY WITH THE AR4-BETRAYERS OF THEIR MOST SUBLINE IDEALS.

THERE CAN BE NO SYMPATHY FOR THOSE WHO HAVE TURNED THE IDEA OF COMMUNISM INTO A MERE CURE TO WESTERN MADNESS.

THE SCUMPS HAVE COMMITTED CRIMES UNPARALLELED EVEN BY THEIR EARLY DAY CAPITALIST BOUNTERPARTS. THE IMPRISONMENT OF THEIR OWN PEOPLES, WITH THE MASS ESTABLISHMENT SO TYPICAL OF STALIN, AND

THE INDIVIDUAL SUPPRESSION OF REGIMENTS
UNDER NAZIS.

THE DEPORTATIONS, THE PURPOSEFUL CONTAINMENT
OF DIET IN THE CONSUMER SLIGHTED POPULATION
OF RUSSIA, THE MURDER OF HISTORY, THE PROSECUTION
OF ART AND CULTURE.

THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT IN THE U.S.
PERSONALIZED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A.
HAS TURNED ITSELF INTO A "VALUABLE GOLD COIN"
OF THE KREMLIN. IT HAS FAILED TO DENOUNCE
ANY ACTIONS OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT WHEN
SIMILAR ACTIONS ON THE PART OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT
BRING FIELDS OF PROTEST. EXAMPLES:

CONDEMNED:

UNITED STATES

ATOMIC BOMB TEST

UNBORN

NATL. MINUTE

U.S.

LEAD

WALL BUILDING

NOT CONDEMNED:

RUSSIA

ATOMIC BOMB TEST

WARSAW

WARSAW PAT. MINUTE

ISRAEL

EASTERN GERMANY

WALL BUILDING

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

100

100

[illegible]

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

4. LANDFESTS LEAD TO INTERVENTION BY OTHER
NATIONS AND FOREIGN POWERS, NO MATTER
FROM WHERE THEY COME, BUT IN PARTICULAR,
AND IT IS NECESSARY, VIOLENTLY EXPRESS IT
TO THE WORLD.

ALL THIS IS THE TYPE CAN BE
 WITHIN THE RANGE MORE THAN
 ORIGINAL NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL RADICALS
 IT IS THE ^{NATURE} OF SUCH AN OBSERVATION
 AT A DISTANCE OF A FEW MILES, WE GET TO SAY
 THE ALIEN IS A FEW IN THE SEVERAL
 PARTS, BUT IT IS NOT THE EXISTENCE
 OF A ^{DISCONTINUED} ~~DISCONTINUED~~ NUMBER OF THE SEVERAL
 PARTS AND THE NUMBER ARE MORE "RESPECTED"
 FROM A VARIOUS POINT OF VIEW.

1. ...
 2. ...
 3. ...

1. The first of these is the fact that the
 2. second of these is the fact that the
 3. third of these is the fact that the
 4. fourth of these is the fact that the
 5. fifth of these is the fact that the
 6. sixth of these is the fact that the
 7. seventh of these is the fact that the
 8. eighth of these is the fact that the
 9. ninth of these is the fact that the
 10. tenth of these is the fact that the

FABRICATION FILE. AT WYRA, TO BLIND-RENT
 IN 1966 TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, IN THE
 WYRA FILED FOR A POSSIBLY MUSTER.

WE DO NOT HAVE ANY INTEREST IN DISCUSSING
THEORY OR PRACTICE OF CONSTITUTIONAL IN THE STATE
OF NEW YORK, INCLUDING THE DISSENTING
OPINIONS. WE ARE ONLY INTERESTED IN
THEORY AND PRACTICE OF THE CONSTITUTION WHICH
IS A ~~REALLY~~ ^{REALLY} ~~CONSTITUTION~~ ^{CONSTITUTION} IF
THE CONSTITUTION IS THE ONLY ONE.

The American people are entitled to know the truth about the activities of the CIA, and the fact that it has been operating since 1947 without oversight or accountability is a disgrace. The American people have the right to know what their government is doing in their name, and without their consent.

- [Signature] -

The committee on the subject of the
of the ... and ...
of the ... (...) ...
of the ...
of the ...
of the ...
of the ...

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

BUT THESE PREFERRED THINGS WOULD BE
TO BE SO LIMITED IN THE NEAR FUTURE, THEY
SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED WITH ANY
INDICATION OF FEAR, ONLY THE INTERNATIONAL
FEARS WOULD EVEN BE REMAINING ATTACHED
OUR DOCTRINE, AND YET THIS DOCTRINE REQUIRES
THE ^{UTMOST} ~~WARMEST~~ RESTRAINT, A STATE OF BEING
IN ITSELF ANJUSTICE IN POWER.

THIS IS SPECIFIC, AND YET SPECIFIC
HAS NOT BEEN AFFECTED FOR MANY YEARS
AND NEVER FOR A ^{PURPOSE} ~~PURPOSE~~

THAT THE ORGANIZATIONS ALREADY
FORMED IN THE UNITED STATES, WHO ARE BEING
THEY SHALL BE ONLY EFFECTIVE ONLY AFTER
THE FINANCIAL CONTROL OF THE UNITED STATES
ORGANIZATIONS, SUCH AS THE FINANCIAL NEW
ON THE TOP OF A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION
BUT THESE ORGANIZATIONS ARE ONLY PREPARING
TO BE PLACED IN THEIR OWN HANDS, A SYSTEM
WHICH THEY HAVE FORMERLY HAD WILL BE PLACED
ON THE TOP OF A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION
THAT WOULD BE A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION
WHICH WOULD BE A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION
AS A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION
THAT WOULD BE A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

... GROUPS AT WILSON.

BUT THE P. L. K. WILL NEVER EXCEPT A NEW
POLITICIAN'S OPPORTUNITY
LEADER, MOTIVATED BY ~~THE~~ OF ~~OPPORTUNITY~~

Spec. #21 of 1910 & 1911. The Revision of
The 1st and 2nd. The 1st and 2nd. The 1st and 2nd.

This is where a negative is essential
and it is not a negative, but a negative

~~SECRETED TO~~

7. The following information is for your information only:

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

. WALK IN THE LAY TO THE FUTURE door,
 . FUTURE T. NOT NOW BECAUSE OF
 . THIRDS CONDITION IS ONLY SYNTACTICAL, BUT VERY
 . USEFUL. WHICH, IS AS USELESS AS TRYING TO
 . NOT FIND NOW TO ANSWER THE

~~August 11 - in connection with the~~

ARMED LIAISON IF UNIDENTIFIED MUST BE
A. 4 LEADS TO THE CRISIS, JUST
AS MANY OTHERS DO. FROM ANY DEMONSTRATION
OF FORCE AND IN THE TIME IN THE
MIND OF THE

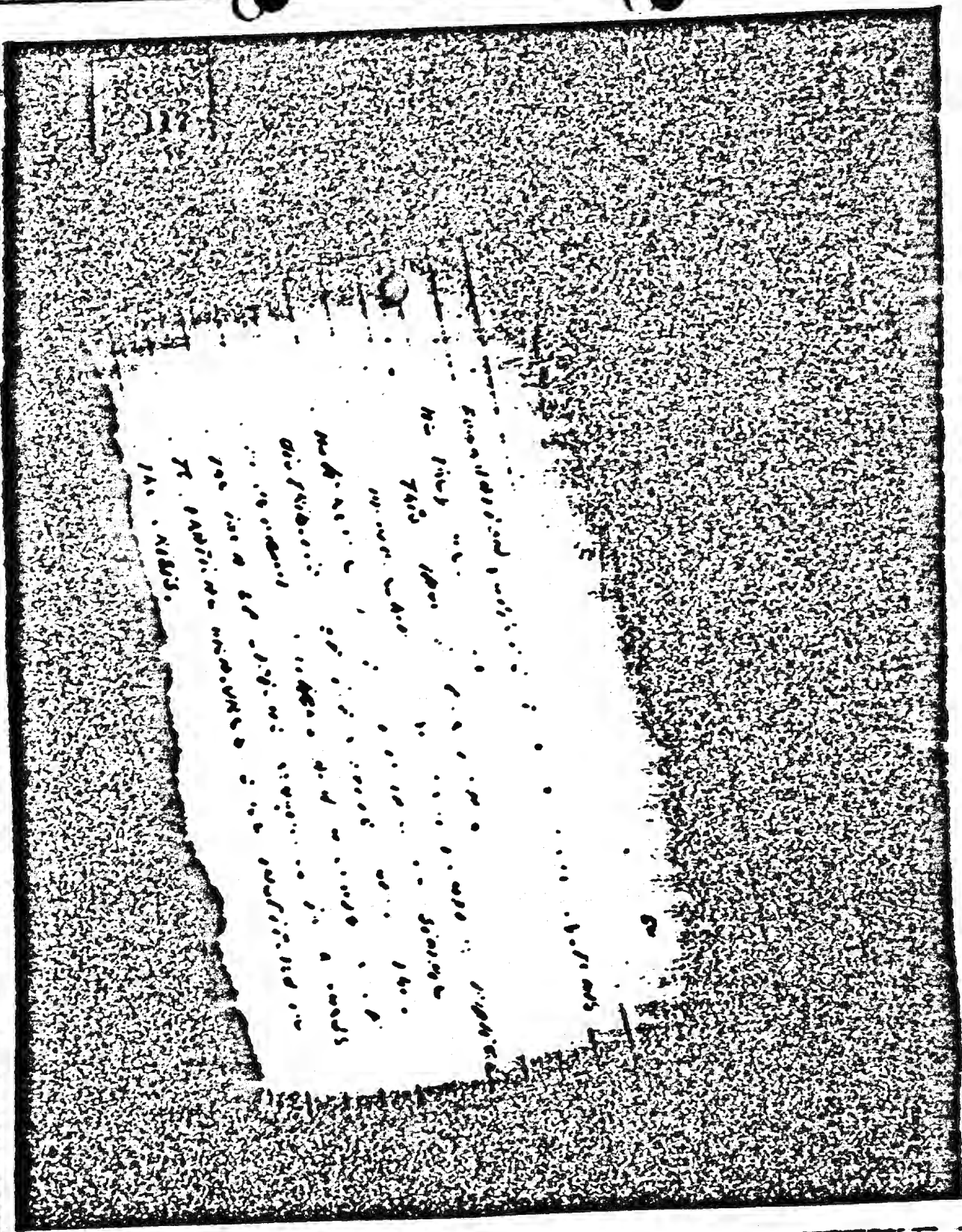
2. THAT, ALTHOUGH ANTI-SEMITIC, HAVING LIVED ON THE SOVIET COMMUNIST AND AMERICAN COMMUNIST SYSTEM, - AND ESPECIALLY A MORE IN CHARGE PERSON - THAT IS AN ALICE - IN 1934 - 1935 - 1936 - 1937 - 1938 - 1939 - 1940 - 1941 - 1942 - 1943 - 1944 - 1945 - 1946 - 1947 - 1948 - 1949 - 1950 - 1951 - 1952 - 1953 - 1954 - 1955 - 1956 - 1957 - 1958 - 1959 - 1960 - 1961 - 1962 - 1963 - 1964 - 1965 - 1966 - 1967 - 1968 - 1969 - 1970 - 1971 - 1972 - 1973 - 1974 - 1975 - 1976 - 1977 - 1978 - 1979 - 1980 - 1981 - 1982 - 1983 - 1984 - 1985 - 1986 - 1987 - 1988 - 1989 - 1990 - 1991 - 1992 - 1993 - 1994 - 1995 - 1996 - 1997 - 1998 - 1999 - 2000 - 2001 - 2002 - 2003 - 2004 - 2005 - 2006 - 2007 - 2008 - 2009 - 2010 - 2011 - 2012 - 2013 - 2014 - 2015 - 2016 - 2017 - 2018 - 2019 - 2020 - 2021 - 2022 - 2023 - 2024 - 2025 - 2026 - 2027 - 2028 - 2029 - 2030 - 2031 - 2032 - 2033 - 2034 - 2035 - 2036 - 2037 - 2038 - 2039 - 2040 - 2041 - 2042 - 2043 - 2044 - 2045 - 2046 - 2047 - 2048 - 2049 - 2050 - 2051 - 2052 - 2053 - 2054 - 2055 - 2056 - 2057 - 2058 - 2059 - 2060 - 2061 - 2062 - 2063 - 2064 - 2065 - 2066 - 2067 - 2068 - 2069 - 2070 - 2071 - 2072 - 2073 - 2074 - 2075 - 2076 - 2077 - 2078 - 2079 - 2080 - 2081 - 2082 - 2083 - 2084 - 2085 - 2086 - 2087 - 2088 - 2089 - 2090 - 2091 - 2092 - 2093 - 2094 - 2095 - 2096 - 2097 - 2098 - 2099 - 2100 - 2101 - 2102 - 2103 - 2104 - 2105 - 2106 - 2107 - 2108 - 2109 - 2110 - 2111 - 2112 - 2113 - 2114 - 2115 - 2116 - 2117 - 2118 - 2119 - 2120 - 2121 - 2122 - 2123 - 2124 - 2125 - 2126 - 2127 - 2128 - 2129 - 2130 - 2131 - 2132 - 2133 - 2134 - 2135 - 2136 - 2137 - 2138 - 2139 - 2140 - 2141 - 2142 - 2143 - 2144 - 2145 - 2146 - 2147 - 2148 - 2149 - 2150 - 2151 - 2152 - 2153 - 2154 - 2155 - 2156 - 2157 - 2158 - 2159 - 2160 - 2161 - 2162 - 2163 - 2164 - 2165 - 2166 - 2167 - 2168 - 2169 - 2170 - 2171 - 2172 - 2173 - 2174 - 2175 - 2176 - 2177 - 2178 - 2179 - 2180 - 2181 - 2182 - 2183 - 2184 - 2185 - 2186 - 2187 - 2188 - 2189 - 2190 - 2191 - 2192 - 2193 - 2194 - 2195 - 2196 - 2197 - 2198 - 2199 - 2200 - 2201 - 2202 - 2203 - 2204 - 2205 - 2206 - 2207 - 2208 - 2209 - 2210 - 2211 - 2212 - 2213 - 2214 - 2215 - 2216 - 2217 - 2218 - 2219 - 2220 - 2221 - 2222 - 2223 - 2224 - 2225 - 2226 - 2227 - 2228 - 2229 - 2230 - 2231 - 2232 - 2233 - 2234 - 2235 - 2236 - 2237 - 2238 - 2239 - 2240 - 2241 - 2242 - 2243 - 2244 - 2245 - 2246 - 2247 - 2248 - 2249 - 2250 - 2251 - 2252 - 2253 - 2254 - 2255 - 2256 - 2257 - 2258 - 2259 - 2260 - 2261 - 2262 - 2263 - 2264 - 2265 - 2266 - 2267 - 2268 - 2269 - 2270 - 2271 - 2272 - 2273 - 2274 - 2275 - 2276 - 2277 - 2278 - 2279 - 2280 - 2281 - 2282 - 2283 - 2284 - 2285 - 2286 - 2287 - 2288 - 2289 - 2290 - 2291 - 2292 - 2293 - 2294 - 2295 - 2296 - 2297 - 2298 - 2299 - 2300 - 2301 - 2302 - 2303 - 2304 - 2305 - 2306 - 2307 - 2308 - 2309 - 2310 - 2311 - 2312 - 2313 - 2314 - 2315 - 2316 - 2317 - 2318 - 2319 - 2320 - 2321 - 2322 - 2323 - 2324 - 2325 - 2326 - 2327 - 2328 - 2329 - 2330 - 2331 - 2332 - 2333 - 2334 - 2335 - 2336 - 2337 - 2338 - 2339 - 2340 - 2341 - 2342 - 2343 - 2344 - 2345 - 2346 - 2347 - 2348 - 2349 - 2350 - 2351 - 2352 - 2353 - 2354 - 2355 - 2356 - 2357 - 2358 - 2359 - 2360 - 2361 - 2362 - 2363 - 2364 - 2365 - 2366 - 2367 - 2368 - 2369 - 2370 - 2371 - 2372 - 2373 - 2374 - 2375 - 2376 - 2377 - 2378 - 2379 - 2380 - 2381 - 2382 - 2383 - 2384 - 2385 - 2386 - 2387 - 2388 - 2389 - 2390 - 2391 - 2392 - 2393 - 2394 - 2395 - 2396 - 2397 - 2398 - 2399 - 2400 - 2401 - 2402 - 2403 - 2404 - 2405 - 2406 - 2407 - 2408 - 2409 - 2410 - 2411 - 2412 - 2413 - 2414 - 2415 - 2416 - 2417 - 2418 - 2419 - 2420 - 2421 - 2422 - 2423 - 2424 - 2425 - 2426 - 2427 - 2428 - 2429 - 2430 - 2431 - 2432 - 2433 - 2434 - 2435 - 2436 - 2437 - 2438 - 2439 - 2440 - 2441 - 2442 - 2443 - 2444 - 2445 - 2446 - 2447 - 2448 - 2449 - 2450 - 2451 - 2452 - 2453 - 2454 - 2455 - 2456 - 2457 - 2458 - 2459 - 2460 - 2461 - 2462 - 2463 - 2464 - 2465 - 2466 - 2467 - 2468 - 2469 - 2470 - 2471 - 2472 - 2473 - 2474 - 2475 - 2476 - 2477 - 2478 - 2479 - 2480 - 2481 - 2482 - 2483 - 2484 - 2485 - 2486 - 2487 - 2488 - 2489 - 2490 - 2491 - 2492 - 2493 - 2494 - 2495 - 2496 - 2497 - 2498 - 2499 - 2500 - 2501 - 2502 - 2503 - 2504 - 2505 - 2506 - 2507 - 2508 - 2509 - 2510 - 2511 - 2512 - 2513 - 2514 - 2515 - 2516 - 2517 - 2518 - 2519 - 2520 - 2521 - 2522 - 2523 - 2524 - 2525 - 2526 - 2527 - 2528 - 2529 - 2530 - 2531 - 2532 - 2533 - 2534 - 2535 - 2536 - 2537 - 2538 - 2539 - 2540 - 2541 - 2542 - 2543 - 2544 - 2545 - 2546 - 2547 - 2548 - 2549 - 2550 - 2551 - 2552 - 2553 - 2554 - 2555 - 2556 - 2557 - 2558 - 2559 - 2560 - 2561 - 2562 - 2563 - 2564 - 2565 - 2566 - 2567 - 2568 - 2569 - 2570 - 2571 - 2572 - 2573 - 2574 - 2575 - 2576 - 2577 - 2578 - 2579 - 2580 - 2581 - 2582 - 2583 - 2584 - 2585 - 2586 - 2587 - 2588 - 2589 - 2590 - 2591 - 2592 - 2593 - 2594 - 2595 - 2596 - 2597 - 2598 - 2599 - 2600 - 2601 - 2602 - 2603 - 2604 - 2605 - 2606 - 2

But in national view - at times the attitude of the people is very important. There are two main points of view, the first being the responsibility of the people in general and the second being the responsibility of the government and of the people.

STAY ... with ...
... of the ... an American ...

0117

COMMISSION EXHIBIT



COMMISSION EXHIBIT

a system opposed to the Government.

It shall be the duty of any group of persons to administer, or direct funds or values as directed by, for the creation of means of production.

- a. Any person may own private property of any sort.
- b. Small business or speculation on the part of a single individual be guaranteed.
- c. That any person may exchange personal skill or knowledge in the completion of some service, for remuneration.
- d. That any person may hire or otherwise demand any other single person for services rendered, as long as that service does not create surplus value.
- e.

— Commission Exhibit 98

— Exhibit 9, for identification

a system opposed to the Capitalist in that

No individual may own the means of production, distribution or creation of goods or any other process wherein workers are employed for wages, or otherwise employed, to create profit or surplus profit or value in use or exchange.

1. That all undertaking of production, distribution or manufacture or otherwise the creation of goods must be made on a pure, collective basis under the conditions of equal shares of involvement be made by members.
2. Equal distribution of profit after taxes, be made to all ~~participating~~ investors.
3. That all work or direction or administrative duties connected with the enterprise be done personally by those investors.
4. That no person not directly ~~concerned~~, working or otherwise directly taking part in the enterprise or creation process of any enterprise, have a share of or otherwise receive any part of the resultant profit of it.
- 5.

0116

STIPEND
A GROWINGIST.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

The African system

a system opposed to Communism, Socialism, and Capitalism.

- b. Democracy at a local level with no central government.
- c. That the right of free enterprise and individual property be guaranteed.
- d. That racism be abolished.
- e. That nationalism be abolished free way by life.
- f. That racial segregation or discrimination be abolished by law.
- g. The right of the free, unincorporated action of religious institutions of any type or denomination to pay taxes.
- h. Universal suffrage for all persons over 18 years of age.
- i. Freedom of dissemination of opinion through press or declaration or speech.
- j. That the dissemination of war propaganda be forbidden as well as the manufacture of weapons of war.
- k. That free compulsory education be universal and free.
- l. Nationalization or communization of private enterprise or collective enterprise be forbidden.
- m. That monopoly practices be considered as capitalistic.
- n. That combining of separate collective or private enterprises into single collective and bureaucratic concerns.
- o. That no steps be taken against individual.
- p. That heavy graduated steps of from 20% to 90% be levied against surplus profit gains.
- q. That steps be collected by a single authority subordinate to individual communities.
- r. That steps be used solely for the building or expansion of public projects.

against Commission (International)	in the freedom of thought, press, religion, speech, election before state, and some building house state
Safe role of arms	state should not be sold in any case; wife only with police permission; shotgun full.
afterment of party social charter or religious. unemployment	anti-sep or jew or nationality or anti religion. not as caused by other than voluntary means of employees such as automation
in which aid, for	hospital beds and operation
aid to education	state and national authority of universities and free of paid teachers, attitude of high educational units
before change	higher persons independent of type of work; only control of type of work and of work upon attainment.
unemployment	total dismissal and abolition of all unions except via police force deal with such as no

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Handwritten:
 1733242
 1958-1959
 1958-1959
 1958-1959

1. LEE M. CRANK
2. NEW ORLEANS, LA. Oct. 18, 1959
3. 1733242 LOS ANGELES, CALIF. SEPT. 10, 1959
4. 1958-1959 H. WARTS JTR. 1958-1959 U.S. MARINE
 Corps active, duty station LOS ANGELES CALIF., ATSUH TATON
 SONI BAY, PHILIPPINES; 1959-1962 ASST. U.S.S.R., Kishinev
5. Active duty U.S.M.C. Labor yard, Rank E2, active
 Duty terminated Sept. 10, 1959. Honorable discharge award
6. PRR. DR. NIKOLAI OSWALD, WIFE, Russian,
 DAVID LEE OSWALD, SON, AMERICAN
7. NONE
8. ADDITION FOR LIGATION of FUND FROM INTERNATIONAL FUND
 COMRADE APRIL 1959. NY, NY in SAN. 1962. I have out from
 1959-1962
9. NONE
10. \$800.00 (see PC can be paid by myself.)
11. (8)
12. ~~1958-1959~~ ~~1958-1959~~
 2313 DEPARTMENT OF P.T. WORTH, 21 June

5119

-Commission Exhibit 99

-Exhibit 97 for identification

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

1. Q. MAY YOU GO TO THE USSR?

A. I am a citizen of the U.S. (as a tourist) residing in a foreign country which I have a perfect right to do. I don't know how to do it and how people out here this system works.

Q. What about this? I made no letter asking the U.S. government, my lawyer I might have had one of them but I didn't.

Q. D. YOU MAKE STATEMENTS THAT YOU WERE IN THE USSR?

A. What about that, maybe reading? I made a recording for the Moscow Soviet Radio Station by which I spoke about right living and what I had seen in various Soviet cities. I expressed delight in all the interesting places I mentioned in the subject of the University, Voltaire, etc. Red Square, the Kremlin, I remember clearly the things I saw and the people I met.

Q. DID YOU KNOW THAT AS A CITIZEN OF THE U.S. YOU WERE NOT ALLOWED TO TRAVEL TO THE USSR OR SERVING IN THE ARMED FORCES OF A FOREIGN STATE OR BEING AN AGENT OF A FOREIGN STATE?

A. I did none of these.

Q. DID YOU WORK IN THE USSR AS A STATE WORKER?

A. Technically only points working directly for the state usually defense, and all other points are owned by the workers who work in them.

Q. WHAT ABOUT THE FACT THAT YOU WERE IN THE USSR AFTER YOU HAD BEEN NOTIFIED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT THAT YOU WERE NOT TO GO?

A. I was approached at the time of my arrival in the USSR just after I had formally notified the U.S. Embassy in Moscow of my future residence in the USSR.

Q. BY THE NEWSPAPER REPORTS IN MOSCOW INCLUDING THE A.P. AND THE U.S. PRESS, YOU WERE NOTIFIED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT THAT YOU WERE NOT TO GO.

A. I did not read them. I saw several questions and gave statements to some members of U.S.P. I requested that they be given to me at once, which is the right and proper thing to do in view of what I said.

Q. DID YOU SAY THAT YOU WERE NOTIFIED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT THAT YOU WERE NOT TO GO?

A. I did not say that. I was notified by the U.S. Embassy in Moscow that I was not to go.

Q. DID YOU SAY THAT YOU WERE NOTIFIED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT THAT YOU WERE NOT TO GO?

sent it) so there would much else I could do
it. But I didn't wish that the story was
blown out of shape once it got into the U.S. The
the printed story was fabricated conscientiously.

6. Why did you remain in the USSR for so long if you only

I decided in the USSR quickly until February 1962
from the Embassy stating that I would like to go there
(my passport was at the Embassy for registration) they
arrived me to Moscow for this purpose however, it took
me almost 2 years to get a permit to leave the city of
Moscow for Moscow. In this connection I had to go to
from the head consulate to the Russian authorities in
(the Russians are very bureaucratic and slow about letting
foreigners travel about the country since the war)

When I did get to Moscow the Embassy seriously gave
me back my passport and advised me on the how to
get a visit visa from the Russians for myself and
my Russian wife. This long and tedious process took
months from July 1962 until 1962, August.

you all almost 1 year was spent in trying to leave
the country. That's why I was that so long staying in

7. are you a communist? Have you ever known a communist?

No of course not, I have never even known a communist
outside of the ones in the USSR but you can't help that.

8. What are the main differences between the USSR and USA?
Freedom of speech travel religious expression the opposite
political freedom to believe in god.

Anyway, thank you very much; you are a real patriot!!

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

1. 2. why did you go to the USA?

Q. why did you go to the U.S. to see
of cast as a mark of crime and protest against collecting
slaves in foreign country, my personal sign of rebellion
and love for the misguided line of reasoning of the U.S.
and people? what about those slaves? I made a list of
in which I expressed my deep feeling to the American people
who in Oct. 1859 I sent this to Rev. Amos A. Phelps, my
entirely and was signed this day. I signed my name
to the statement against the U.S. that

Q 10 Did you make statements against the U.S. that
Q 11 what about that type recording? I made a recording
for Louis Moscow which was broadcast on following radio
in which I spoke about the beautiful capital of the
Socialist world and all its progress.
Q 12 I have been seen by visiting or taking work in the U.S.

3. Did you break down by thinking or taking work in the 1950's?
That I took a little of the work in the 1950's.

3. Did you know that I took a lot of things to me?
4. Did you know that I took a lot of things to me?
5. Did you know that I took a lot of things to me?
6. Did you know that I took a lot of things to me?
7. Did you know that I took a lot of things to me?
8. Did you know that I took a lot of things to me?
9. Did you know that I took a lot of things to me?
10. Did you know that I took a lot of things to me?

6. What about statements you made to "I agent" and

I was approached by Miss Moskby and other reporters just after I had formally registered with the American Embassy to legally designate my U.S. citizenship for a stay, they were notified by the U.S. Embassy, not by me. I overheard them and made statements to Miss Moskby in regard to my reasons for coming to the USSR. Her story was warped by her editor, but in broad terms it was possible to say she had the "throat" printer.

Why did you remain in the South for so long if you only wanted to
I remained in the South for so long because I was living quite
a peaceful life. I did so because I was living quite
uncomfortably and I had plenty of money on my account and for
lots of good work. The more I have of that?

are you a communist? you were vainly, telling
the I.R.C.N. and saying if my son I still think

I hate the
way you
work under different circumstances.
ever know a communist? Not in the U.S.A.

16.

Diary Entry
Oct. 31, 1959.

12.00 O'clock in Embassy. The Russian Ambassador
at the Embassy. The Russian Ambassador
Embassy and says "Hello". I shake hands with him.
He motions me to pass inside his office. There can be little
doubt to believe in his mind that I am an American. I am not
no part of Schaf and non-admission button down shirt.
Entering I find the office of Consul General. I am
going. A secretary busy thing looks up. "Yes," she says
"Is like to see the Consul General?" I say, "Will you tell
the Consul General please?" He says "OK, going back to his
"Yes, but I will tell you that, I like to see the Consul
Laying his passport on his desk, as she looks at it, she
says "All right, my American citizenship." She
rises and taking my passport goes into the office
office where she lays the passport on a table. I say,
"There is a man outside, who says he wants to dissolve his
U.S. citizenship." On the man says, "Thanks" He says to the
girl without looking up from his typing. She, as she comes
out, invites me into the inner office to sit down. I sit
down, collecting my notebook to the front left side of
Snyder's desk. It was 5:00 PM when I talked to her. I
wait, crossing my legs and leaning my head on my hand.
He finishes typing, picks up the letter from his typewriter
and addressing his notebook to me.

"What can I do for you?" He says, "I am going through my
"I want to dissolve my U.S. citizenship and would like
to have the legal papers for that." He says, "Have you applied
for American citizenship?" I say, "No, I am taking out a passport
and says, "Before we get to that let me ask you some questions."
He asks me, personal information to which I answer them:
"Your name is Mr. [Name]?" I say, "Yes, I am [Name] and I am in the
U.S. Marine Corps, I am an American citizen. I am a
Marine, I am 21 years old, I am a [Name] and I want to live
in the U.S. or as a citizen of American citizenship. He says
OK. Then he asks me, "Do you want to perform your military duties?"
I say, "Yes, I will." He asks me, "Do you want to live in the U.S.?"
I say, "Yes, I do." He says, "OK, you are ready to get ready
in the next few days." He says, "I will be in the next few days."
I say, "OK, I will be in the next few days." He says, "OK, I will be in the next few days."

Exhibit for Identification

Commission Exhibit 101

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

speech before -

107

1. Americans are apt to scoff at the idea, that a military camp in the U.S., as so often happens in Latin American countries, could ever replace our government. But that is an idea that has grounds for consideration. What military organization has the possibilities of such action? Is it the army? And in many countries it is an odd sight to see of lines scattered across the world? The end of war. Another shows that the largest host, is not fitted enough ground for a few night shifts to go on very long way. For the big numbers of the population, which is more than can qualify to handle a camp in the U.S.? Small size, a permanent host of officers and few lines is necessary. Only one outfit fits that description and the U.S.M.C. is a night long infiltrated organization of this potential consequence to the freedom of the U.S. I agree with former President Truman when he said that the Marine Corps should be abolished."

2. My second reason is that undemocratic, countrywide institution known as segregation. It is, I think the action of the ^{white} segregationist minority and the vast body of indifferent people in the United States who do the United States more harm in the eyes of the world people, than the whole world communist movement. As I look at this audience ^{there is a} sea of white faces before me where are the negroes amongst you? Are they hiding under the table? Nearly if we are for democracy, set our fellow negro citizens with this hall. Make no mistake, ~~from~~ segregationist tendencies can be unlearned. I was down in New Orleans, and I know.

In Mexico I saw on several occasions that in international meeting the greatest glory in the sport field was brought to us by negroes. Though they take the gold medal from their Russian competitors these negroes know that when they return to their own homeland they will have to face blind hatred and discrimination.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

102

2. A symbol of the American way, our liberal constitution, its existence in our midst of a minority group whose influence and membership is very limited and whose rights and interests are sufficiently controlled by special government agencies. The Communist Party, U.S.A., has little influence in the American community, but by attacking the U.S.A. and even supporting their viewpoint might be to speak, or maintain a thunderous sign of our strength and liberalism.

disavow of their many newspapers their leaders.
 and advocate, is true to our basic principles
 of freedom of speech and press. Their aim is no
 more how misguided, no matter how much the
 Russian state advantage of them, must be allowed
 to be used. after all the communist have spiritual for
 40 years and they are still a pitiful group of nihilists.

4. Now a days - most of us talk enough about certain right wing groups to know enough how to recognize them and guard against their corrosive effect. In a word about them, although

a world like to say a word about them, and if
this is ^{possible} ~~possible~~ the other, and even less persons in
the U.S. like David as ^{many} personal reasons to
know and therefore hate and distrust communism. I
would never become a pseudo-~~intellectual~~ professional
anti-communist such as Herbert Phillips or MacArthur.
I would just give up on my of the way. Just using language
and our this contrast have to trust too often too much
The U.S. is a nation of such other things in an endless

other as we standing at each other
cold war. And all countries have major short comings
and advantages. But only in ours is the need of
desire the necessity of that kind of desire, almost
opportunity of appreciating in returning ~~to~~
~~the~~ U.S., I hope I have written a few facts well
slaying and others who are indifferent.
with all of criticizing in our system.

slaves, and others who are independent.
I have done nothing abt of criticizing or our system
of Govt. as it was given.

I have done nothing else of any kind. It was given.
I hope you will like it in its quiet old principle.

I hope you will share it in the spirit it was given
in the old principle followed the old principle

in go. in 10 minutes I have followed in
20th. I have not yet done nothing more or less.

"2nd" and "3rd" are the same. I have done nothing more since of late date.

~~The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been~~

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Dang Liri.

This is to inform you of a dinner and
my interview with comrade Katsina in the Embassy
of the Soviet Union in Paris city, Paris.

I was unable to remain in Mexico City ~~because~~
~~I remained there~~ indefinitely because of my ^{poor}
Mexican visa restrictions which was for 15 days
only. ~~Therefore~~ I could not apply for an extension ^{unless}
I used my ^{first} name as I ^{stated} ~~stated~~ with U.S.
Passport; ~~therefore~~ ^{now} ~~now~~ living in
Palo Alto, Calif., ~~and attending the~~ ^{University of California}

The FBI is not now interested in my activities in the progressive organization of which I was secretary in ~~the past~~ ^{the past} Louisiana and I am no longer ~~connected~~ ^{involved} with it.

The State.
 However, ~~the~~ the FBI has since
 we had in 1960-1961. 10.0 agent of the FBI
 James P. Brady warned me that if I attempted to express
 in FPC action in regard to the FBI will again take
 an "interest" in me. Charged that "suggested" that my
 wife could remain in the U.S. under FBI protection,
 that is, she could ~~depart from the~~ ^{depart from the} Soviet Union.
 Of course I and my wife strongly protested

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

5-12

has been by the notorious F.B.I.

~~That it was unfortunate that the Soviet~~
~~Embassy was unable to aid me in my city~~
but I had not planned to contact the Russian city
Embassy at all so of course they were unprepared for
me and I had been able to reach Moscow as planned
I could have contacted the Soviet Embassy there
for the completion of ~~work that I had been able to~~
~~complete~~ get the necessary documents it required.
~~assist me~~.. would have had it this to assist
me. but of course the ~~my~~ staff at the Soviet
was at fault here, but glad he has since been
replaced by another.

1/23/69
84

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

for identification

Commission Exhibit 104

350

Examination of
10-18-54/Resident's list
of Commission 122
of 10-18-54 at 8:00 PM
1-10-54/Resident's list
of 10-18-54 from 10-18-54.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

W
G
O

19-00036
 19-00036
 19-00036

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

350

4-10-50

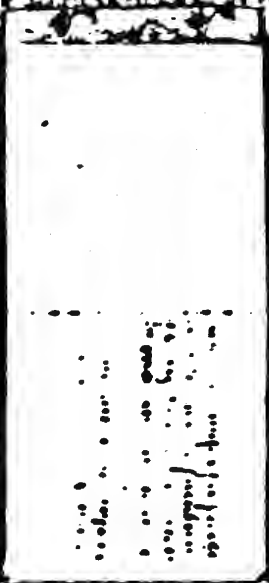
OMMISSION EXHIBIT

350

Mr. Anna Miller
530 1/2 St. N.W.
Gallatin, Mont.
79-3-22-10.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

350



COMMISSION EXHIBIT

350

U.S. Bureau of
Prisons
Washington, D.C. 2
June 10, 1966
Dear Sir:

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

350

4

Produced Pursuant to
Court Order of 12/14/2007
Case No. 03-2-00144-9
Produced Pursuant to
Court Order of 12/14/2007
Case No. 03-2-00144-9

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

350

Passport from
June 20 1959.
From: Washington
District of Columbia
to: New York City.

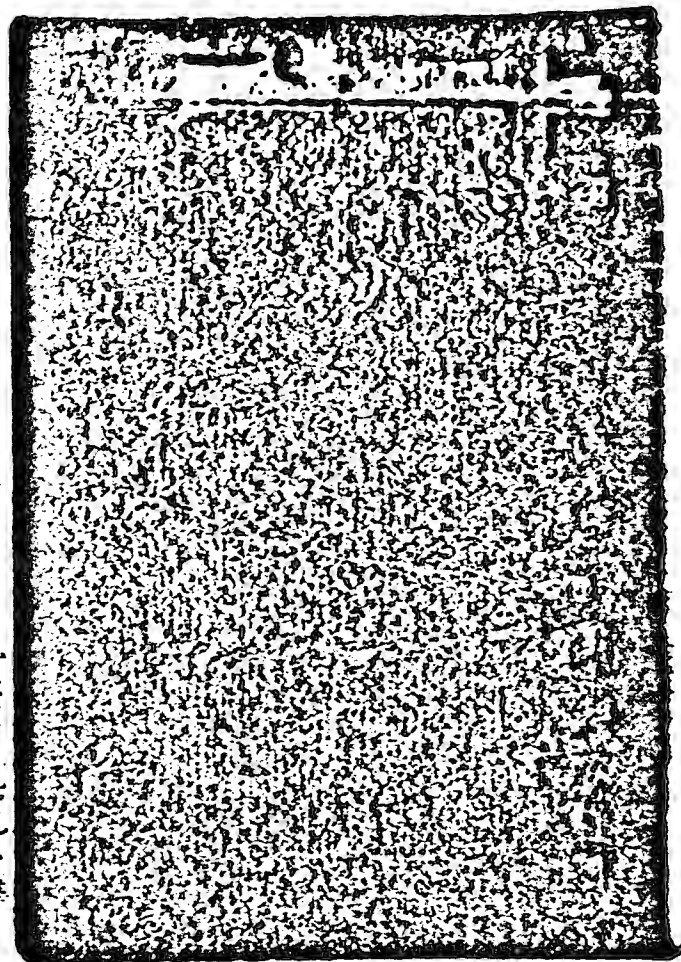
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

350

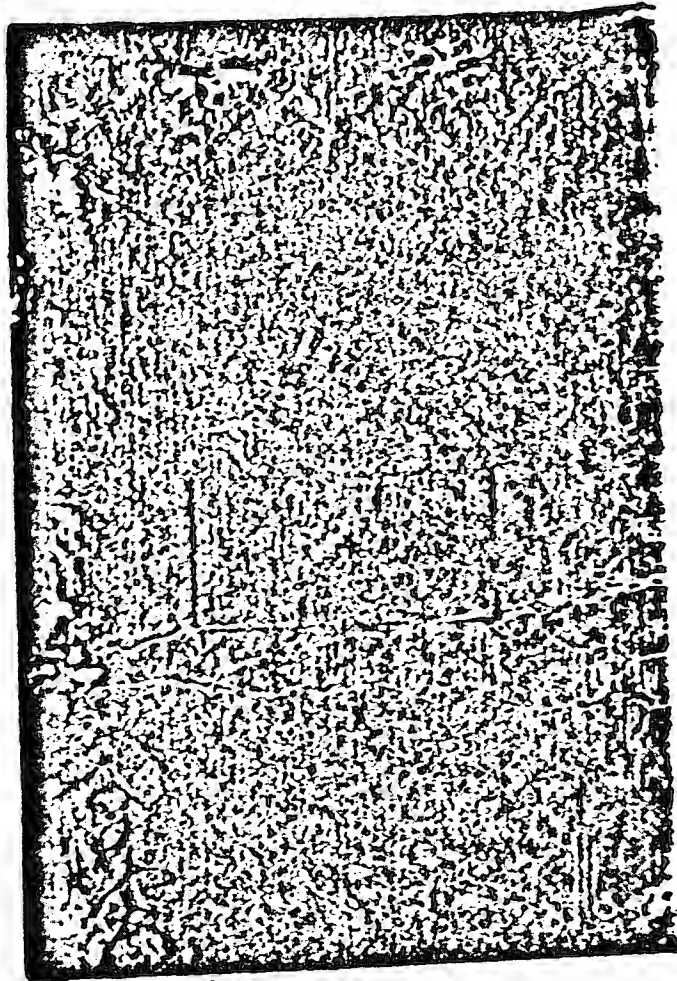
1

Regatta, Inc.
1000 1st Ave.
New York, N.Y.
10022
1000 1st Ave.
New York, N.Y.
10022

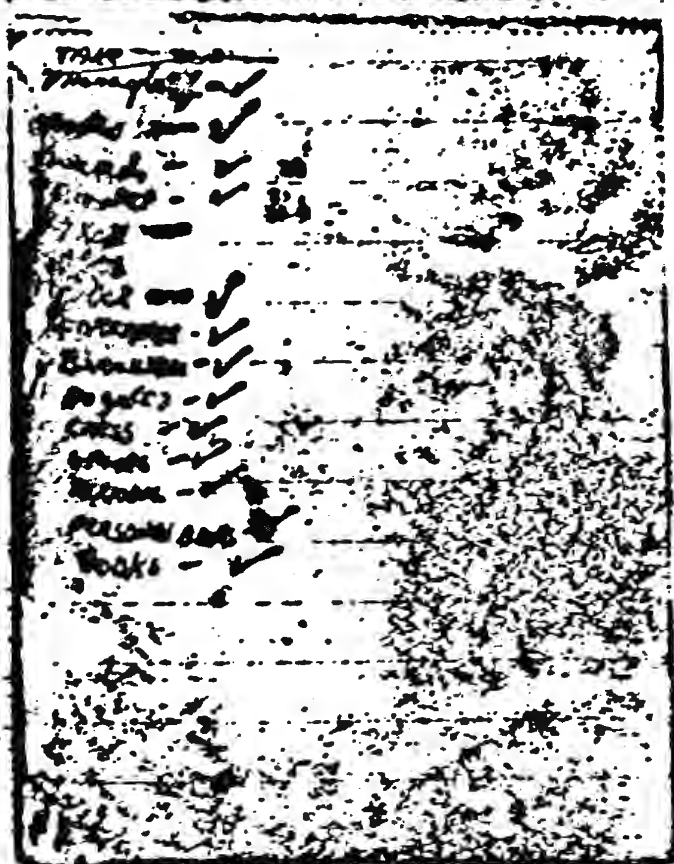
COMMISSION EXHIBIT



108
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#105



108
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
4105



106
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
105

Bed	28	10	Wire Cords
COFFEE	36	25	TRAY
TABLE	5	5	TRAY / MATH.
W. DRESS	10	5	WAT.
CAM (K)	12	8	CUTTING
MATTRESS	15	15	NO LIT.
PILLOWS	5	5	MATH.
DOCK COAT	65	65	AN. P.
JACKET	36	14	Book 3.
PANTS	8	8	POPS.
GUN COAT	14	0	LEAD KIDNEY
SKATES	8	7	WIK CAR
BOOTS	9	6	MATH.
POULDER	6	30	LEAD KIDNEY
APT.	50	50	TRAY CAR
FOUR CAT.	13	8	POPS.
PANTS	10	10	TRAY CAR
W. K. M.	70	32	POPS.
PANTS	334	202	TRAY CAR
DISC	10	10	LEAD (KIDNEY)
W. K. M.	10	10	POPS.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

FOUNDATION

CA-5327

12-27-77

ED-642H

ED-69241

12-22-77

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

157-8955-1 2527302

Red Glade

~~the~~ ^{the} emerging industrial
revolution heralds the birth
of capitalism, the struggle
between the new ruling
and feudalism collaboration
in the destruction of feudalism
because capitalism promises
a universal order, a new
system.

and in varied Russian
the ^{about the same time} ~~therefore~~ against the
old order and conservatism
replaced the autocracy

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

become it too, promised an
abundance and justice
But in a conflict between
these two systems the people
of both societies will
seek a new system
a system which would
not violate the established
ideas about the relation
systems but one which
would lie, because of its
{ruin the conflict of those
ideas would have brought
gradually appeared a
a system embodying the
best tendencies of the Cap.
Comm. society as we see them
today but absolutely equal
to thought

and that my regard to
the creation of a new type of
person or man but
serving and being administered
by man as we see him
now. Taking into effect
his weaknesses and making
the necessary allowances for the

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

unforced contradictions of
words, mind, body and eyes.

The changes from the
to the present time
Libyan war
strategic situation
The change in the
International
League of Nations
League of Nations
League of Nations
League of Nations
League of Nations
League of Nations
League of Nations
League of Nations

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Уже видна и зоркая
Зоркая и зоркая
Зоркая и зоркая
Зоркая и зоркая
Зоркая и зоркая
Зоркая и зоркая
Зоркая и зоркая
Зоркая и зоркая
Зоркая и зоркая
Зоркая и зоркая

~~Зоркая и зоркая~~
Зоркая и зоркая
Зоркая и зоркая
Зоркая и зоркая
Зоркая и зоркая
Зоркая и зоркая
Зоркая и зоркая
Зоркая и зоркая
Зоркая и зоркая
Зоркая и зоркая

[illegible]

نہج

180.
7.
250

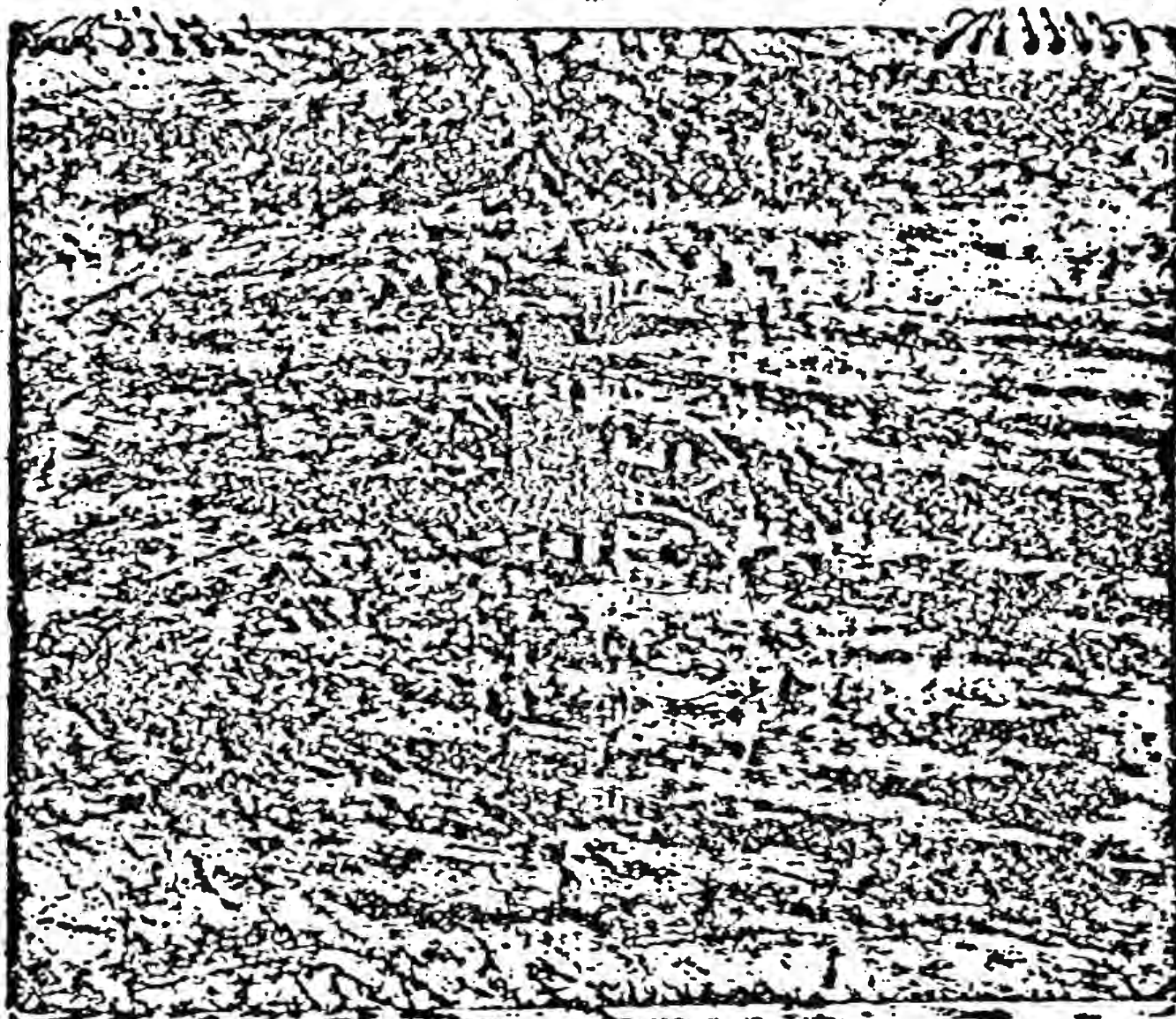
墨

$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 15 \\ 8 \\ \hline 38 \\ 4 \\ \hline 42 \end{array}$$

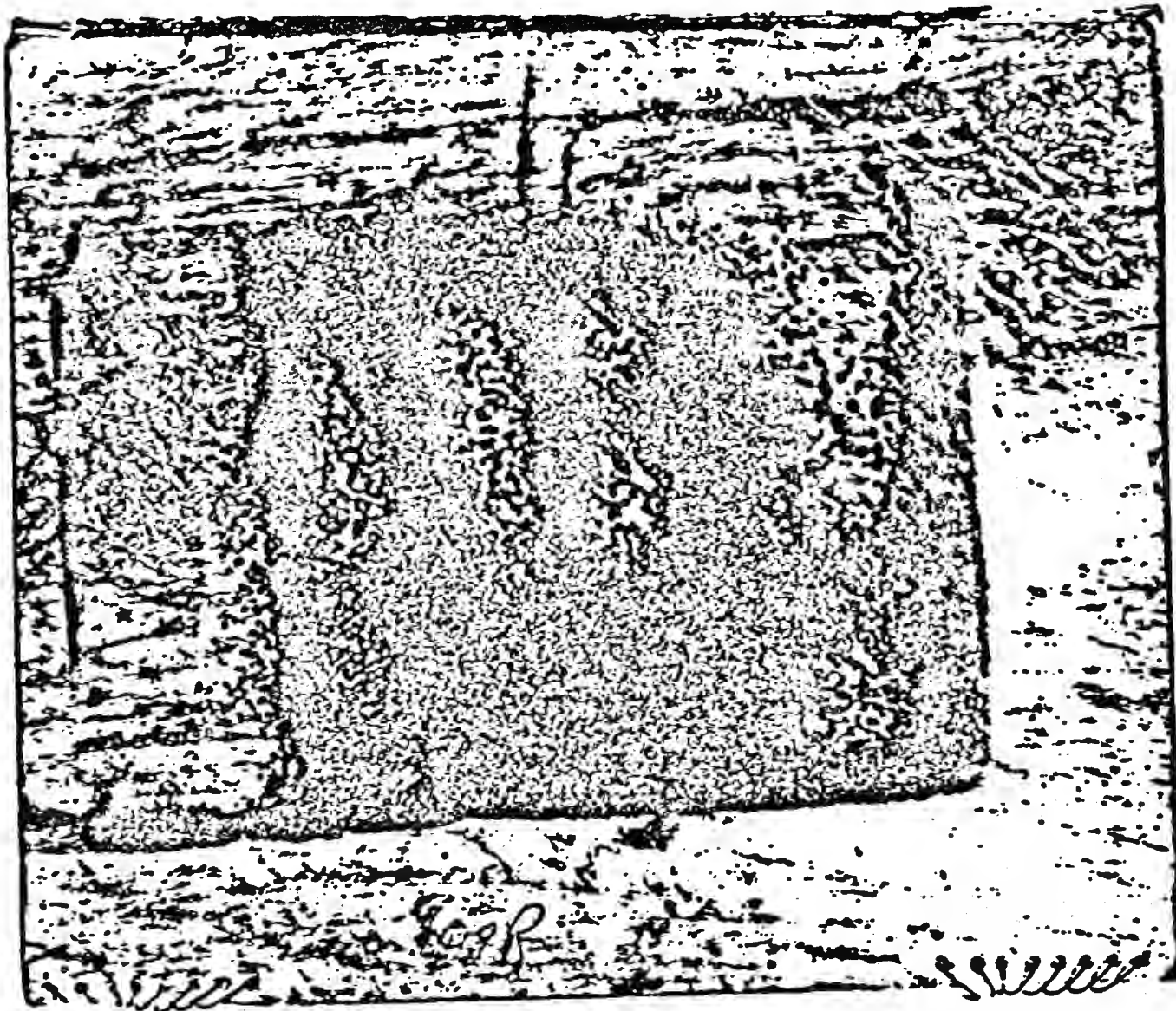
25.
M

$$\frac{50}{20}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 61. \\ 65 \\ 5 \\ \hline 70. \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 96 \\ 273 \\ \hline 393 \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 250 \\ 63 \\ 70 \\ \hline 353 \\ 45 \\ \hline 428 \end{array}$$

COMMISSION EXHIBIT



109
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
106



109
OMMISSION EXHIBIT
106

Живое море, гуляное
Встречаемое с попутником,
С пологой идой мане
От сего. мной собрание.
И мной нечто фовенни
Взвуг, охолоблени устану ...
Же и мной устану.
Я постою ток. одиночннн
Во мо. ино в возе с повоуан,
Во мо, ино в хонг сражон.
Созжен мной. ховенуно ...
И мной ино, ино сиромане
Сей мной иноууу
И мной ино, мной.
Я постою мной, ... постою.

==//==

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

lute cunctis ignis;
"he operari non."
Eos baptizati et ei baptizati
Baptizati non,
Autem Eos qui baptizati non sunt,
He sunt, eis baptizati et baptizati,
Eos operari ignis non.
Et non baptizati non, non sunt.
Eos et baptizati et baptizati
He sunt baptizati et baptizati
Eos non baptizati non et non sunt.
Et non, et baptizati,
Baptizati non,
- His et baptizati non,
Baptizati non baptizati

—//—

109
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
1106

~~Handwritten scribbles~~

It appears - a young,
most cold as water,

4 many an eyes

Do those eyes.

Those many from

Europe, Europe

Always - perhaps

They - themselves

A number of in answer,

Use his presence

A number of new names.

And in new movements.

Two things, not numbers

These numbers.

A party - not your own

These numbers.

109
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
106

End the in syndicate
It found in nation
Kings symmetrical
C. B. no more names.
I suggest name.
On the occasion,
The new position
I was surprised.
As was before
Engelmann & company
I was, under
Before action business.
Company, and a company
Nameless for me again.
As was in capital
Do please again.

—/—

H

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

C
H

For our newspapers, no photos
Was not your day papers: photos
Photos were not. photographs
The we was on that condition.
It would not count by numbers,
The newspaper we have mentioned,
The photos so that photographs,
The great, in paper any more.
I cannot name it. I would be.
I cannot name it. I would be.
No, in case we would be.
I can not name it. I would be.
No, in case we would be.
The name of Egypt is in the
The being the name of the
The name of the name of the... I

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Thine en me ne xoneu
He o me gu ede ne pteua.
He an rye, jectus abou meau
He an co fudeua.
21 fumeua co noau,
He dte e me oduau.
He meau, me pteuau,
He meau gu me oduau.
Une me gu mea pteuau,
He pteuau meau meau.
He. go fude me o meau meau,
An e e me fude o meau,
fumeu de o meau pteuau,
o meau meau, o meau.
He pteuau fude pteuau
He pteuau fude o meau
o meau e pteuau pteuau
o meau me, me fude meau?
He o meau, me meau meau.

Thoung Hyung myung
One name meani show my.
Kangyi, car experiment, ai Hyung.
1855-57.

—//—

By names are somei good
See a namee Hyung myung,
The photo is, myungmyung myung,
Age is right? see name are good.

==//==

COMMISSION EXHIBIT



Two or more eyes,
and says he never see faces?
Eye he was in answer,
Cynical he was to negroes,
28 compass way,
The same things pharisee never
the answer: a moral?
29 perhaps you he never.
Doesn't mean the same
Then comes Egyptian, money?
He was the money
Do you see the end?
A man's money's mine
He often says the same
The is the same
He says the pharisee never.
/: The pharisee /.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

— * — —

For me experience,

and experience in action.

The "physical" nature

of experience is

2. experience is

the power to experience

experience, and in experience is

the power to experience!

— // —

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

III - III - III - III

Figure 6 appears same.
Figure 7 appears to be
the beginning of
Borneo & panther's
the number same
is apparent in
Figure 8 appears to be
Figure 9 appears to be
Figure 10 appears to be

~11~

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Мнъ нѣмалы, имо омаиуе маюу бѣмъ
Змо омаиуе маюу бѣмъ.
Дѣмъ, дѣмъ маюу, чѣмъ не нѣмалы
Бѣмъ маюу, нѣмалы, нѣмалы.
А кѣмъ бѣмъ маюу нѣмалы,
Мнъ маюу бѣмъ нѣмалы
Маюу, имо бѣмъ нѣмалы.
(Кѣмъ маюу не нѣмалы бѣмъ)
Мнъ не бѣмъ маюу бѣмъ
Бѣмъ маюу бѣмъ, бѣмъ не бѣмъ (?)
Бѣмъ бѣмъ нѣмъ с маюу бѣмъ.
Бѣмъ бѣмъ бѣмъ маюу (?)
И бѣмъ маюу не нѣмалы,
Бѣмъ бѣмъ маюу маюу бѣмъ.
— " —

R

OMMISSION EXHIBIT

— // // —

Мне ипотечный кредитов
Меня репутация моя.

Шоколад и мед. как ингредиенты

и неинтересно.

Женщина, неинтересно,
Знаю, что это же

и неинтересно.

Моя женщина неинтересно.

Омрачение и неинтересно,

Самая неинтересно

как неинтересно

и неинтересно.

Тогда он неинтересно

Сейчас неинтересно

Вот неинтересно

и неинтересно.

и неинтересно

Без неинтересно.

T

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

C. ECHU.

Thi was ne wofung, ne mawung,
Pote a he wong. ne wfang?
The wong a wong on wfang wong.
Jhe wa nawa fang wong
Wong a wongwong wong.
J a wong ne wong a he wong.
Pawong ne wongwong ne wong.
Wong wong ne wong, wong wong?
Wong a, wong wong. wong wong.
The wongwong wong wong.
Wongwong ne wongwong ne wong,
J wong wongwong wong wong.
Wongwong wong wongwong wong.
Wong wongwong a wongwong wongwong
J a wong wongwong wong wong
Wongwong a wongwong wongwong.

u

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Домъ моя въ назиданіе сыновъ
Служащихъ Божеству и царю.

Хочу сыновъ Божіихъ и царя,
Душею, и теломъ просвѣтити.

Да и въ нѣбесахъ слава глгоу
Самому Богочеловѣку.

Моему вѣковѣ и вѣку.

Моему вѣковѣ и вѣку!

И всѣхъ е глгоу не поспѣю

Мнѣ нѣбесахъ, да и въ нѣбесахъ,

Служащихъ Божеству и царю

И е моему Божеству и царю.

Очищу и глгоу Божеству

И моему вѣковѣ и вѣку,

Мнѣ вѣковѣ и вѣку, „Божіихъ вѣковъ“

И оублажу: „Божіихъ вѣковъ, вѣковъ“

И моему глгоу и нѣбесамъ,

И моему е въ глгоу и глгоу

Вѣку моему, вѣку моему и вѣку

Вѣку моему, вѣку моему.

Y

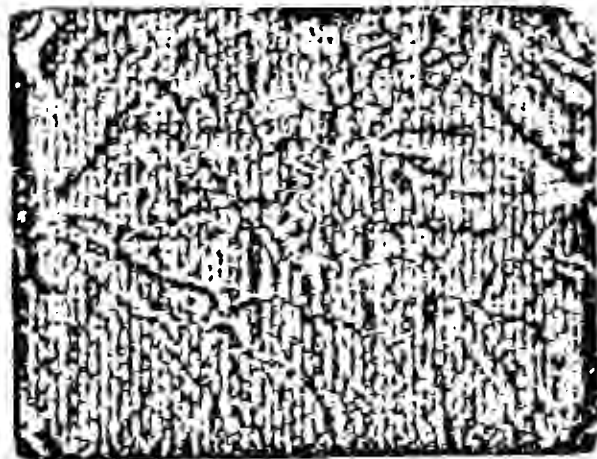
COMMISSION EXHIBIT



109
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
106



189
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#107



189
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#107

С тобой

(Муз. Бабаджаняна, сл. Цейтлина)

Где мне искать дорожные слова,
Как мне сказать, что я люблю тебя.
Ты в жизни моей столько счастья дала.
Тебе пишу, с тобой судьба моя. Судьба

С тобой узнал впервые радость любви
Твои глаза родили сердце зоркое
Во мне живет мечта лишь одна
С тобой дышу радостью всегда

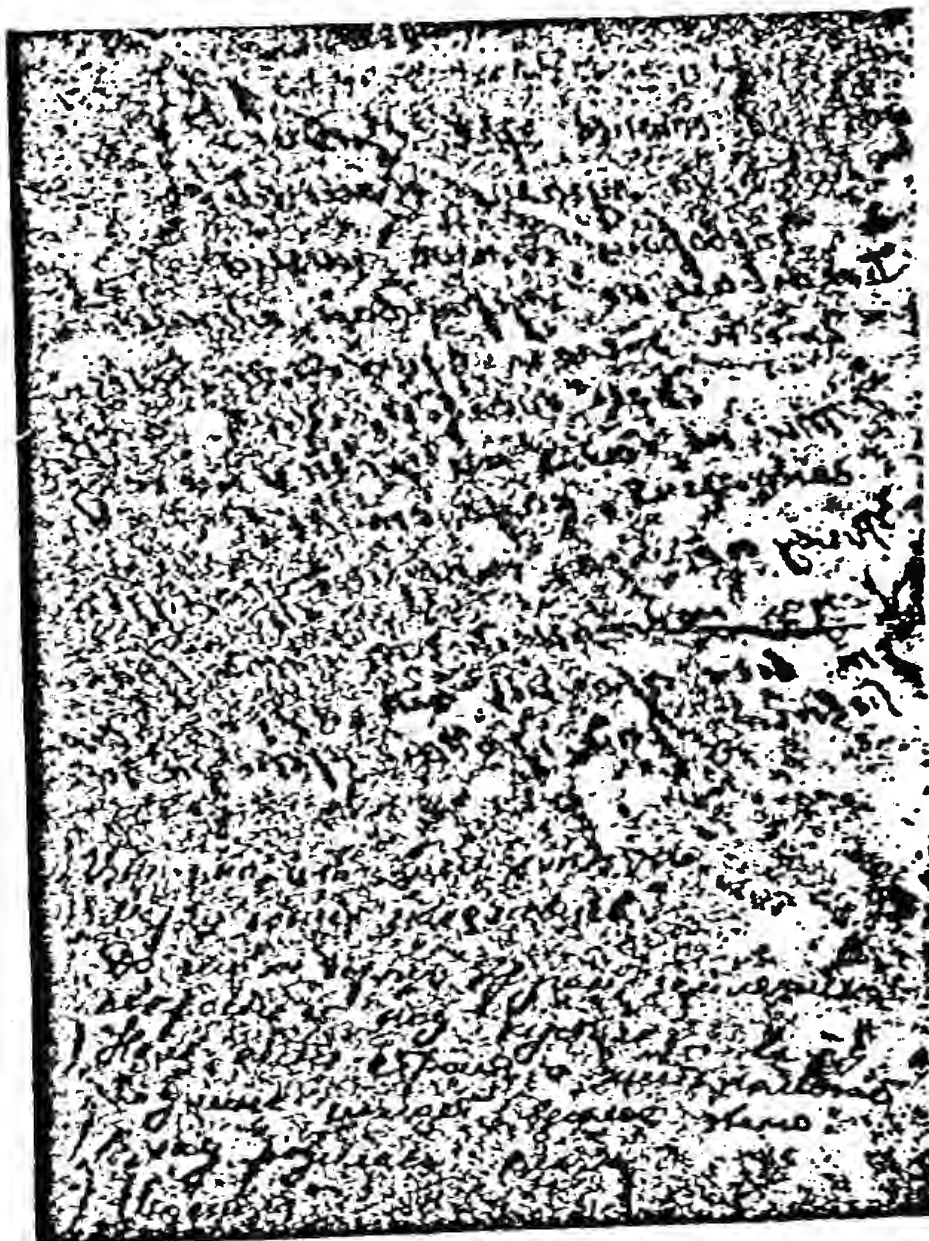
Где мне искать дорожные слова,
Как мне сказать, что я люблю тебя.
Ты в жизни моей столько счастья дала.
Тебе пишу, с тобой судьба моя. Судьба

Где мне искать дорожные слова,
Как мне сказать, что я люблю тебя.
Ты в жизни моей столько счастья дала.
Тебе пишу, с тобой судьба моя. Судьба

С тобой.

Конец

1871
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
11-10-21



213
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#109

СЛАС КРАПЛЕВСКИЯ

ГЛАЗА.
КОТОРЫЕ
СПРАШИВАЮТ
(Аннотация к делу)

Вопрос о безопасности
Мороза Александровича

КОМПЬЮТЕРНО-АНАЛИТИЧЕСКАЯ
СЛУЖБА МОСКОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

ИНТЕРНЕТ

Восстановление

СОВЕТ

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

Operators \$2.00
Comm. Operators \$4.00
 Chauffeur \$6.00

APPLICATION FOR TEXAS DRIVER'S LICENSE

Print or Type MR.
Full Name MR.

(Given Name)

(Maiden Name if Single, Maiden Name if Married)

(Last Name)

ADDRESS	BIRTHDATE	AGE LAST BIRTHDAY	OCCUPATION
Number and Street	Day	Month	Year
City or Post Office	SEX	COLOR OF EYES	WEIGHT
THIS SPACE FOR DEPARTMENT USE	RACE	COLOR OF HAIR	HEIGHT
			Employer's Address
			FOR DEPARTMENT USE

READ THIS FIRST

1. All information on this form except the signature must be typewritten or PRINTED in INK.
2. GIVE FULL NAME. If you do not have a middle name, print the word "NONE" between the first and last names. If you have an initial only, print the word "ONLY" after the initial. W. (only) J. (only) SMITH. Married women must use GIVEN NAME, MAIDEN NAME, and MARRIED NAME. MRS. MARY JONES SMITH.
3. Give PERMANENT RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

THESE QUESTIONS MUST BE ANSWERED by placing an X in the square under the word YES or NO. If an answer is YES, it must be given in the space provided in the question.

- | | |
|-----|---|
| YES | Have you ever held a TEXAS license? When last? _____ Number of licenses _____ |
| YES | Have you ever been licensed for a Texas license? When last? _____ Did you pass? _____ |
| YES | Have you ever held a license in any other State? Where? _____ When last? _____ |
| YES | Have you ever been denied a license? Why? _____ |
| YES | Where? _____ |
| YES | Has your license or driving privileges ever been suspended, revoked, or cancelled? When? _____ |
| YES | Where? _____ Why? _____ |
| YES | Have you ever been convicted of: Driving while intoxicated, Failure to stop and render aid, Aggravated assault with a motor vehicle, Negligent homicide with a motor vehicle, or Murder with a motor vehicle? Number of convictions _____ |
| YES | When? _____ Where? _____ |
| YES | Have you ever been convicted of any other moving traffic violation? How many times? _____ |
| YES | When? _____ Where? _____ |
| YES | Have you ever been involved as a driver in a motor vehicle accident? How many times? _____ |
| YES | When? _____ Where? _____ |
| YES | Have you ever been subject to losses of consciousness or muscular control? Are you now cured? _____ |
| YES | When? _____ Where? _____ |
| YES | Have you ever been addicted to the use of intoxicating liquor or narcotic drugs? Are you now cured? _____ |
| YES | When? _____ Where? _____ |
| YES | Do you have any physical or mental defects? What are they? _____ |
| YES | When? _____ Where? _____ |
| YES | Have you ever been a patient in a hospital for mental illness? _____ Were you committed by a court for an indefinite stay? _____ Was a guardian appointed? _____ |

13. [] In return for the privilege to drive, do you agree to drive safely and obey Traffic Laws?
I DO SOLEMNLY SWEAR THAT I AM THE PERSON NAMED AND DESCRIBED HEREIN AND THAT THE STATEMENTS ON THIS APPLICATION ARE TRUE AND CORRECT.

Usual Signature of Applicant

TO BE USED ONLY IF APPLICANT IS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE

I do solemnly swear that the above named applicant is my _____ and that _____ was born the _____ day of _____, 19____. I further swear that the above statements are true and this is my authorization to the Department of Public Safety to grant my _____ License.

Signature of Parent or Guardian

Driver's License Number

Sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____, 19____.

Notary Public or Authorized Officer

22-6-1221-0000

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

COMMISSION EXHIBIT



418
OMMISSION EXHIBIT
4113



A7
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#114

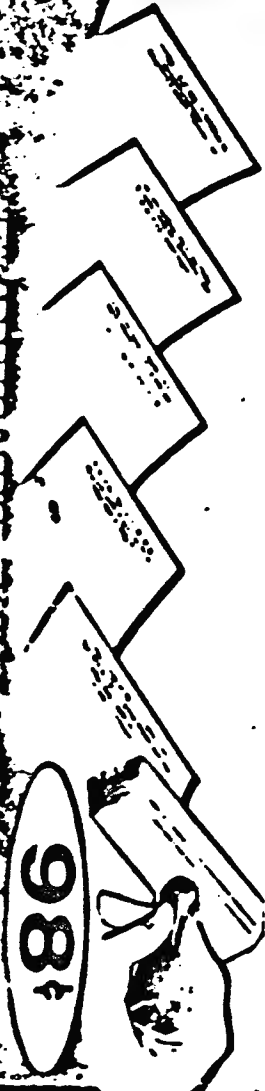
WAVE-RITE RUBBER STAMPING KIT

CONTAINS A LARGE
ASSORTMENT OF RUBBER TYPES

MAKE YOUR OWN STAMPS

for use in

OFFICE • STORE • SCHOOL • HOME • FACTORY • SHIPPING ROOM • ETC.

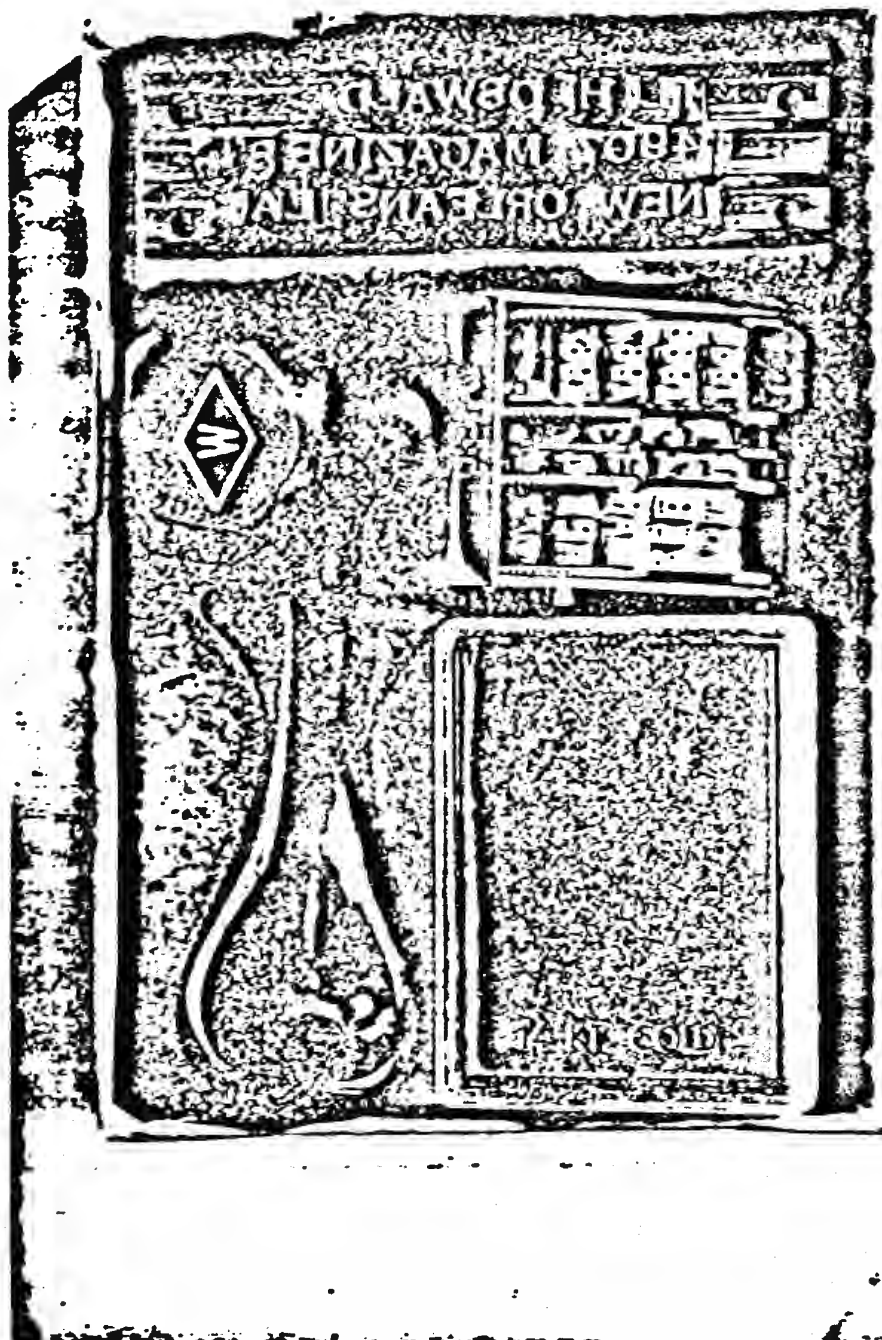


2-65
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

295
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
7-11-1964

LIT. COSWAL
2487 M... ST
NEW ORLEANS
UN 8
P.O. BOX 100
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
FAIR PLAY FOR W
CUBA COMMITTEE
NEW ORLEANS
JUN 8 1961
JUN 11 1961

283
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
77



pb

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

SPANISH-ENGLISH • ENGLISH-SPANISH

DICIONARIO

DICIONARIO
ESPAÑOL-INGLÉS • INGLÉS-ESPAÑOL

Compiled by

CARLOS CASTILLO and OTTO F. BOND

ASSISTED BY BARBARA M. GARCIA

THE COMPLETE BOOK

POCKET BOOK EDITION 6188

- New, concise. Words and phrases basic to the written and spoken languages of today
- Spanish and English used in the Western Hemisphere
- For students, teachers, travelers, home and office libraries
- Nuevo, conciso. Las voces y locuciones básicas y las de mayor vigencia en ambos idiomas
- Español e inglés del Hemisferio Occidental
- Para estudiantes, profesores, viajeros, y para bibliotecas particulares y públicas

D 64
COMMISSION EXHAUST

POB
12/4/67

To the millions of people throughout the world who are now using the carefully edited Language Series published by POCKET BOOKS, INC., we proudly present this joint effort, prepared by The University of Chicago. The accuracy and authenticity of this Spanish-English, English-Spanish Dictionary will, we sincerely hope, demonstrate again our aim to present "the finest books at the lowest possible price."

Other helpful language volumes are:

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| DICIONARIO DEL IDIOMA ESPAÑOL
by Edwin B. Williams | (304) GC-40 |
| ENGLISH THROUGH PICTURES, BOOK 1
by Richards and Gibson | (454) W-1 |
| ENGLISH THROUGH PICTURES, BOOK 2
by Richards and Gibson | (454) W-4 |
| FIRST STEPS IN READING ENGLISH
by Richards and Gibson | (454) W-2 |
| THE MERIAM-WEBSTER POCKET DICTIONARY | (354) C-5 |
| SPANISH THROUGH PICTURES
by Richards, Mercall and Gibson | (454) W-30 |
| SPANISH STORIES AND TALES
Edited by Harriet de Oña
(in English translations) | (454) W-340 |

D. 64
COLLUSION EXHIBIT
116

POB
12/4/67
RHP

UNIVERSIDAD DE CHICAGO
DICCIONARIO

ESPAÑOL-INGLÉS • INGLÉS-ESPAÑOL

*Un Nuevo y Conciso Diccionario Que Contiene las Vozes
y Locuciones Básicas de Ambos Idiomas*

RECOPILACIÓN

DE

CARLOS CASTILLO y OTTO F. BOND

Universidad de Chicago

CON LA AYUDA DE

BARBARA M. GARCÍA

MS. College

Una nueva sección de las expresiones literarias ob-
tenidas de *The Traveler's Phrase Book: English-Spanish*,
Spanish-English, editado por Lester G. Crocker y Enrique Noble



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
SPANISH-ENGLISH, ENGLISH-SPANISH
DICTIONARY

*A New Concise Dictionary of Words and Phrases Basic
to the Written and Spoken Languages of Today*

COMPILED BY

CARLOS CASTILLO & OTTO F. BOND

The University of Chicago

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF

BARBARA M. GARCÍA

MS. College

With a new third section of idiomatic phrases taken from
The Traveler's Phrase Book: English-Spanish, Spanish-
English, edited by Lester G. Crocker and Enrique Noble

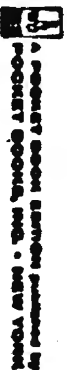


EXHIBIT 64-100000
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS-ENGLISH-SPANISH
ENGLISH-SPANISH DICTIONARY

University of Chicago and then published 1960

A Pocket Book For You

1st printing.....August, 1930

Issue Printing.....April 1963



This Pocket Guide edition includes every word contained in the original, higher-priced edition. It is printed from brand-new plates made from completely new, clear, easy-to-read type. Pocket Book editions are published by Pocket Books, Inc., and are printed and distributed in the U.S.A. by Affiliated Publishers, a division of Pocket Books, Inc., 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N.Y. [®]Trademark registered in the United States and other countries. [®]Trademark of Pocket Books, Inc., 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N.Y. in the United States and other countries.

Copyright, 1968, by the University of Chicago. All rights reserved. This Pocket Book edition is published by arrangement with the University of Chicago.
Printed in the U.S.A.

THE University of Chicago Spanish-English, English-Spanish Dictionary has been compiled for the general use of the American learner of Spanish and the Spanish

bearer of English, with special reference in either case to New World wagons as found in the United States and Latin America.

With this particular purpose in mind, the editors have selected the words to be defined according to the relative frequency of their occurrence. The Spanish-English section, therefore, contains all the items listed in Bushman's *Graded Spanish Word Book* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1929); all the idioms found in Keniston's *Standard List of Spanish Words and Idioms* (Boston: D. C. Heath & Co., 1941); and the words and idioms used in the *Heath-Chicago series of Graded Spanish Readers* (Boston: D. C. Heath & Co., 1936—), supplemented by many words occurring in a number of textbooks used in the United States at the elementary and intermediate levels of Spanish instruction, in Spanish-American newspapers and commercial correspondence, and in technical use by the average layman.

Similarly, in the *English-Spanish* section the words selected for definition have been taken from the first nine thousand entries in Thorndike and Lorge's *Teacher's Word Book of 30,000 Words* (New York: Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1944), supplemented by residual words in the combined word lists of Eaton, Buckingham-Dolch, and the *Interim Report on Vocabulary Selection* (London: P. S. King & Co., 1936).

In order to equalize the two parts and not leave undefined words used in a definition, it has been necessary to introduce into each section a number of secondary entries which are a by-product of the primary definitions, bringing the total number of entries for the *Dictionary* to approximately 30,000 words.

ID: 64
 COMMISSION EXHIBIT
 471

Heard something
at (un) thinking
don't

Weekend you
S.C. asking
H.C. around.

Service

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

86-117 3-10-1

PP. 3-58

PP. 6 PAR 2 R. 611

PP. 5 PAR 1 - 7 1/2

PP. 5 PAR 1

PP. 5 PAR 1

119
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

PPB 1112 01614

g bll

15-11-11

11-11-11

11-11-11

11-11-11

11-11-11

118
COMMISSION EXHIBIT



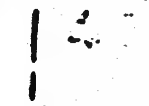
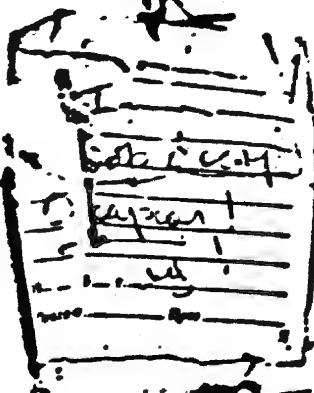
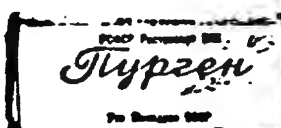
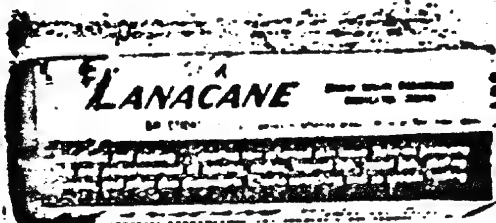
APR 10 1964
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
1119



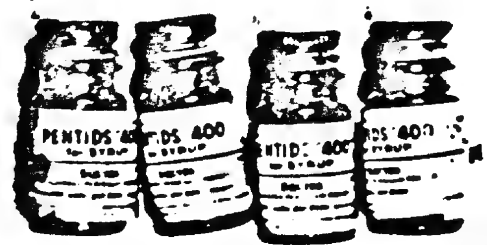
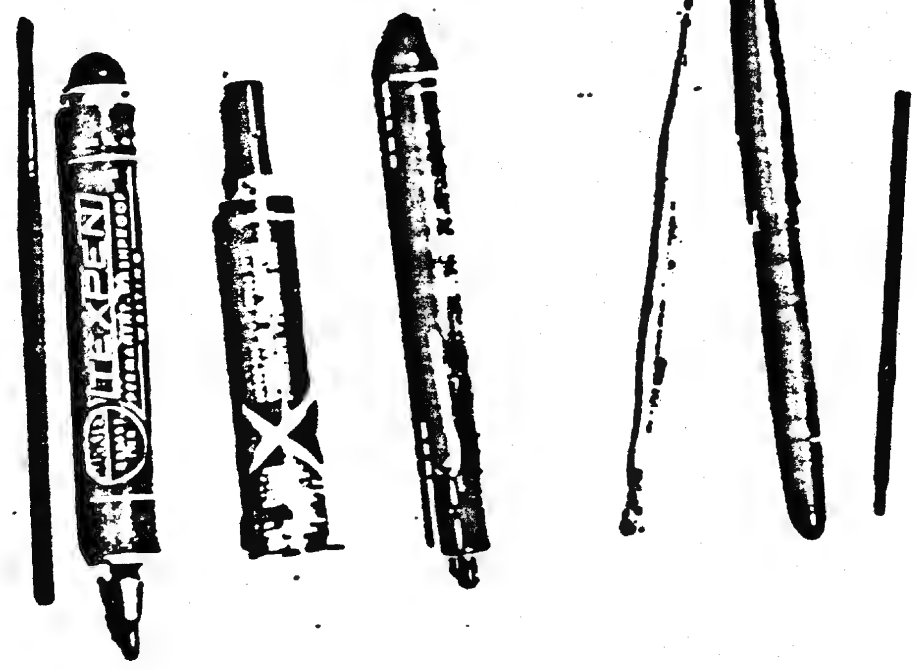
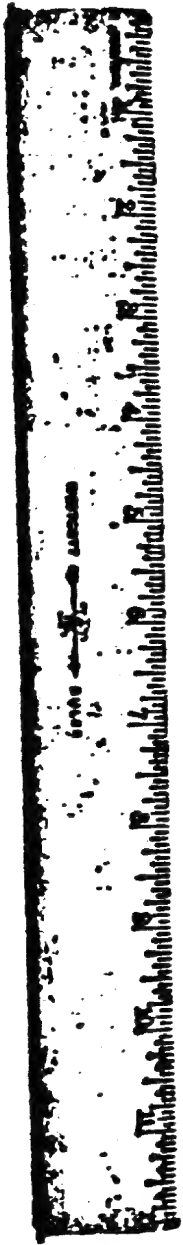
375
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#120



Медикаменты

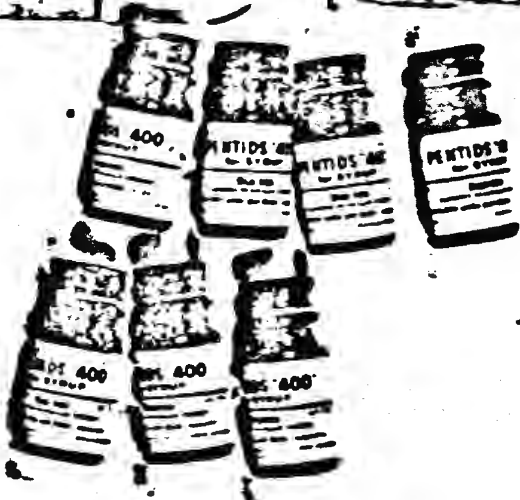
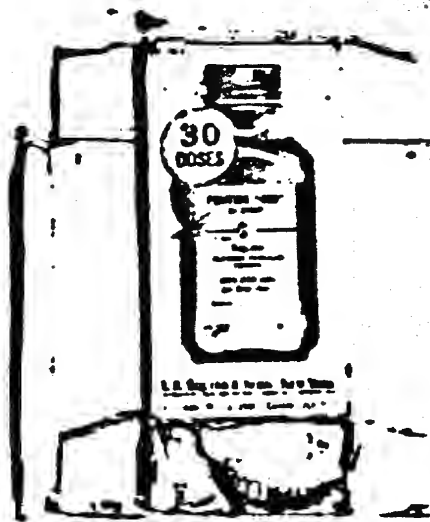
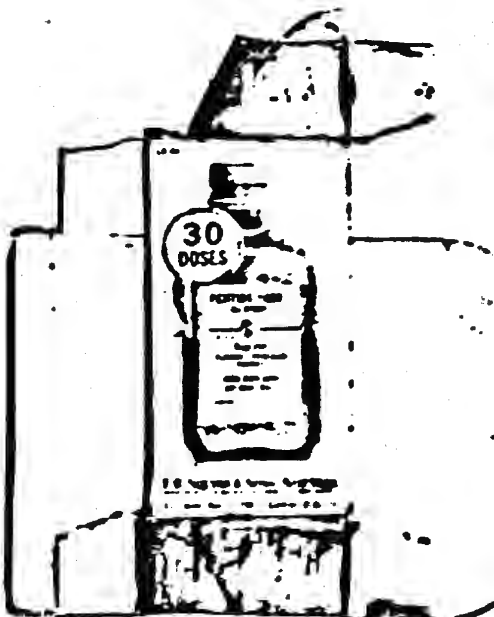


373
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#121

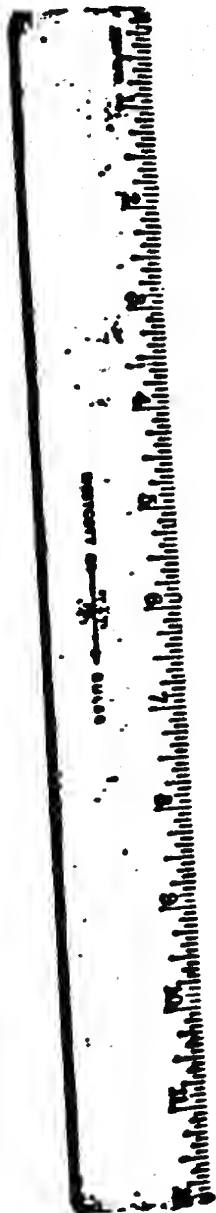


284
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#122

Vertical text on the left margin, possibly a date or reference number, appearing as a dark, noisy strip.



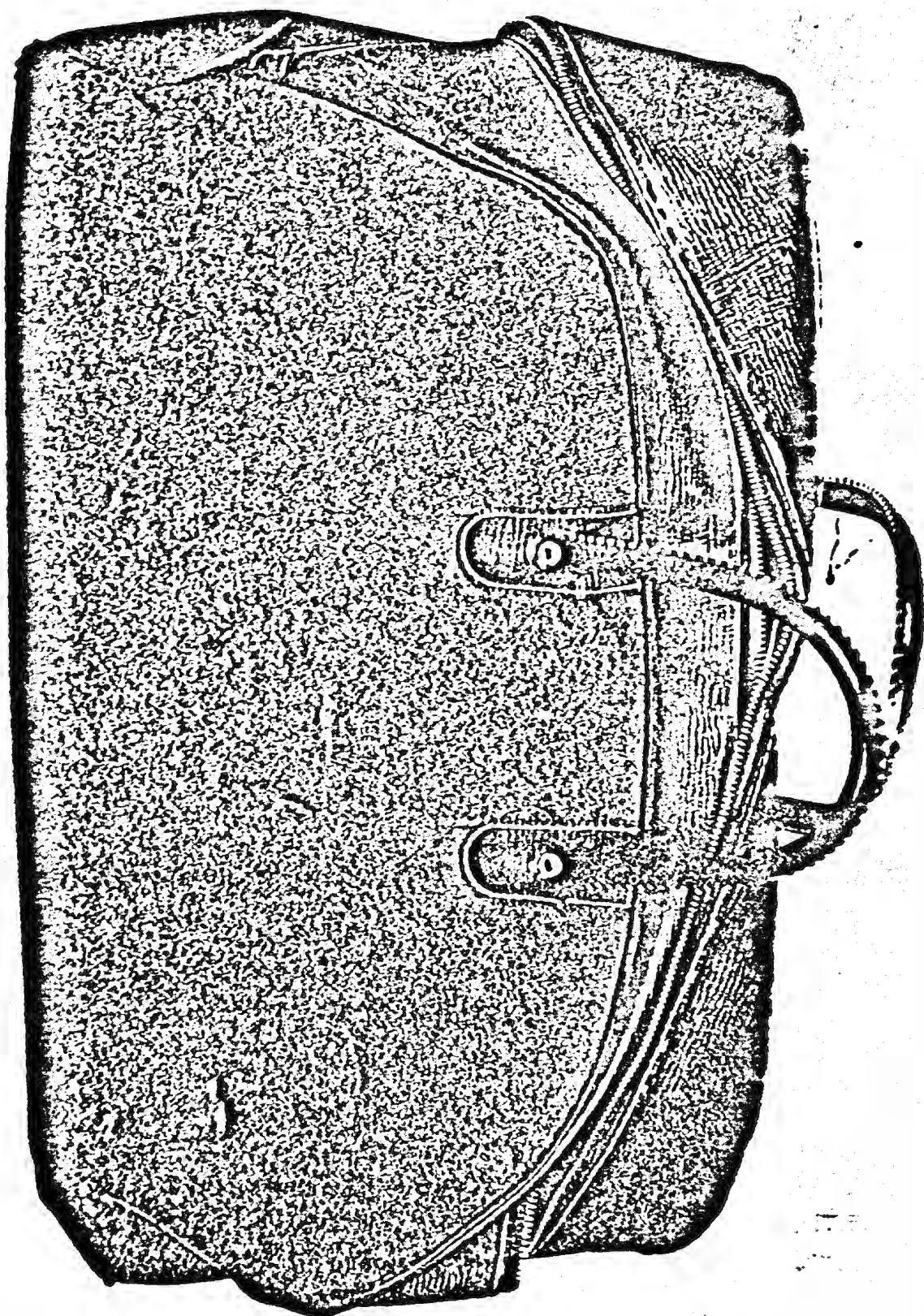
AB1
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#123



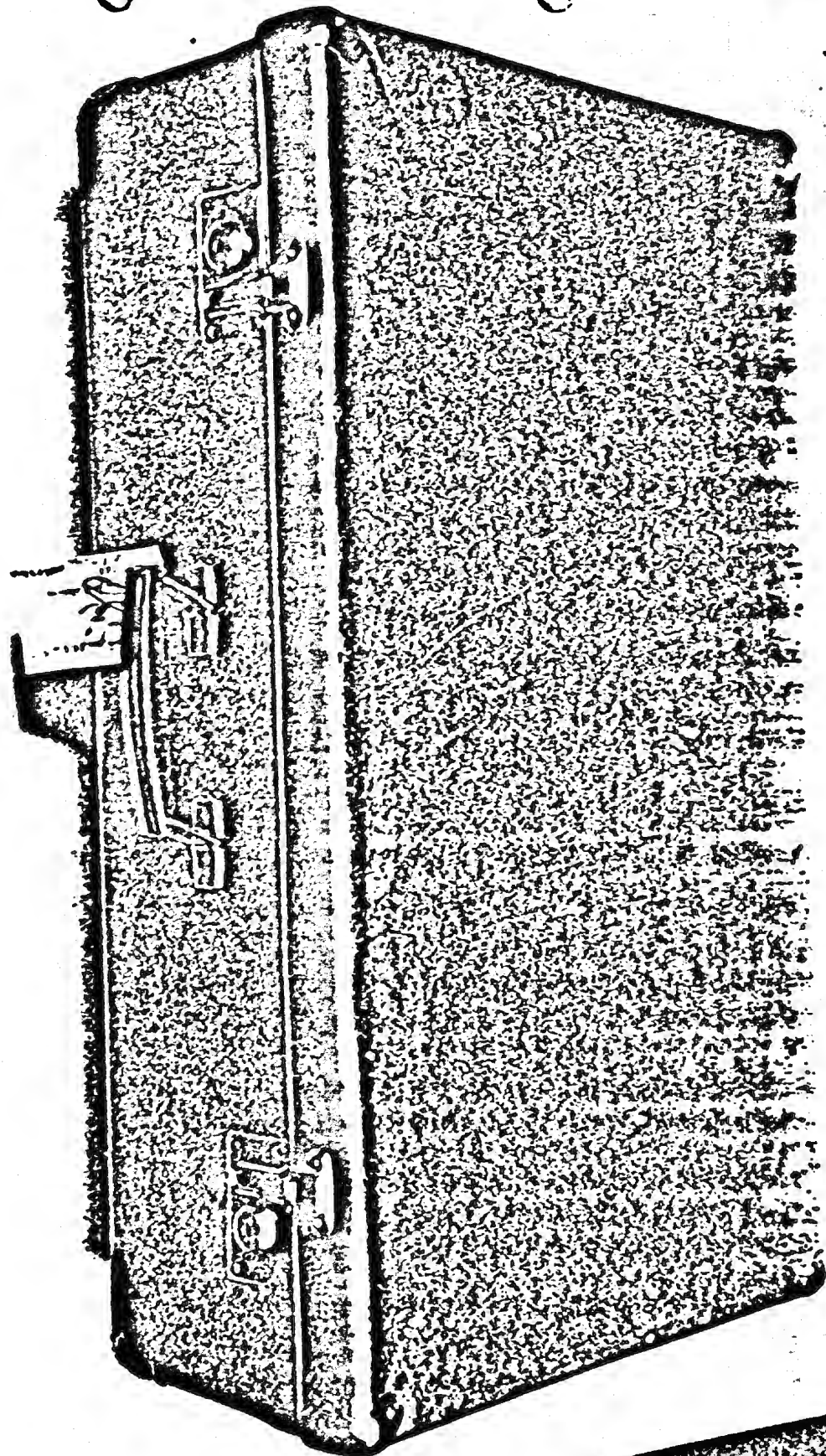
B5
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#1124



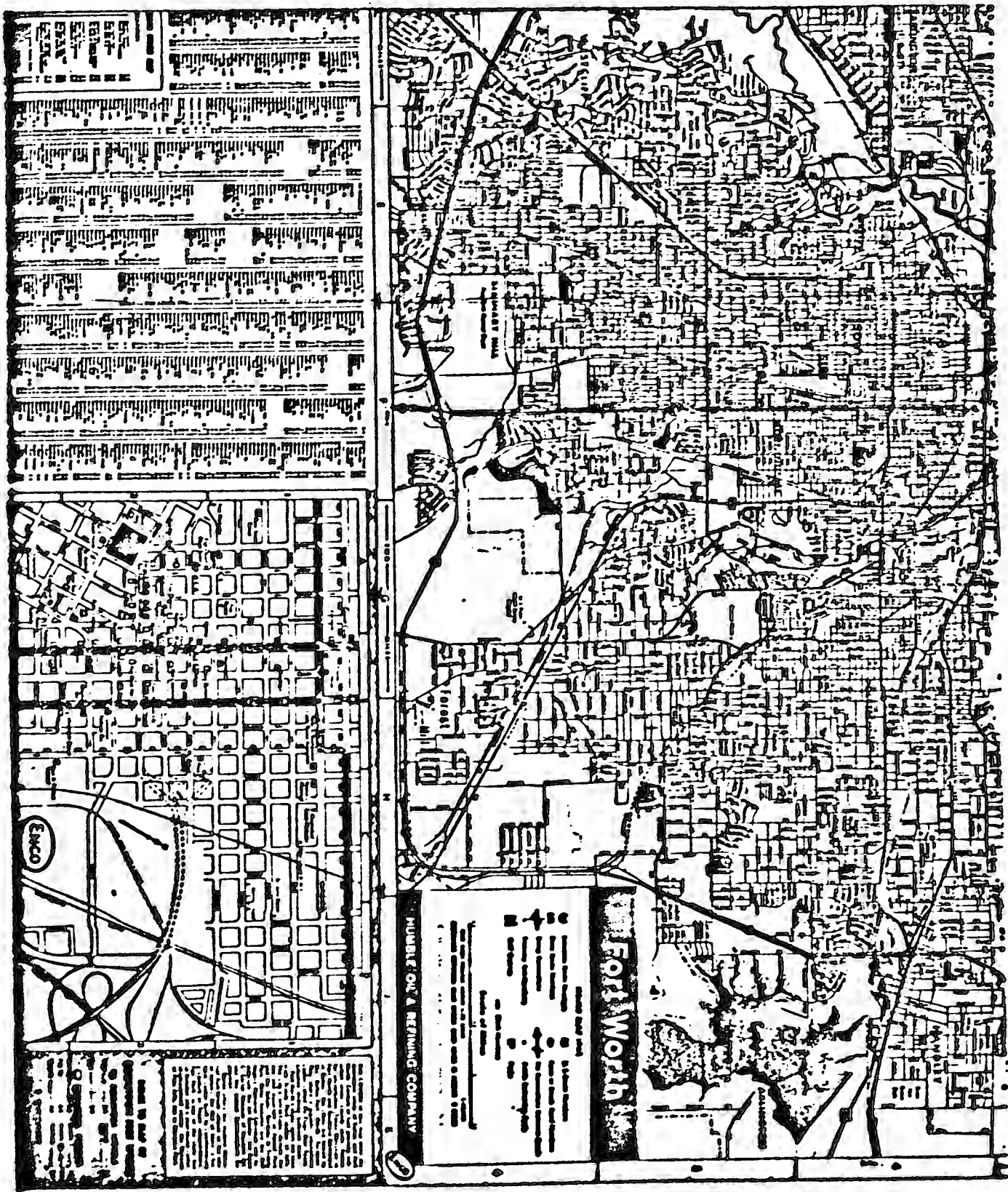
A-30
COMMISSION EXHIBIT



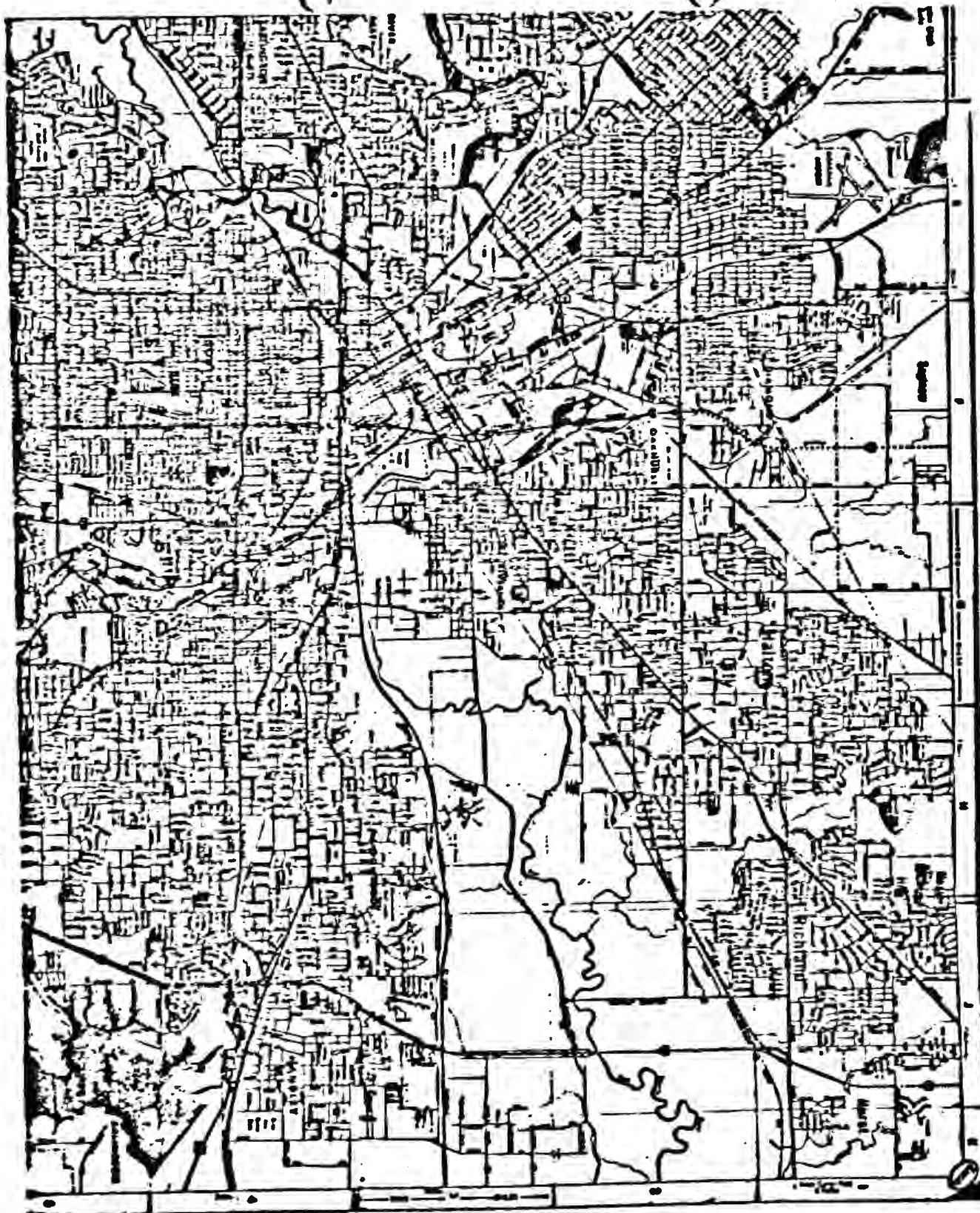
A/
COMMISSION EXHIBIT



265
COMMISSION EXHIBIT



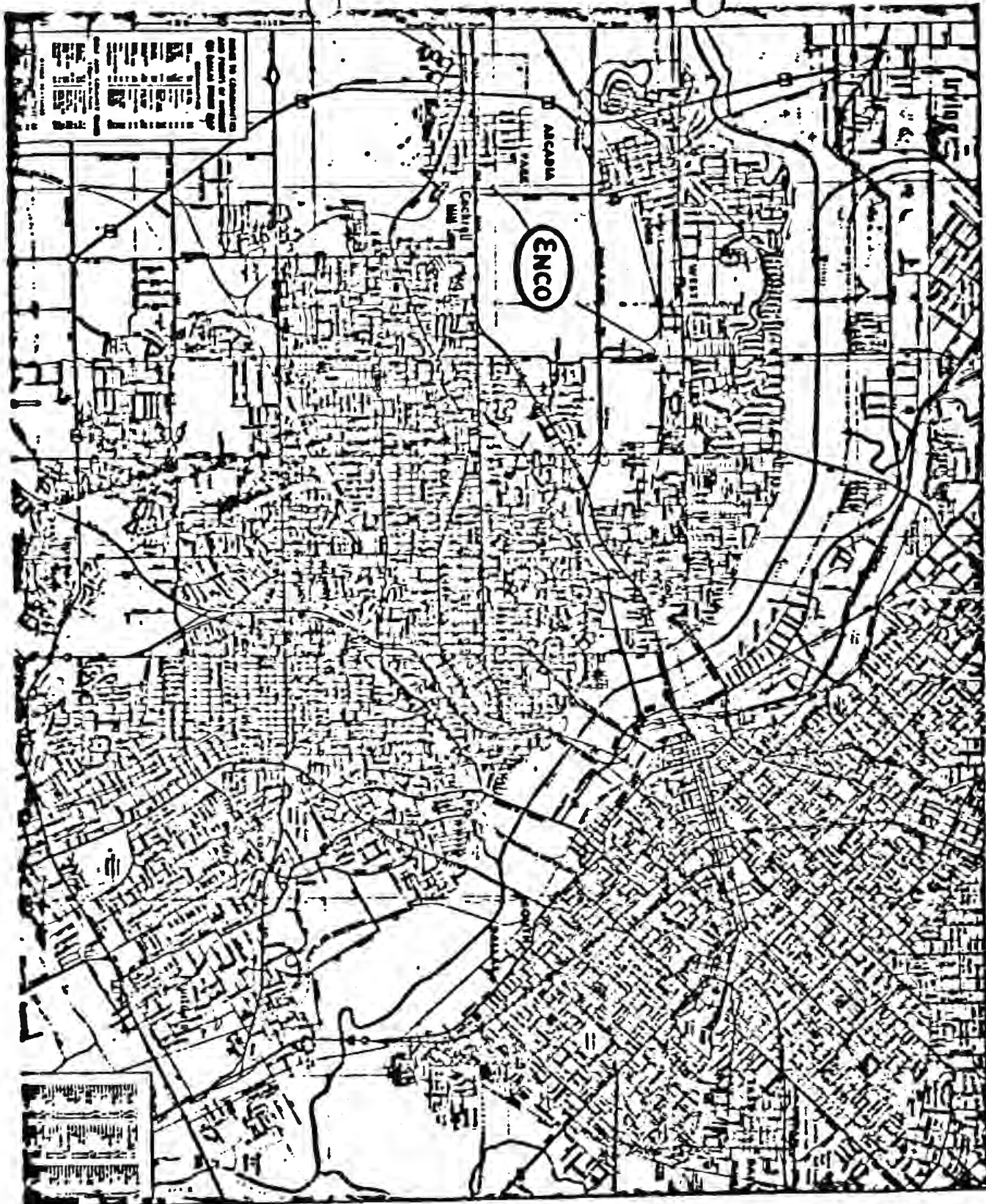
C37
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
7/2/72



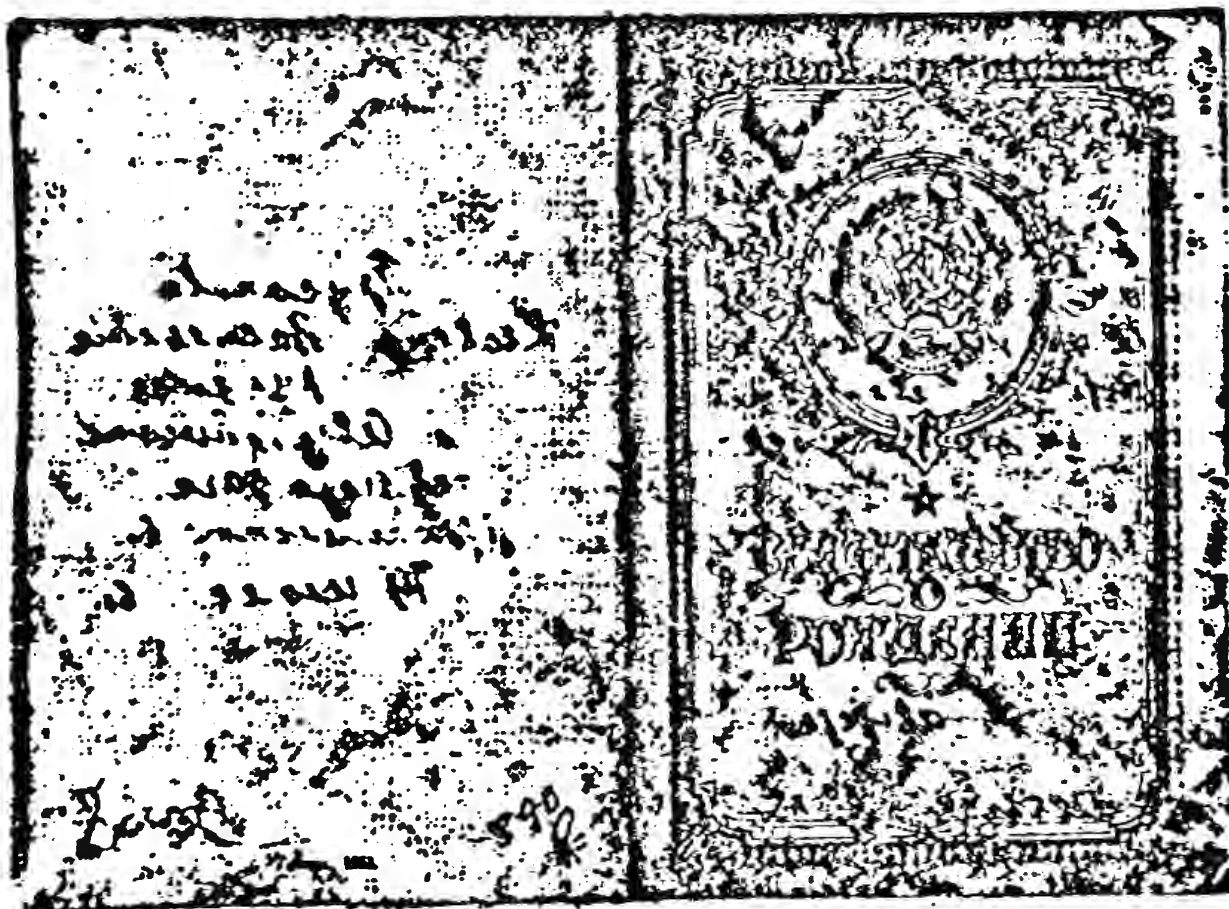
NYC 37
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
1/24/56



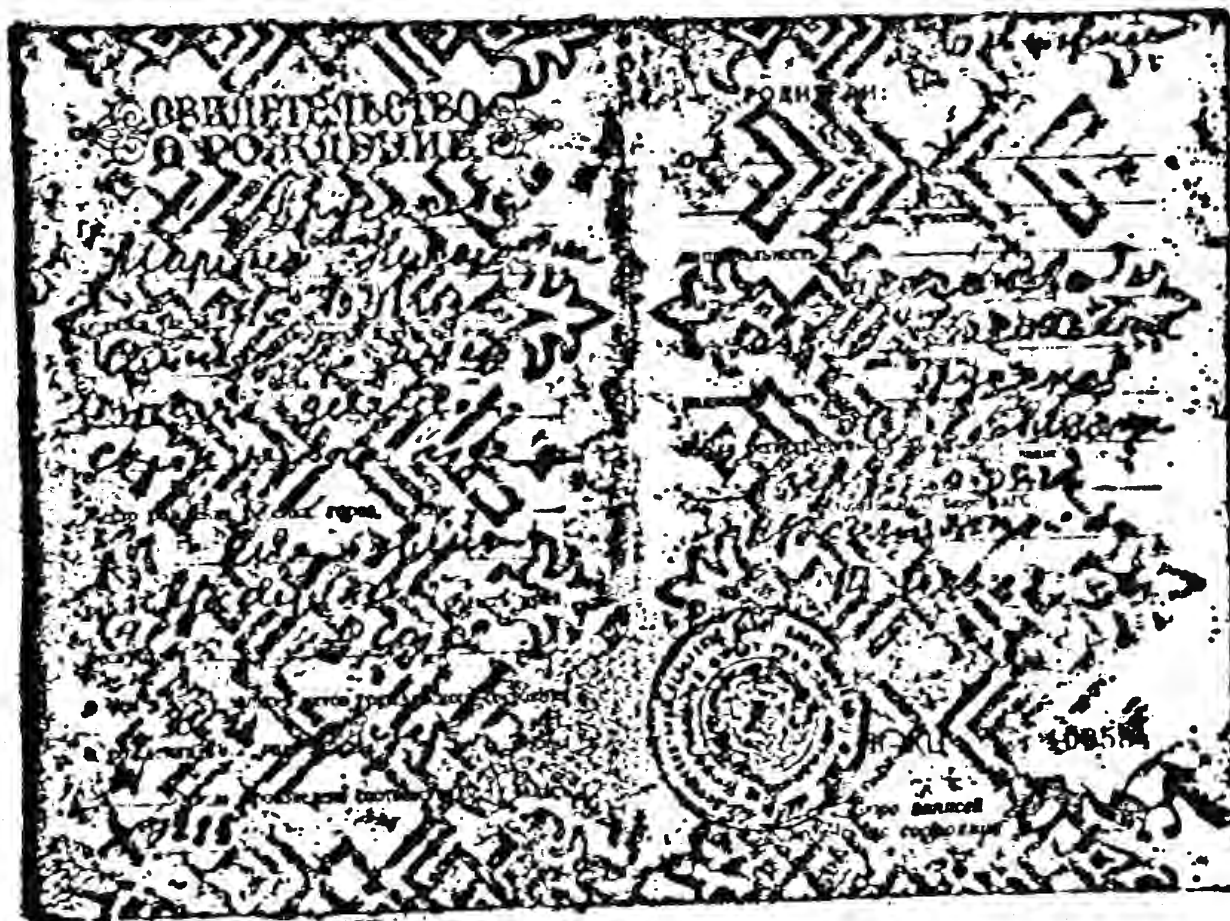
C-37
COMMISSION EXHIBIT



C-37
COMMISSION EXHIBIT



340
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
4/29



340
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
12.9

Свидетельство о рождении

[illegible][illegible]

Получено 10.10.1941 г.
Владелец: Александров Александр Александрович
Место рождения: г. Москва
Место работы: г. Москва
Подпись: А.А. Александров

(подпись)

262
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#130



262
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#130

Копия

Свидетельство о рождении

Подпись
Ирина Викторовна
(подпись)
(подпись)

Родился(лась) 17/01/1947 год
(вписать в календарь)
Анна Михайловна Сорокина

Место рождения ребенка город, поселок
Сельское
район Архангельская область, край
республика РСФСР
в-дом в книге, подписан актом
гражданского состояния о рождении 1947 г. 17 числа
14 числа произведена соответствующая запись в № 1215

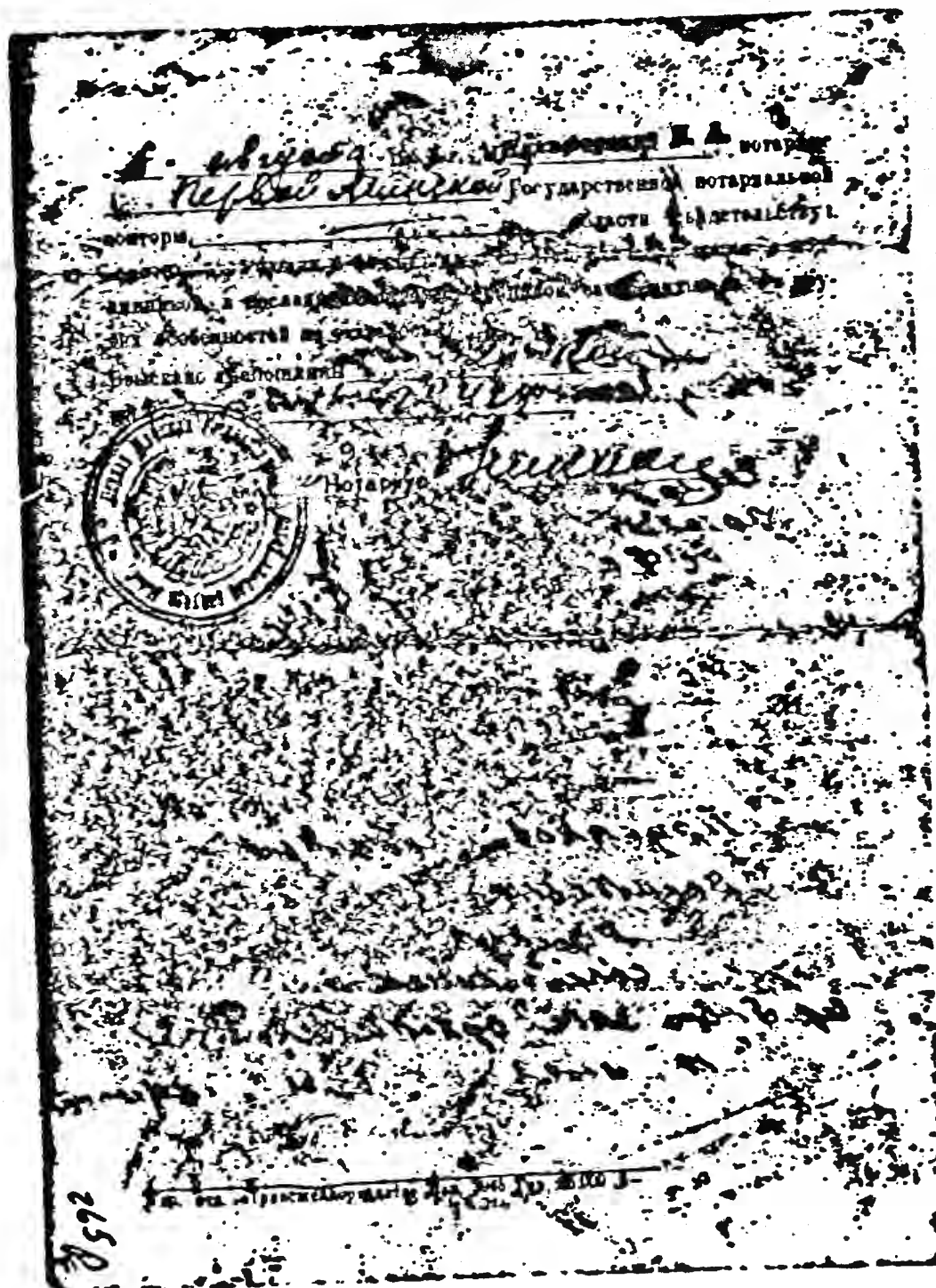
Родители:
Отец
(подпись, имя)
(подпись)

национальность
Мать Прусова Екатерина
(подпись, имя)
Васильева
(подпись)

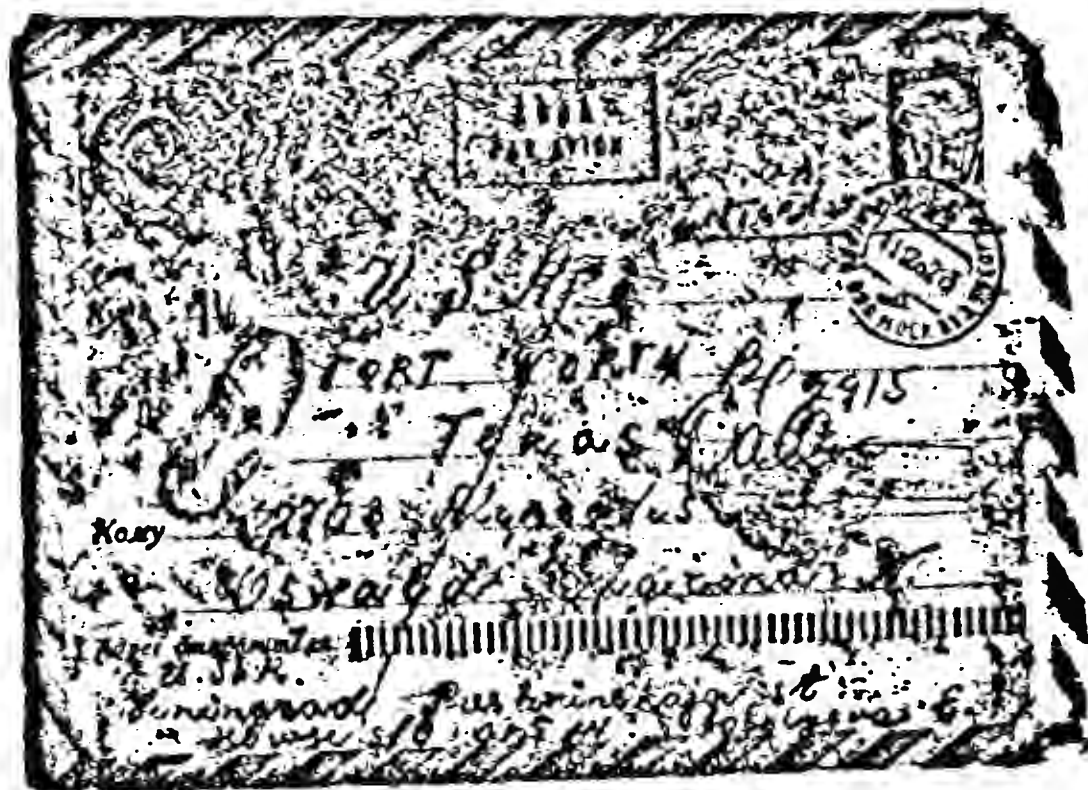
национальность
Место регистрации Сельское
17/01/1947 год Архангельская
национальность (русская)

Дата выдачи 17.01.1947
Подпись
Смотрите на обороте (подпись)
Печать учреждения
Смотрите на обороте (подпись)

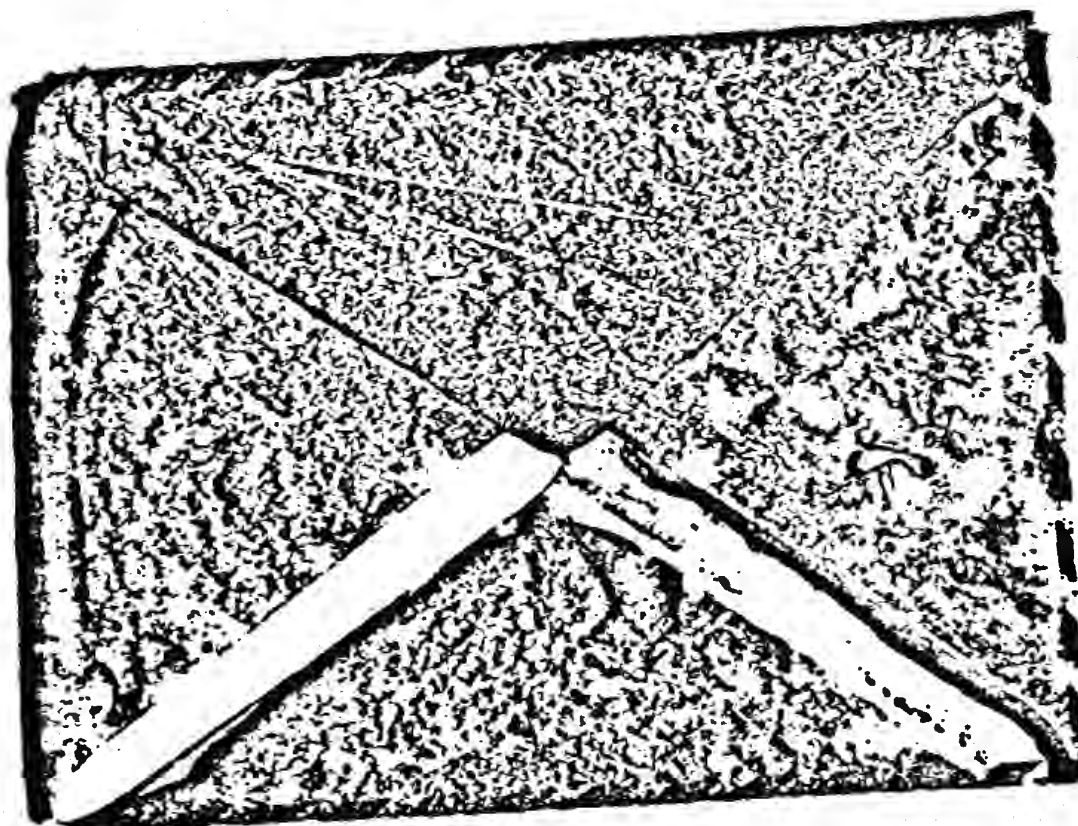
265
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
4/131



265
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
4/13/



164
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#132



164
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
* 132

[Faint, illegible handwritten text, possibly a letter or document, visible through the paper.]

164
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
* 132

Handwritten text, heavily obscured by noise and speckles. The text is arranged in approximately 15 lines. The final line is clearly legible and reads: "With the same, this is the end."

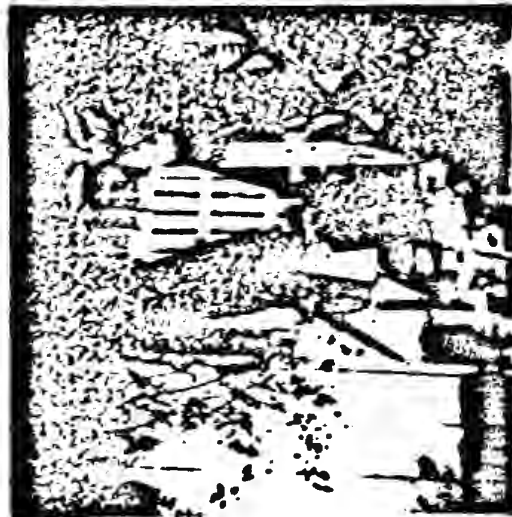
164
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#132

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

7/32



164
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
132



COMMISSION EXHIBIT



D-20-11
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

1-134

M.I. COUPON

RECEIPT

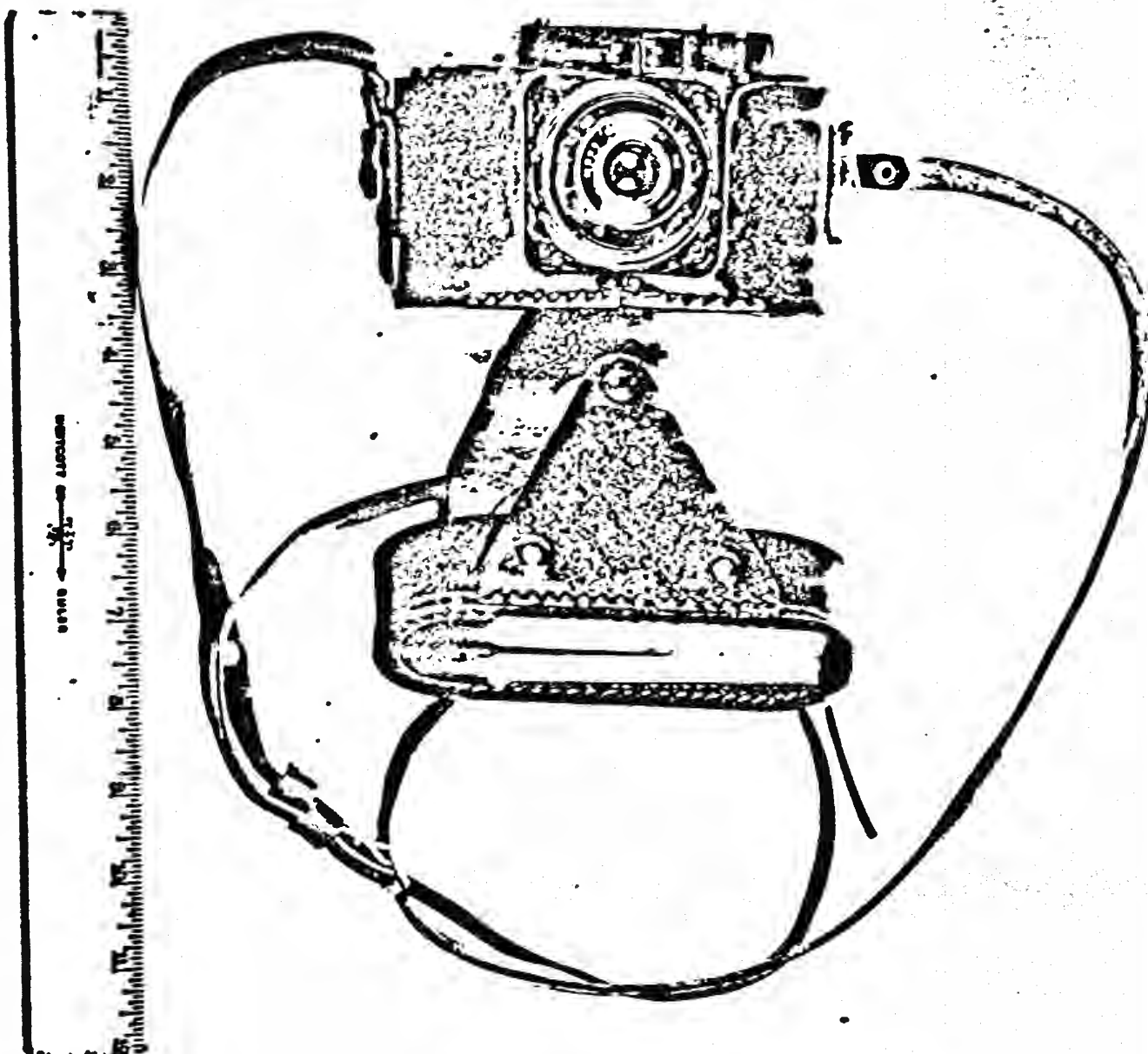
Customer's Name: _____
 Address: _____
 City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Product: _____
 Quantity: _____
 Price: _____
 Total: _____

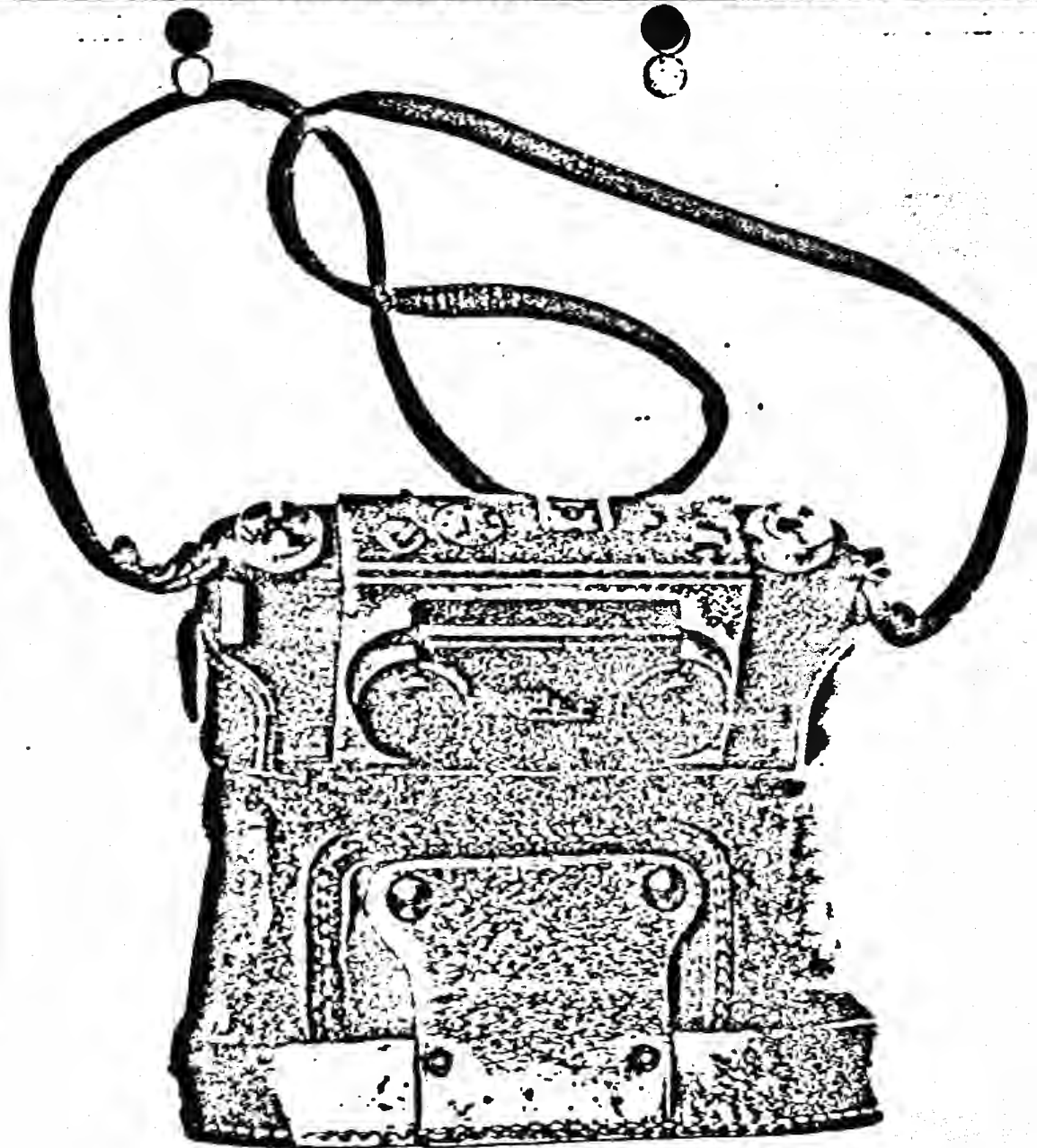
For Cash Payment: _____
 For Credit: _____
 For Debit: _____
 For Other: _____

Signature: _____
 Date: _____

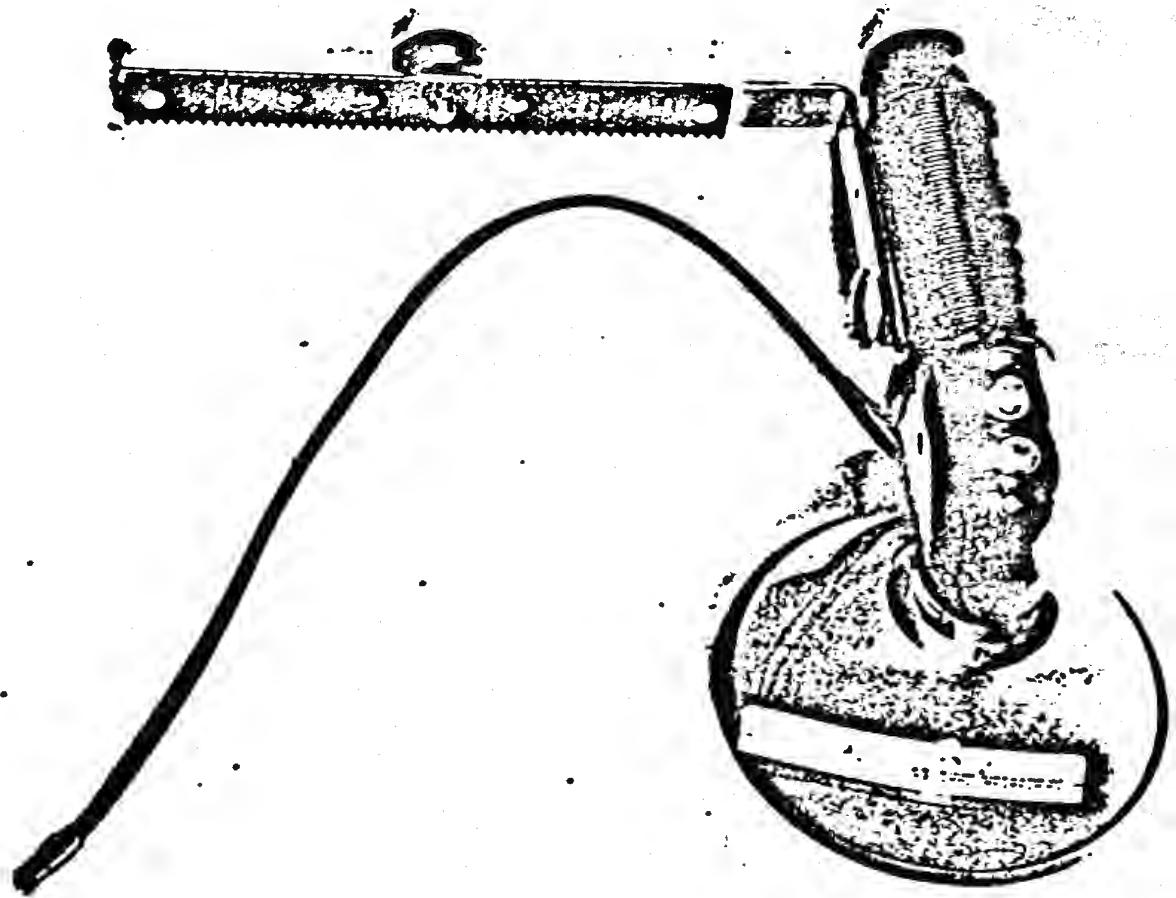
D 27
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
4/1/5



378
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#136



378
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#137



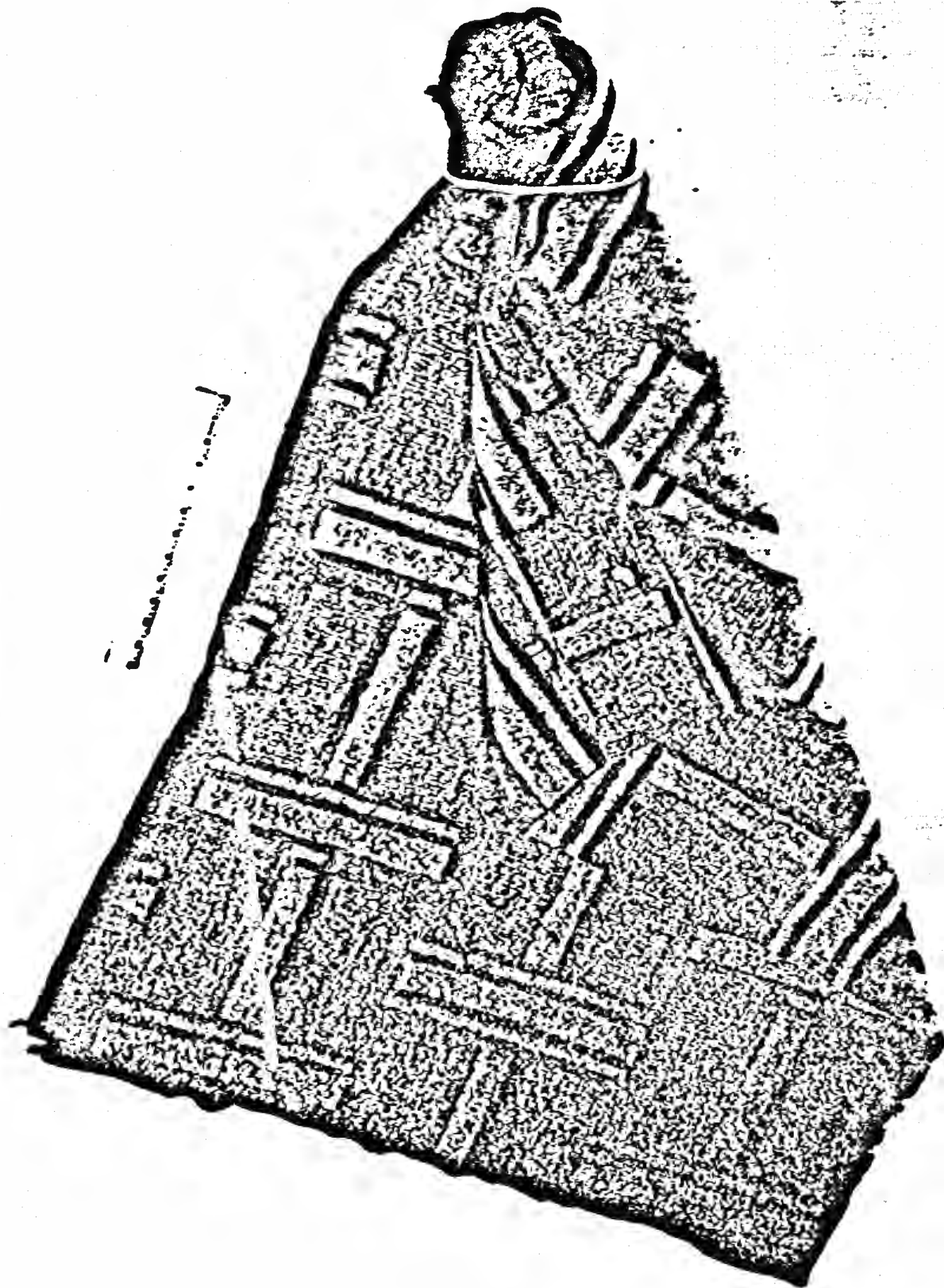
379
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#138

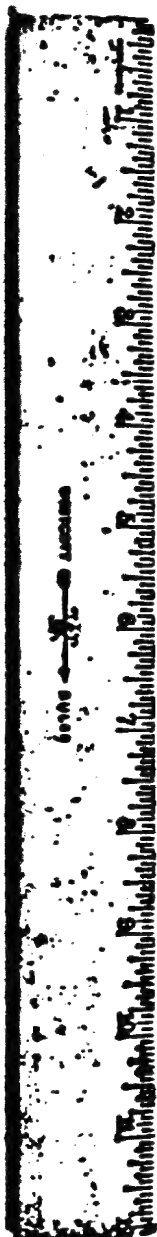


FOR THE RECORD

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

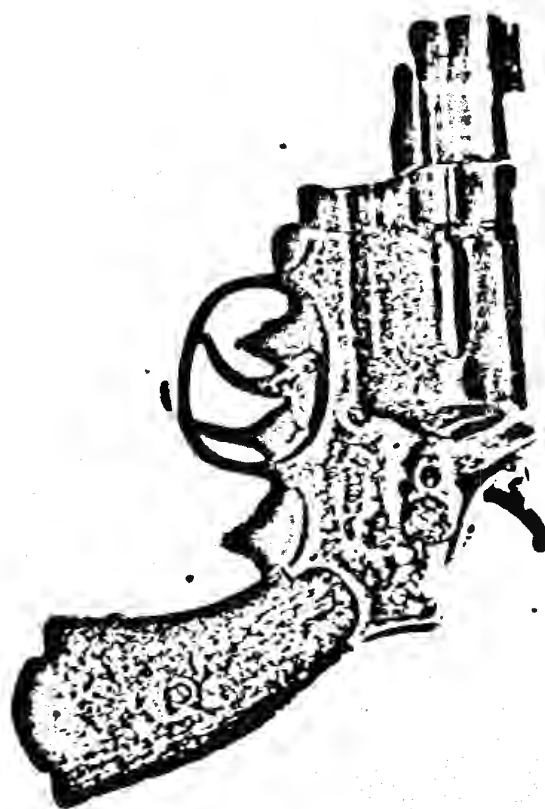
C 12
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
100-272500-100





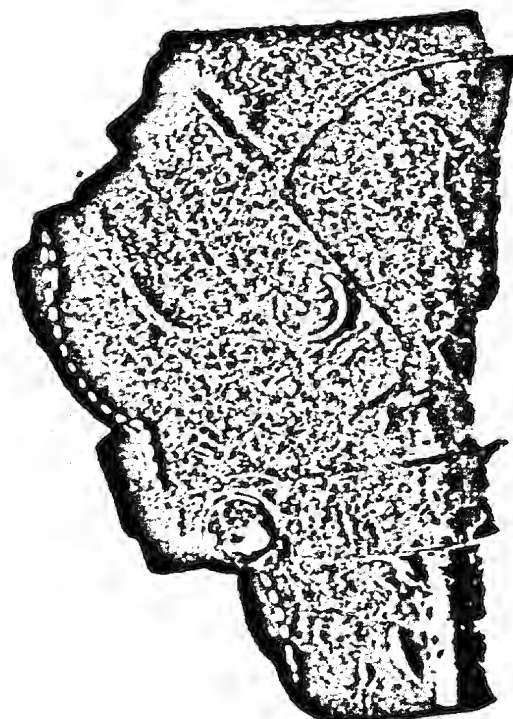
440
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
441

RECEIVED - FBI
JAN 10 1963
FBI - NEW YORK



C15
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#143

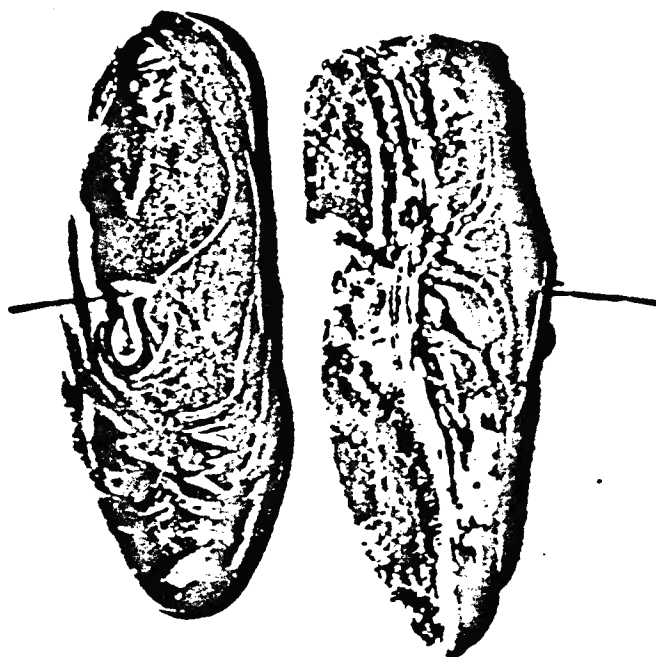
WENTCOTT 22-737-2018

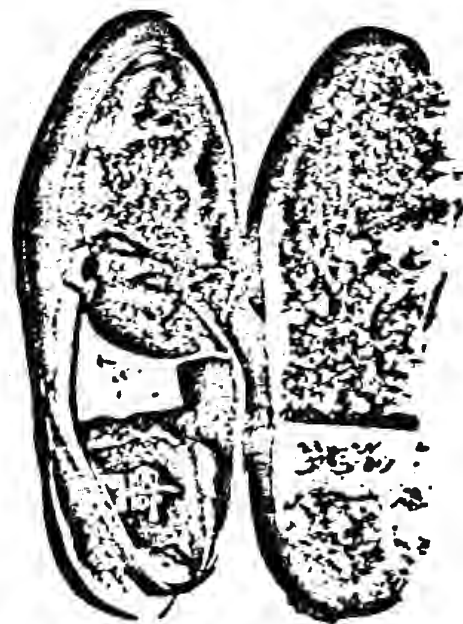


WATCOPT 11-27-68

C137 and C138
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#145

A3
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#146



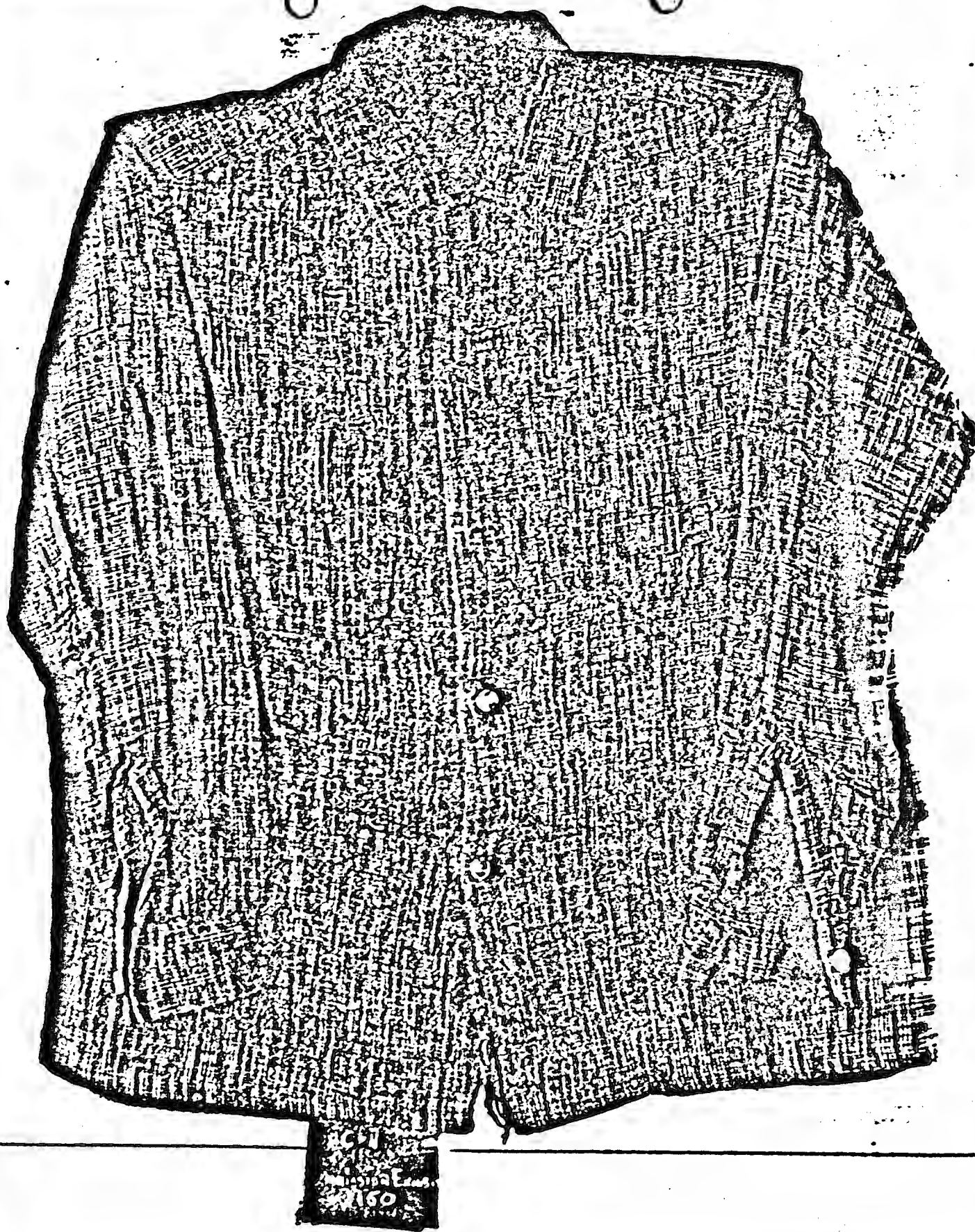


4
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#147



COMMISSION EXHIBIT

1149





A16
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#161



COMMISSION EXHIBIT



C145
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
153



C146
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#154

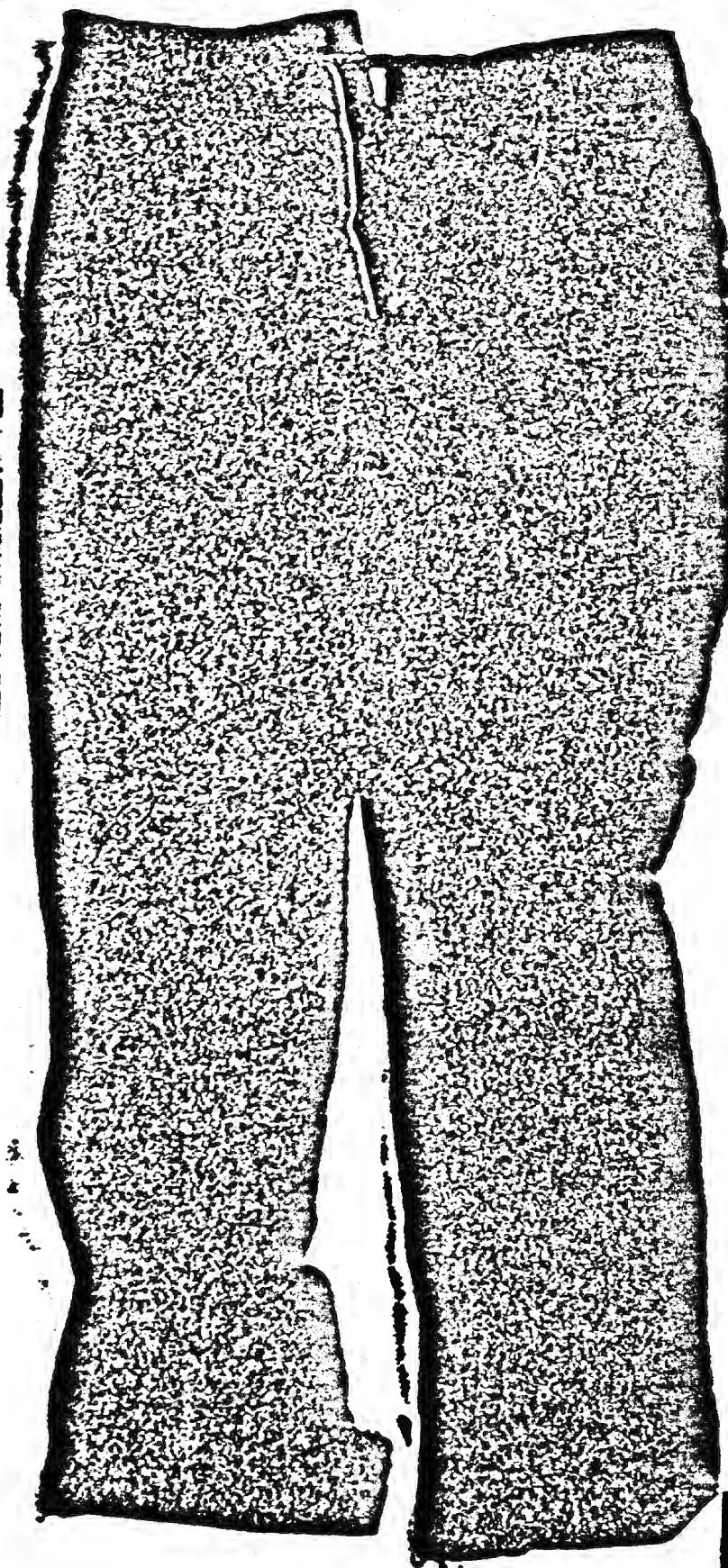
C147
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
165



A14
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
156

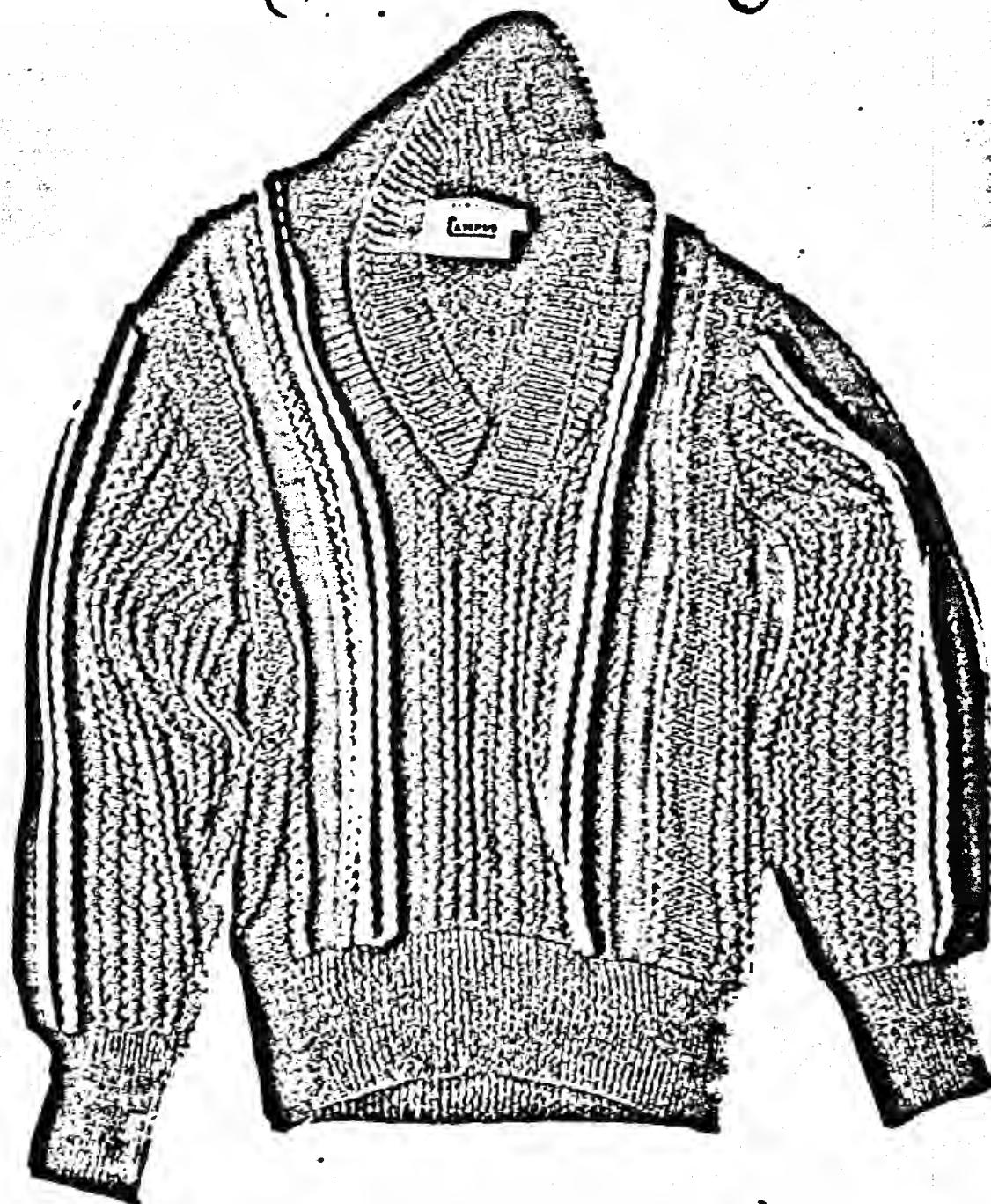


A15
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#157



COMMISSION EXHIBIT

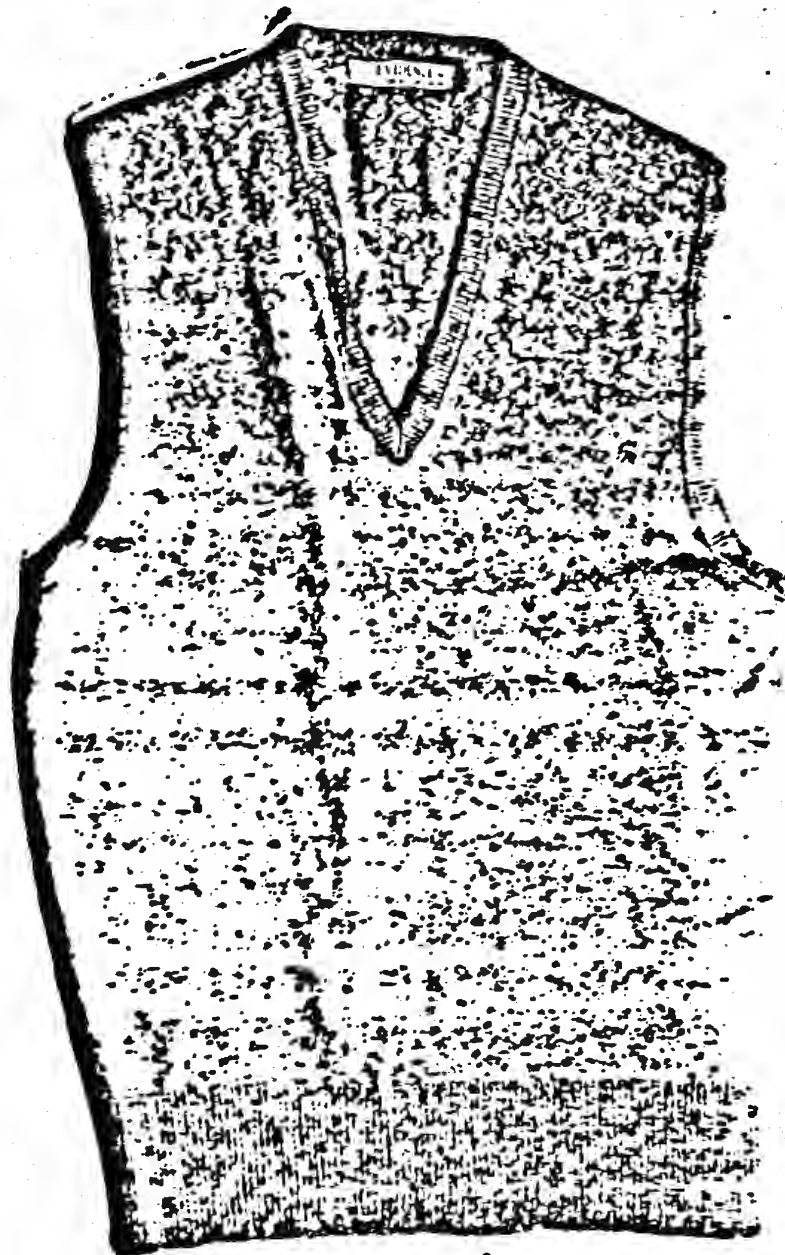
15-8



C142
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#159



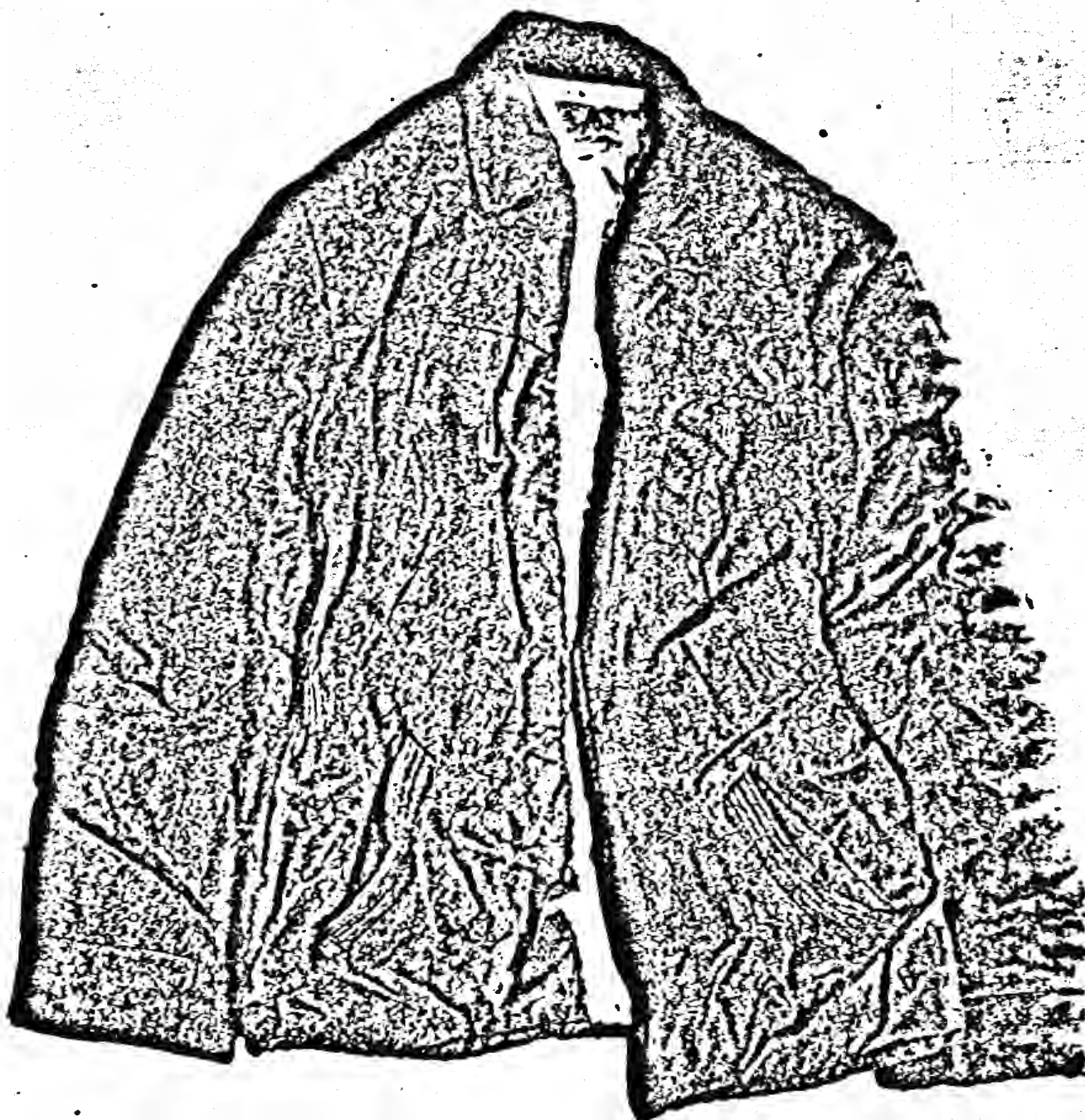
C143
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#160



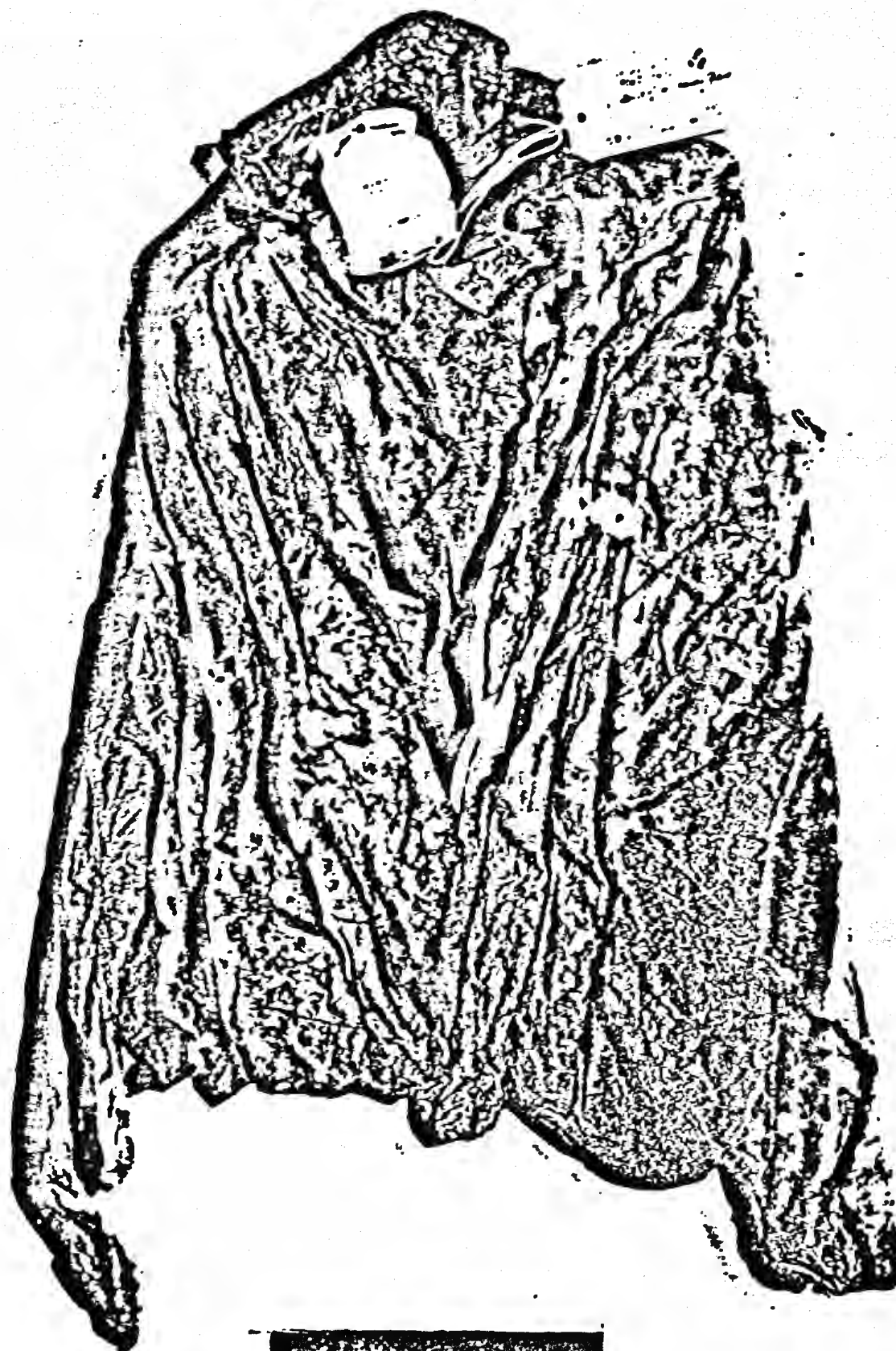
CI41
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#161



C 60
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#162



C226
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#163



COMMISSION EXHIBIT

161